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SURTEES SOCIETY.

VOL. CXX.

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SURTEES SOCIETY

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1912.

At a Council Meeting of the Surtees Society, held in Durham Castle, on Tuesday, March 1st, 1910, the Dean of Durham in the Chair,

IT WAS RESOLVED,

That the volume to be issued for the year 1911 be MS. $\frac{A}{Y}$ belonging to the Corporation of York, under the editorship of Miss Maud Sellers, Litt. D.

PREFACE.

MY most cordial thanks are due to Miss M. T. Martin, who undertook the task of transcribing the MS. The illegibility and many textual corruptions increased the difficulty of her extremely arduous labours—but any inaccuracies or errors that may be discovered are entirely owing to me.

The Surtees Society were fortunate in possessing transcriptions of many of the Gild Ordinances made more than forty years ago by Mr. Skaife; these I collated with the original text, but their clearness and accuracy rendered my task almost superfluous.

I am exceedingly grateful to Sir George Warner, late Keeper of MSS. in the British Museum, for his assistance in many ways.

Mr. William Brown has given me considerable help, especially in making abstracts of those passages which were not of sufficient importance to merit verbatim transcription.

It is difficult for me to express adequately my gratitude for all the help Mr. G. G. Coulton has given me; in dealing with the text I made ceaseless demands on his knowledge of Anglo-French and medieval Latin; and although the introduction has not been seen by him, it owes much to his suggestion.

I am deeply grateful to Professor Unwin, of Manchester, who looked through the transcript of the MS.; his intimate knowledge of the London gilds made his advice as to form of publication especially valuable.

I am also much indebted to the Lord Mayor and City Council of York for permission to use the MSS., and especially to Mr. Craven, Town Clerk, for his courtesy in facilitating my work in every way in his power.

M. S.

37, ST. MARY'S, YORK,
June 10th, 1912.

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INTRODUCTION.

The opening words of the manuscript, "a book of diverse memoranda concerning the city of York," tersely describes its contents. The resemblance between this volume and the Corporation House Books, which began a century later, is so striking, though the arrangement differs, that it may rightly be regarded as the first of the series. Thus, York possesses a record of municipal matters extending in unbroken continuity from 1376 to the present day. Ecclesiastical, municipal, industrial facts are crowded together without the slightest regard to similarity of subject or closeness of chronology. A topic of national importance will follow the details of a petty dispute between a handful of craftsmen about the payment of a few pence. The record of an event belonging to the fifteenth century will precede one of the previous century. But this very lack of arrangement and formality gives variety and movement that the mosaic might otherwise have lacked. In form, matter, and date, the volume corresponds very closely with Letter Book H of the City of London,¹ which is considered one of the most important contributions to civic constitutional history that has appeared during the last fifty years.² That there should be ample material for a comparison or contrast between the metropolitan and the second city of England during a period, early in time and fruitful in interest, is a happy accident for the historian. Few periods of history have been more fertile in national and municipal experiments than the last quarter of the fourteenth century. The Good Parliament, bent on financial reform, met in 1376, but its policy was reversed the following year. The searchlight of fearless criticism was being thrown on the arrogant claims of the priesthood, for in 1381 Wycliffe openly denied the doctrine of transubstantiation. The labour market, dislocated by the Black Death, had not yet recovered its stability, and the statute of labourers had aggravated the general discontent, which found its expression in the so-called Peasants' Rising

1. Calendar of Letter Books edited by R. R. Sharpe.

2. G. Unwin, "The Gilds and Companies of London," p. 129.

of 1381. The whole of English life, social, political, economic, ecclesiastical was in the grip of a universal feeling that great and momentous changes were at hand and this feeling is reflected in the Memorandum Book.

The central figure is of course the mayor, who with the constant help of the twelve and the twenty-four, and the occasional help of the forty-eight, governed the city. An important enactment with regard to the duration of the office of mayor was passed in 1371¹; by this ordinance no mayor was to hold office for two consecutive years and no mayor was to be re-elected until eight years should have elapsed and eight men filled the post. It is clearly stated that this is not an innovation,² but the list of mayors does not bear out this contention, it was the rule rather than the exception that the mayors should hold office for several years in succession, during the previous century only twenty-eight mayors wielded authority in York. Nicholas de Langton was mayor from 1318 to 1332, and returned to office in 1337, for three more years. John de Langton, too, was mayor thirteen consecutive years from 1350 to 1363. During the eight years immediately antecedent to 1370, six men had held office and it was probably fear of a return to the earlier methods and the concentration of power in the hands of John de Gysburn that led to the re-enactment of the old rule. By the same ordinance the salary of a mayor was fixed at £20. Almost a century later the mayor of Chester only received £11 6s. 8d.³ as his emolument. Leicester in 1380⁴ ordained that the mayor should receive yearly from the community of the town £10, out of this he had to pay 40s. for his feast, 40s. for the wages of his sergeant, and 20s. for the wages of his clerk.

In York the mayor the bailiffs and the chamberlains were elected officials; unfortunately no clear light is thrown on those by whom they were elected. Were the electors themselves "choosen"? did they represent the whole body of citizens? or did those in power co-opt those whom they thought suitable; was

1. Mem. Bk., p. 13, trans. p. lxvii.

2. Ibid.

3. R. H. Morris, Chester, p. 177.

4. M. Bateson, Records of Leicester, vol. II., p. 192.

the municipal government broad based on the people's will or was it a narrow oligarchy? Analogy affords little help; in Norwich, election is clearly alluded to "Firstly, at the Common Assembly held the Friday in the week of Pentecost, in the 43rd year of our lord the King [1369], it was accorded by the whole community that the election of the Bailiffs should be made duly from year to year by the advice of the bon-gents and the better of the crafts of the said City. Also that the twenty-four for the assemblies for the whole year should be choosen in the same manner. Also that the Treasurer should be choosen in the same manner."¹ But of Leicester, which even in the 13th century had a council consisting of a mayor and four-and-twenty jurats or brethren, "neither in the fourteenth nor in the fifteenth century is it even hinted that this Council owed its existence to an election."² York as it appears in this volume assimilates rather to Leicester than Norwich. "Tut la commonealte," all the commonalty, constantly figure as giving their consent to ordinances and as present at elections. But the difficulty of getting at what the fourteenth century chronicler meant by the phrase is great. Obviously it is impossible to take the words literally. The total population of York was probably in 1377 between 11,000 and 13,000; the taxable population 7,248.³ Sixty or seventy new freemen were added to the roll annually; it is expressly stated that all the commonalty constantly assembled in their gildhall, space definitely limits the number. Inherent improbability still further emphasizes the difficulty; the fourteenth century artizan would not be likely to forsake his work to attend meetings, many of which had little practical bearing on his own affairs; if the whole working male population attended these assemblies, the industrial life of the city must have been often at a standstill. But the ground becomes less firm, when the theory rather than the practice is approached. Theoretically it seems probably that all the citizens had the right of attending either personally or by deputy, and that when any question of

1. W. Hudson. *Records of Norwich*, vol. I, pp. xlviii., xl ix.

2. M. Bateson. *Op. cit.*, vol. II., p. xlvi.

3. E. Powell. *The East Anglia Rising*, p. 123. W. Denton, *England in the XV. Century*, p. 98.

great popular interest arose, they attended, not in their entirety but in a great and probably representative multitude. An analysis of the fifty meetings held between 1370 and 1399 gives the following results. The mayor is, of course, always present; twelve times "all the commonalty" are there also,¹ four times the more ambiguous term 'by common assent' is used.² The chronicler has invented no stereotyped phrase to describe the smaller and selecter meetings. Nineteen of these gatherings are described, but a repetition of an identical expression to depict their members is unusual. The change is rung on various phrases with apparently the same meaning, "with the consent of many valiant men," is used, but "honest men," "good folk," is the more general term though both "aldermanni" and the "twelve and twenty-four" occur.³ Nine times the bailiffs are specifically stated to have been present, the sheriffs once.⁴

The word "communitas"⁵ which is of frequent occurrence seems to have been used with two distinct meanings, sometimes the whole body of citizens are included but more often the most important are excluded, and the word refers only to the less influential class. One example will be sufficient to make the distinction clear. An important meeting was called to discuss the action of the brethren of St. Leonards in inclosing the common pasture. In the opening lines of the entry the whole council is called "the communitas," but later in the same entry the clerk becomes more specific, the assembly is said to have been composed of "maior, vicecomites, probi homines et tota communitas," obviously the first communitas covers the whole assembly, the second refers only to a restricted and less important section of it. The fourteenth century did not trouble itself about exactness of terminology, but in some cases in the early period, when an attempt is made to differentiate the divisions of the council,

1. Mem. Bk., pp. 12, 14, 16 bis, 17, 20, 30, 39, 40, 41, 42, 44.

2. Mem. Bk., pp. 39, 40, 43, 164.

3. Ibid., pp. 44, 30.

4. Ibid., pp. 28, 31, 32, 40, 41, 46, 251, 172, 173.

5. Ibid., p. 44. York did not become a county until 1397.

6. Mem. Bk., p. 179. W. Hudson, *op. cit.*, p. xxxiii. "This word communitas is best translated community, when it means the whole body of citizens, commonalty when it is restricted to the commons as distinct from a select body."

the twelve are called the aldermanni, the twenty-four and forty-eight are apparently classed together as "the probi homines," and the communitas seems to refer to the general body of citizens assembled in the hall,¹ for if it referred to the forty-eight the expression "in multitudine copiosa," would be quite inappropriate.¹ But one entry is quite clear and definite in its phraseology, in the jury of twelve men called to deal with the case of Thomas de Lounesdall in 1392, four were members of the twelve, "quatuor virorum fide dignorum de duodecim probis hominibus," four of the twenty-four, and four of the communitas, apparently of the forty-eight.² When, however, in 1379 the relative importance of the members of the assembly is expressed in terms of money, a different phraseology is adopted. The twelve councillors pay as fines for unpunctuality twelve pence each, the twenty-four eight pence, the artificers, probably the forty-eight, four pence.³ In this last case however the twelve and twenty-four are classed together as "bones gentz," the artificers stand as a class alone. Still the fact that the craftsmen attended the meeting a sufficient number of times to make it necessary to impose a fine for unpunctuality, tends to prove that they were a more integral part of the government than some historians are willing to admit. But the very clear picture given of the scheme of civic government in its practical working, amply compensates for the tantalizing haze that surrounds the manner in which the governing body was called into existence.

The most complete account is given of an assembly called on 4th July, 1379, to discuss the perfunctory manner in which the chamberlains discharged their duties; an ordinance by which a heavy fine was to be inflicted in case of any repetition of the negligence was then passed.⁴ A list of eighty-three names is given and a space for the insertion of another name is left at the end of the folio. Undoubtedly, on this occasion, the full complement of members, the twelve, the twenty-four and the forty-eight were

1. Mem. Bk., pp. 33, 119.

2. Ibid., p. 173.

3. Ibid., p. 39, cf. W. Hudson, *op. cit.*, p. xl ix.

4. Ibid., pp. 33, 35.

present.¹ The sentence that describes in general terms the component parts of the council unfortunately is ambiguous. "The mayor, with the other worthy men (whose names are written on the other side of the folio) together with the commonalty." Was there in addition to the forty-eight, whose names are given, another body of people representing the rank and file of the city, and corresponding to the great multitude, who attended when the twentieth penny was under discussion ? or did the scribe intend the sentence concerning the names to apply both to the worthy men and the commonalty. The last seems the more reasonable interpretation, especially as the communitate, which precedes the sentence "quorum nomina scripta sunt," has been tampered with. But whichever interpretation is accepted, the fact remains that these two entries taken together throw considerable light on the government of the city.

By the help of the freemen's list a very large number of the owners of these names can be identified. The first twelve names on the list would suggest, even without the entry on the opposite folio, that they were important civic office bearers. Johannes de Gyseburn,² Robert de Howom,³ Rogerus de Moreton,⁴ Thomas de Howom⁵ were all mercers and had been mayors. Thomas Gra first appears in the freemen's list as mayor,⁶ the date of his freedom and the nature of his trade are omitted, probably he was

1. Ibid., p. 35. The entry has been tampered with; the first "communitate" has been crossed through and then a series of dots placed below. There are three places left in the list of names which occupy a whole folio, and the experts consulted were not agreed as to whether the vellum had been written upon and names erased or whether the surface had been rubbed by constant reference. The names are placed in two columns. There is no division between the twelve, twenty-four and forty-eight, nor any indication on the folio of the reason for inserting the names. But the scribe seems to have begun with the twelve on the left hand column, then entered the twenty-four parallel with the twelve and continued the names in the same column, thus leaving a blank space opposite, under the names of the twelve. When beginning the list of the forty-eight, he has placed them in the left hand column until the space was filled. Thus the names of Johannes de Bolton, Johannes Quiglay and Willelmus Redehode ought to be included with the twenty-four.

2. The Freemen of York, *op. cit.*, pp. 39, 67, 68, 69.
3. Ibid., pp. 40, 65.
4. Ibid., pp. 44, 68.
5. Ibid., pp. 49, 70, 71, 72.
6. Ibid., pp. 72, 73.

son of William Gra, mercer, who was twice mayor and was summoned to assist the council about affairs of state in 1357¹; by inference he was a mercer too. Johannes de Barden² a dyer and Johannes de Santon a draper³ had both been mayors; Richard de Thoresby a hosier,⁴ Robert Savage a mercer,⁵ William Beverley⁶ and Willelmus de Tykehill,⁷ whose trades are not mentioned, had been chamberlains and bailiffs. Thomas Thurkyll's presence is inexplicable; he took his freedom in 1365, but apparently his trade was unknown and he held no official position.⁸ Nine of these names had already appeared in a list of the twelve in the year 1377.⁹ It is clear that the highest division of the city council consisted of the wealthy merchant class, that the preponderance of members were mercers, though other trades were not excluded, and that these aldermen as they were already called, had served the city in the capacity of mayor or chamberlain and bailiff.

The following twenty-four names present two difficulties; Hugo Charters and Johannes de Usfleet seem to have no right to occupy positions of authority. Charters was a tailor, who fourteen years later became bailiff; Useflete, a mariner, had obtained his freedom the previous year by patrimony, and never figures again in the roll. Exclusive, however, of these two men, the list gives twenty-three names, seventeen of whom have been bailiffs, eighteen chamberlains, twelve both chamberlain and bailiff, all had held either the one or the other office. Service was the key that opened the door to the twenty-four as it had to the twelve. But the personnel of the twenty-four can be still more clearly realized. The names of four—Johannes Welande, Willelmus de Helmesley, Thomas Smyth and Johannes de Qexley—are missing from the freemen's list. Of the remaining twenty,

1. Rolls of Parliament, vol. II., p. 457.

2. The Freemen of York, *op. cit.*, p. 75. R. H. Skaife, Register of the Guild of Corpus Christi Surtees Society, vol. 57, p. 239.

3. *Ibid.*, pp. 37, 74.

4. *Ibid.*, pp. 41, 55. Drake Eboracum, p. 361.

5. Mem. Bk., p. 59. Drake, *op. cit.*, p. 361.

6. *Ibid.*, p. 46. *Ibid.*

7. *Ibid.*, p. 74. *Ibid.*

8. *Ibid.*, p. 63.

9. *Ibid.*, p. 30.

seven are mercers, there are two dyers, two drapers, and the skinners, tanners, ironmongers, butchers, barbers, goldsmiths, cordwainers, tailors and mariners each send one representative. Obviously both twelve and twenty-four are drawn from the same class. In both there is a preponderance of mercers; in neither does the artizan figure. The remaining forty-five names, for the christian name of the forty-seventh only is given, and a space is left for the forty-eighth, include two merchants, Johannes de Cesay¹ and Johannes Sevenhous.² Is it possible that here is a solution of the disconcerting presence of Johannes de Usefleet and Hugo Charters among the twenty-four. By a scribal error have Johannes de Cesay and Johannes de Sevenhous taken places among the forty-eight, which ought to have been occupied by Johannes de Usefleet and Hugo Charters?³

Johannes⁴ and Willelmus Benetson, Willelmus Abbot, Willelmus de Wekelyngton, Johannes de Parker remain unidentified, and the trades of Johannes Fourner, Alexander Glasyer, Robert Walker and Thomas Parchemener can only be inferred from their names. Godescallus Armurer appears as Godescalcus de Smithusen, Johannes Cole de Mikelgat as Johannes de Mikelgat, Robertus Christendome as Robertus Christiane in the list of freemen; still in an age when nomenclature was irregular, a man often taking a second name from his trade or his birth place or some physical peculiarity and both names being used indifferently, it is surprising that the process of identification yields such good results. The list includes all the leading trades of York, still it would be premature to state that the forty-eight were elected members of the different craft-gilds of the city. Two saddlers, two cordwainers, two marshalls, two walkers, two coopers, two shearers, two pinners, two ironmongers, two barbers, a bower, a fisher, an armourer, a challoner, a parchment maker, a packer, a currier, a taverner, a carpenter, a cap maker, a goldsmith, a clerk, a fourner, a potter, a baker, a cutler and a glover figure on the roll. It is impossible to deny the

1. *Ibid.*, p. 65.

2. *Ibid.*, p. 49.

3. Hugo Charters became bailiff later in 1394. Drake, *op. cit.*, p. 362.

4. Solvit iijs, iiijd. usque idem festum [Purif. 1396]. Freemen of York, *op. cit.*, p. 99.

representative nature of the list or to think it the result of fortuity. Some few of the names leave an opportunity for selection, Johannes Lambe may be a cordwainer or a chapman;¹ Willelmus de Stokton a sauser 1346, or a tanner 1349, or a pinner 1353, or a wiredrawer 1358, or a mercer 1368;² and John de Collwich carpenter 1345, or a mercator 1368;³ Willelmus de Howson a pestour 1345, or a potter 1364, or a coseour (?) 1366.⁴ The barber-surgeon Willelmus de Bolton was probably the son or grandson, (the name occurs twice in the roll in 1357⁵ and 1375,⁶) of an illustrious York surgeon, who in 1348⁶ was summoned to Bamborough to extract an arrow from David de Brus, who was lying wounded there. He received six pounds for his expenses. The other member of the craft Johannes de Beverley may have been chamberlain in 1369 and bailiff in 1373,⁷ but the name was too common in York, (there were twelve freemen of that name before 1379,) to allow of any definite deduction. The line of demarcation between the forty-eight and the twenty-four is not very striking, goldsmiths, ironmongers, barbers, cordwainers are common to both, possibly mercers too. The most that can be said with accuracy is that the mercers predominate in the twelve, the mercantile crafts in the twenty-four, and the manufacturing crafts in the forty-eight. But one fact emerges very clearly the distinction between twelve, twenty-four, and forty-eight was one of office, not trade. Few or none of the forty-eight had held any qualifying official position. From the evidence afforded by the Memorandum Book, it is impossible to say whether the claim of the forty-eight to take part in the government of the city was based on election or on their position in the gilds. But it is significant that the only occasion on which a full official list of the ruling council in the fourteenth century in York has come to light, the assembly should have been so representative.

1. *Ibid.*, pp. 41, 48.

2. *Ibid.*, pp. 40, 44, 49, 53, 66.

3. *Ibid.*, pp. 38, 66.

4. *Ibid.*, pp. 39, 61, 64.

5. *Ibid.*, pp. 52, 74.

6. P.R.O. Exchequer K. R. Accounts, *¶¶*.

7. *Freemen of York*, pp. 61, 67. *Drake op. cit.*, 361.

If the scribe considered the meeting was exceptional, he carefully abstains from drawing attention to the fact, the formula in which it is announced is similar to that constantly used throughout the fourteenth century. The insertion of names is the unique feature. Certainly there is nothing to justify any deduction that the meeting was the result of any great upheaval, by which oppressed craftsmen wrested from a reluctant oligarchy of wealthy merchants power to manage their own affairs and an important share in civic administration. The great revolutionary movements, which went on all over the Continent during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, have no counterpart in York. England was behind the Continent in industrial development, and in the fourteenth century it is doubtful whether the industrial world was sufficiently differentiated to admit of capital driving labour from a participation in civic government. It is possible that the meeting of July, 1379, might be unique in its highly organized and representative character, and in the completeness of its attendance roll; but that it was typical of the general arrangement of the council of the fourteenth century, a mayor, assisted by well-to-do merchants and "the better of the crafts"¹ is incontrovertible. The gradual development of the power of the mercers and their monopoly of civic government belongs to the next century.²

An analysis of the hundred meetings that are chronicled brings out distinctly that when the commonalty were interested they attended. Ordinances of considerable importance affecting the whole life of the city and the general conduct of its affairs were passed in 1370,³ 1371,⁴ 1372,⁵ 1379;⁶ new regulations were passed with regard to the election of the mayor and the date of the election of the chamberlains in 1374;⁷ the whole commonalty, to use the vague and inaccurate term, were present when these measures were enacted and gave their consent. In 1378, when a tenth was

1. W. Hudson *op. cit.* pp. xlvi., xlii., 61.

2. York has in the MSS. belonging to the Merchant Adventurers' Company materials which throw considerable light on this subject.

3. Mem. Bk., p. 12.

4. Ibid., p. 14.

5. Ibid., p. 16.

6. Ibid., p. 33.

7. Ibid., p. 16.

demanded by the King for the better equipment of the ship sent by the people of York to Southampton for the service of the State, the commonalty attended.¹ They were present also when the ordinance was passed, by which anyone taking his case into another court, before he had applied in the court of the mayor, bailiffs and commonalty should be fined £40.² They were in attendance in 1394, when an important regulation was passed that no bondman should be admitted to the freedom of the city.³ In 1401⁴ a dispute arose about the retention of the ancient custom of the twentieth pennyworth; the commonalty in a great multitude attended the meeting. It is obvious, therefore, that whether they attended as an organized part of the government of the city under a technical name or as a heterogeneous body, the commonalty could make their power felt, when the question at issue was sufficiently momentous.

The substitution of sheriffs for bailiffs, when York became a county, led to the creation of a new official, a recorder,⁵ "learned in law and of good repute," to assist in the city's councils—John de Morton was recorder in 1410;⁶ the sheriffs do not figure often in the Memorandum Book but a copy of the regulations of the sheriff's tourn,⁷ unfortunately undated, is given. The jury consisted of twelve men from the four parishes near which the offence had been committed. A similar method was followed in the case of presentments before the coroner in cases of sudden death, and if a jury of twelve men of the hundred made presentment of a crime, the justices referred it to the oath of a jury from the four vills that were nearest to the scene of the crime.⁸ If the sergeant of the sheriff found difficulty in collecting the whole

1. *Ibid.*, p. 30.

2. *Ibid.*, p. 40.

3. *Ibid.*, p. 46.

4. *Ibid.*, p. 119.

5. *Ibid.*, p. 40.

6. *Ibid.*, p. 74.

7. *Ibid.*, pp. 137-139, translation p. Pollock and Maitland, vol. I., pp. 558, 559. Stubb's Constitutional History, vols. I., 117, 430; II., pp. 214, 284; III., p. 418.

8. C. Gross Coroners' Rolls. Selden Soc., xxx-xxxii., xl. Somerset Assize Rolls *passim*. Pollock and Maitland *op. cit.*, vol. II., pp. 647, 648.

of his fees or the amount of the action, he was empowered to seal up the door of the room of the delinquent until it was paid.¹

There were many minor officials connected with the municipality. The first reference to the sergeants does not place that body in a favourable light. John Waleys, sergeant, was warned, that if his behaviour to the Mayor and councillors (*bonz gentz*) did not improve he would be dismissed ; he had to find two sureties for his good behaviour.² The same day 3 Feb., 137 $\frac{1}{2}$ six additional sergeants³ were chosen, and this number was continued until 1378 ;⁴ but by 1380⁵ the number had been reduced to six ; in 1381⁶ the names of their sureties were inserted, and in 1382 an elaborate account of the exact district for which each sergeant was answerable was also added to the list.⁷

In 1389 an ordinance was passed that the six servants attached to the council chamber were in the future to have twelve marks, £8, at Easter and Christmas, and two liveries one for winter, one for summer. The ordinance was certainly required, for it was undoubtedly scandalous that the city's servants should have been in such dire poverty that they were driven to asking alms throughout the city.⁸

An extremely interesting list of the constables and sub-constables,⁹ who guarded the city walls, is given for the year 1380. The mayor himself kept the keys of Micklegate ; Robert Warde, a bailiff, those of Monkgate ; Hugh Dannok [Dymock], a former bailiff, those of Layrethorp ; William de Selby afterwards mayor, those of Bootham.¹⁰ But all the constables and sub-constables were men of satisfactory status. There is no hint in the Memorandum Book that the men of York followed the evil

1. There is some ambiguity about this passage. If a semi-colon is inserted after *partie* then the better translation would be the total of a suit, *i.e.*, the sum of the various items for summons, distress, restraint, etc. ; but if left unpunctuated then it would seem to mean the amount of the action, *i.e.*, the amount of the damages, plus costs possibly. Pollock and Maitland, vol. II., pp. 596-7.

2. Mem. Bk., p. 18.

3. Ibid., p. 19.

4, 5. Ibid., p. 20.

6. Ibid., p. 19.

7. Ibid., p. 24.

8. Ibid., p. 43.

9. Ibid., pp. 151-155.

example of the men of Chester, who in the reign of Edward I., bribed the city officers to connive at their evading their duties, as watchers of the walls ; nor is there any evidence that any tenants were bound by their tenure to watch the city. In Chester sixteen tenants were forced to perform this disagreeable duty, for three nights each year, Christmas Eve, Christmas Day, and St. Stephen's Day.¹

The excessive care bestowed upon the watch was obviously caused by the disturbed state of the city in 1380. The connexion between the York disturbances and the Peasants' Revolt under Wat Tyler is not clear,² but the riots of the two opposing factions under John de Gisburn, the deposed mayor, and Simon de Quixley, who had been forced by his adherents to take the office, obliged the government to appoint a commission of investigation.³ It is almost impossible to gain a clear idea of the affair from the mass of evidence brought before this commission. One fact, however, shows how important it was that the watch of the city should be in trustworthy hands. For it is clear from the evidence that John de Gisburn and his followers had had an armed encounter with Quixley's adherents at Bootham Bar, they had forced their way into the city and continued the disturbance.⁴ Each party flings the most reckless charges at the other,⁵ Gisburn was a thief, a friend of thieves, a coiner of false money ; Quixley on the other hand had seized and imprisoned innocent men, forced them to give bonds for debts they owed to various people in York ; in these charges there is an echo of the Jews' riots in the reign of the first Richard. On 3 March, 1382, a mandate was issued by the council that Quixley was to compel the rioters to build up again the property they had broken down under a penalty of £100 each, and Quixley himself had to enter into a bond of £5,000 to see the commission executed. There is a very distinct temptation to regard the affair as a rising of the poorer craftsmen against the richer merchants, but there is little evidence to support this theory. The one hundred and twenty rioters,

1. R. H. Morris, *Chester*, pp. 187, 235.

2. A. Réville, *Le Soulèvement des Travailleurs d'Angleterre*, app. 256. Rolls of Parliament, vol. III., 96, 97.

3. Close Rolls, 4, Rich. II., m. 27.

4. Coram Reg. Mich., 5 Ric. II., 11, m. 35.

5. Close Rolls, 5 Ric. II., m. 25 ; Réville, *op. cit.*, 180.

whose names are given, are not exclusively craftsmen ; mercers, butchers, pinners, carpenters, coverlet weavers, drapers, tailors, armourers, saddlers, porters, shethers, goldsmiths, barbers, girdlers, shoemakers, glovers, figure in the list.¹ By 18 Oct., 1382, a general pardon was issued² for which the people of York had to pay 1,000 marks. But no allusion to this disturbance is found in the Memorandum Book. It seems, however, from a later entry that the keys of the bars were usually kept by the sergeants ; the ceremony of handing them over was conducted with great solemnity. On 9 March, 1395, in the presence of the mayor and a great many worthy men (*aliorum plurimorum proborum*) the keys of the four bars were given to the four sergeants, Thomas Bell, Thomas Cerebarn, John Gode³ and John de Wheldale ; later, the business of closing the gates and keeping the keys of two gates and one postern was in the hands of a tapiter, a weaver, and a cordwainer.

The coroner was an important official, a case occupied his attention and the attention of the mayor and members of the council in 1376.⁴ The servant of a York draper had been riding by the river side near the Castle, he was thrown from his horse and drowned, as was proved by the oath of twelve jurymen. The horse being the immediate cause of death, it was claimed as a *deo-dand* by the bailiffs. A similar case occurred in 1381, but on that occasion, the horse had galloped beyond the liberty of the city and into whose hands it had come the jury were unable to certify.⁵ This confiscation of the instrument of death is a curious and interesting custom. Often bailiffs or sheriffs had appropriated the deodand, then it was the business of the jurors to claim its value from the officers. They seem to have had the power to devote the money to the use of the church or to the children of the victim if poor.⁶ These confiscations occur fairly frequently between 7 July 1324 and 25 January 1338, thirty-six people were killed by horses and carts, twenty-seven by horses

1. Patent Rolls, 5 Ric. II., pt. ii., m. 23d.

2. Ibid., pt. i., m 6; cf. Rolls of Parliament, vol. III., 135.

3. Mem. Bk., p. 155.

4. Mem. Bk., p. 23.

5. Ibid., p. 45.

6. F. W. Maitland. Pleas of the Crown for the County of Gloucester. Introduction, pp. xxviii., 12.

alone, eighteen lost their lives by crossing rivers by ferry, fifteen by the upsetting of boats in Yorkshire¹; "judicium infortunium," death by misadventure was verdict returned, and whenever possible, the instrument of the accident was confiscated. A similar case to the two in the Memorandum Book, took place on the Coquet.²

The Memorandum Book opens with a list of the City property. It contains more than two hundred items, the annual rent roll reaches about £100, £1,500 present value. The Good Parliament in 1376 had accused three London aldermen³ of having used their civic position to increase their wealth at the expense of the community, judgment had been obtained against them, they had been expelled from the common council and their property forfeited. The mayor and council of York acted wisely in insisting upon an official register of the city's property, when rumours of official peculation were rife. The largest item was for the stallage on Foss Bridge, in modern money £40 a year, but one merchant Willelmus de Ogylsthorp pays for a tenement in North Street £2. 6s. 8d., that is £35 a year. The city possessed six shops and a house in Hosier Row,⁴ which seems to have been the Regent Street of York; Ricardus de Thorsby a hosier, Thomas de Chester a tailor, Ricardus de Berdesay, Robertus de Holbek and Thomas Parent drapers, were the city's tenants. Spicers congregated on Foss Bridge, but Ouse Bridge had representatives of many different trades, goldsmiths, drapers, tailors, glovers, bowers, spicers, skinners, sheathers, furburs, and mercers, all had shops there. It is quite clear from the city's rental that there was not in York that concentration of men in the same trade in one locality, which is found in London, Paris and Bruges.⁵ Several women figure both as shopkeepers and as householders.

The rent roll is followed by an exceedingly interesting set of ordinances,⁶ which had been passed in 1370, when John

1. Yorks. Arch. and Top. Journal, 1900, vol. XV., pp. 199-210.

2. Northern Assize Roll. Surtees Soc., vol. 88, p. 322.

3. Letter Book H, p. 11.

4. At the south side of St. Crux Church. Skaife's Map.

5. G. Unwin, *op. cit.*, maps, pp. 32, 33, 34.

6. Mem. Bk., pp. 12, 13, 14, trans. pp. lxiv.

de Gysburn was mayor. Possibly John de Gysburn insisted on their insertion, when he became mayor again in 1378, for his election was not popular with all sections of the people, and he might hope to win over some of his opponents by showing that his last mayoralty had been distinguished by a distinctly progressive policy. In face of these ordinances, it is difficult to believe that John de Gysburn was the tyrannical head of an oligarchical party anxious to stamp out popular liberty, for such is the picture given of him by the revolutionary party in 1381.¹ Apart, however, from the interest attached to them, as the work of one of the best known mayors of York of the fourteenth century, they deserve attention as the earliest copy of York bye-laws. As the city was for the two following centuries the industrial and mercantile centre of Yorkshire, it is singularly appropriate that its first enactment should deal with safeguarding the rolls of the statute merchant. The expansion of commerce during the reign of Edward I. led to legislation to secure the payment of debts. The statute merchant gave the creditor power to demand the seizure and imprisonment of his debtor.² The certificates of these debts, which were lodged with the mayor, were constantly being lost, stringent regulations were therefore drawn up, by which not only was the mayor answerable for their safe keeping during his lifetime, but his heirs and executors were answerable for them after his death. The work entailed must have been considerable, an official of some importance called in the ordinance "La cleric of the statutes," superintended the department. The appointment was in the king's hands. Fortunately some information is given in the state papers about the holders of the post. "Appointment of William de Chesire³ clerk during the pleasure of Walter Withors to whom the late king by letters patent granted it for life to the custody of the smaller piece of the seal for the recognisaunces of debts in the city of York in accordance with the statute of

1. *Ante p. xiii.*

2. Edward I. (Acton Burnel) Statutes, vol. I., p. 53, 54. Pollock and Maitland, History of English Law, vol. II., p. 507. C. Gross. *Gild Merchant, passim.*

3. *The Freemen of York.* Surtees Society, 96, vol. I., p. 60.

merchants,"¹ William de Chestre was a York man, the son of Richard of Birkhened, clerk, so the temptation to absenteeism was not great, but Walter Withors thought it wise to insist on a condition, he was "to execute the office in person." The mere fact that an absentee place holder should think it necessary to insist that his substitute should not farm the post also, shows the unsatisfactory nature of these appointments. A similar entry occurs thirteen years later, when the office was granted for life to John Crede, who however vacated it, because Henry IV. wished to give it to James Grenehalgh.² Another example of interference not by the king himself but by his servants occurred in the year 1378.³ Sir Radulphus Paynell and Johannes Orwell servant at arms of the king came into the council chamber and asked the mayor and the council to dismiss Thomas de Mikelfeld,⁴ keeper of the fisheries at Foss Bridge and to restore Alexander de Midelham to the post he had held before.⁵

The next clause is both interesting and important. Lands and houses could not be demised by will, but followed the laws of heredity in England until 1540. Certain boroughs, however, as early as the reign of Henry II., had obtained the right to treat freehold property in the same way as personal, York was one of these, it became a matter of first importance that a good title should be secured, with this object in view all wills demising lands and houses in York had to be enrolled in the City Register. The wills of citizens of Norwich were not enrolled in any book but on the deed rolls of the city for safe custody after they had been proved and registered in the ecclesiastical court. These rolls from 1377 to 1504 contain over 300 of these testaments.⁶ But the customs of towns varied greatly as to the proving of these wills. The custom in Oxford was peculiarly interesting. "When one has left a tenement in Oxford to another, as soon as he is dead, his tenements are at once seized into the hands

1. Patent Rolls. 20th April, 1383. 6 Ric. II., part II., m. 2.

2. Ibid. 26 Nov., 1396, m. 7.

3. Mem. Bk., p. 26.

4. Thomas de Mikelfeld, fisher. Freemen of York, *op. cit.*, p. 74.

5. Alexander de Midelham, fisher, *ibid.*, p. 74.

6. I am indebted to Mr. Walter Rye by the courtesy of Mr. G. G. Coulton for this information.

of the mayor and bailiffs, who hold them and receive the profits to the behoof of the common affairs of the town, until that the will is proved, and he to whom the tenements have been left appears in the mayor's court together with the executors and makes suit to have livery of the tenements."¹

Disputes with regard to wills are frequent, in 1379 the mayor and commonalty of York claimed certain tenements bequeathed to them by Elias de Tanfield but there were two rival claimants, who claimed under the will of the widow of Elias. The matter was submitted to arbitration, unfortunately the decision is not given.² Widows' dowers, too, figure in the council meetings, the mayor is instructed to hand over as dower to Margaret, late the wife of Richard le Scrope of Bolton, knight, several tenements in the city,³ and the sheriffs have to pay a yearly rent of £100 out of the fee farm of the city to Lady de Roos.⁴ Another clause of the ordinances treats of deeds for conveyance of property, both these and deeds concerning personal property had to be lodged with the civic authorities otherwise they were null and void. The final enactment⁵ is difficult to interpret, apparently people had been in the habit of taking the oath of enfranchisement without clearly understanding to what they bound themselves. In order to prevent people emperilling their souls, the ordinances of the city were to be read annually in the presence of the commonalty and obedience was to be promised, but no oath taken. From a modern point of view the difference between an oath and a promise may seem theoretic rather than practical, but in the middle ages an oath meant more than it does in modern times. Perjury was a mortal sin and to force anyone, who might be in a position where temptation was strong, to take an oath to resist it, was a common medieval method of prevention, for eternal damnation was the punishment for a breach of it.⁶

1. W. P. Ellis and the Rev. H. E. Salter. *Liber Albus Civitatis Oxoniensis*. Preface p. 1. Cf. M. Bateson *Borough Customs*. Selden Society, 18, vol. I., pp. 39, 244; vol. II., pp. 129, 160.

2. Mem. Bk., p. 36.

3. Ibid., pp. 207, 235.

4. Ibid., p. 235.

5. Ibid., p. 14, trans. pp. lv., lvi.

6. H. Rashdall. *The Universities of Europe in the Middle Ages*, i., pp. 154, 377; ii., 688, 689. Stubbs, *Lectures on Medieval and Modern History*, p. 316.

The next set of ordinances are dated 1371,¹ but it is stated that similar enactments had been made in the time of John de Acastre, 1363. These enactments deal chiefly with sanitary matters and trade.² In rainy weather the inhabitants were in the habit of throwing refuse out of their houses and allowing it to accumulate before their doors, but in the future no dung hills were to be allowed in the city, no one was to wash skins at certain parts of the river banks. In Leicester,³ laundresses were forbidden to wash clothes in the common wells of the town, but York seems to have been more advanced, for special precautions were taken to keep the river from pollution, especially at those places where water was drawn for baking or brewing. A fine of forty pence was inflicted for disobedience.

Five years later another set of ordinances made under various mayors, were re-enacted. They too dealt with sanitation, not only was the master of the house before which dirt heaps accumulated, to be fined, but a fine of 1d. a day was to be inflicted, so long as the nuisance continued. Pigs were particularly obnoxious to the sanitary reformer, if found wandering in the streets the sergeant could fine the owner 4d., if within the high street he could kill the pig and keep the four feet until the fine was paid. There is a modern and humanitarian ring about the next bye-law. In order to ensure the safety of the little children playing in the streets, people who were taking their horses to drink at the riverside, were ordered to keep them well in hand and not to drive them before them.⁴ Between this set of sanitary regulations and the next which were passed in 1397,⁵ parliament had dealt with the question of town sanitation. It was not until 1388 that these matters were regulated by statute. A fine was to be inflicted "on those who corrupted and infected the air by throwing out so much dung and filth of the garbage and entrails as well of beasts killed as of other corruptions into ditches, rivers and other water; and also within many other places, within about

1. Mem. Bk., pp. 14, 15, 16, trans. pp. lxvii., lxviii.

2. Ibid., p. 15.

3. M. Bateson, Records of Leicester, p. xxxvii.

4. Mem. Bk., pp. 18, 19, trans. p. lxx.

5. Mem. Bk., p. 164.

and nigh unto diverse cities, boroughs and towns of the realm."¹ It is said to have been the filthy state of the town of Cambridge,² when the King went to hold parliament there that caused this statute to be passed. It is gratifying to York pride to remember that York had grappled with the problem in its bye-laws, a quarter of a century before the national assembly took up the subject.

The ubiquitous pig is legislated against once more in 1397.³ If the pig was found either by day or night on the moats or in the high streets or lanes or below Ouse bridge or upon the quay, the owner was fined sixpence, and who ever gave the information was rewarded with 2d. If dirt were thrown from any boat into the Ouse, the owner was fined 6s. 8d. Anyone who threw oysters or mussels or the shells of either into the river was fined 40d.

Trade legislation occupies a considerable space in the Memorandum Book. The Chicago pit, the oil monopoly, the corner in wool are modern only in their magnitude, the same rapacious spirit was alive, though the area of its activity was not world-wide but limited to the immediate neighbourhood of the towns. In the fourteenth century the fear of the man, who bought in time of plenty in order to demand an exorbitant price in time of scarcity, finds constant expression both in the statutes of the realm and the bye-laws of the borough. The first trace of this is found in the ordinances of 1371, where the retailers of coal, lime, malt, corn or any manner of victuals are forbidden to buy any of these articles with a view to hoarding them. The punishment fits the fault with nicety, for if discovered they are to forfeit their possessions for the benefit of the commonalty.⁴ But the same desire to protect the buyer from the extortion of the seller, and to guard against fluctuations in price was the aim which the legislator of the middle ages had constantly before him, stability, not expansion, was his watchword. In dealing with prices, however, York only followed the lines laid down by parliament, did not initiate any policy of her own. Prices of game and

1. Statutes of the Realm. 12 Ric. II. [1388], cap. xiii.
2. C. H. Cooper, Annals of Cambridge, vol. I., p. 134.
3. Mem. Bk., p. 164.
4. Mem. Bk., p. 15, trans. p. lxvi.

poultry were regulated by statute in the reign of Edward iii.¹ But the York ordinance² also deals with the sellers of poultry, who come to York from the immediate neighbourhood. All those bringing game, poultry or other victuals to the market are ordered to come openly and place their goods for sale in the market, not carry them to private houses or inns. It was the duty of the custodian or supervisor of the market "custos seu supervisor" to watch that no evasion of this rule took place. No one was allowed to enter any house or inn before the official had counted the wares they had for sale.³ The hours of sale too were limited; in summer the market opened at five, in winter at seven, and no victualler or poultreer of York could enter the market with a view to wholesale purchase until ten o'clock;⁴ woodcock, partridges and plovers two pence each, teal three half-pence each, fieldfares four pence and larks three half-pence a dozen, these rates fixed by ordinance are little lower than modern prices fixed by competition. There is an augmented price list given later in the Memorandum Book, in English, unfortunately undated; it corresponds very closely with the earlier ordinance, but the hours for buying are altered and there is a pettish note in the proclamation against the cooks and regrators that betrays the difficulty the council found in dealing with them, "and that cukes and regrators kepe thayr tyme of byyng als thayr constitucions and governaunce of thys citee wyll, upon payn that falles tharfor. Thay knawe it wele ynogh": but the hour is altered from ten to prime, that is six in the morning, and a further concession is made, for they may spend 1s. 6*½*d. before that hour, "for dyners of travelyng men."⁵

The arbitrary conduct of the butchers of York, who tried to prevent competition by excluding the outside dealer from Thursday market, excited so much popular indignation that the mayor and sheriffs and council interfered. A stringent regulation was passed that unless York butchers ceased these attempts,

1. 37 Ed. III., cap. 3. 38 Ed. III., cap. 2.

2. Mem. Bk., pp. 45, 46.

3. Mem. Bk., p. 46.

4. H. Ling Roth, *Yorkshire Coiners*, article on The Making of Halifax,

by J. Lister, p. 139.

5. Mem. Bk., pp. 223-224.

they should lose their franchise and be committed to prison. In order to ensure the successful working of this new enactment, the master was responsible for the breach of it by his servants.¹ Regulations governing the price of bread throughout the whole kingdom were general from the earliest times. The assize of bread quoted in the Memorandum Book is taken from the statute book, but the British Museum possesses manuscripts containing earlier assizes, London regulated the price of bread in the twelfth century, if not sooner, and an assize of bread of the reign of Henry II., is very elaborately worked out.² Although the second assize given in the Memorandum Book is in English, it is difficult at first to understand its meaning. It is stated that some kinds of bread should have an allowance of "ij s. in the ferthyng, iiiij s. in the halpeny, less than the cokette,"³ but the statement becomes clear when it is remembered that *s.* represents solidus that is a shilling weight of silver, three-fifths of an ounce troy.⁴ This assize is only concerned with bread for the consumption of the inhabitants, in 1482 however, the council dealt with horse bread, made of beans and peas; they then decided that when the price of beans was at iiiij *s.*, (the quantity is not mentioned), "Every baxter of thys cite shall sell thre hors loffs for j *d.*, and that every hors loffe shall weye thre pounds."⁵ The bakers had given their consent to this fixture of price and no penalty is mentioned in case of disobedience, but a century before a similar ordinance had had a penalty attached "upon pain of a half mark payable to the chamber and the light of the gild of bakers."⁶

An assize fixing the price of wine had been established by King John; but Edward I. roused popular indignation by favouring his Gascon subjects in their efforts to monopolize the English wine trade, and Edward II. deepened the feeling by passing regulations that the king and nobles were to be offered the wine before it came into the market.⁷ In 1332 an act was passed

1. Mem. Bk., p. 58.

2. W. Cunningham, *Growth of English Industry and Commerce*, vol. I., appendix, pp. 567-569.

3. Mem. Bk., p. 46.

4. Liber Albus, vol. I., 722: vol. II., 827.

5. Mem. Bk., p. 170.

6. Mem. Bk., p. 43.

7. W. Cunningham, *op. cit.*, vol. I., pp. 318, 319.

regulating the price, and the municipalities were to hold two assays a year. In 1392 the wine assize held at York fixed¹ the price of Gascony wine of three different qualities at twelve, ten and eight marks a cask and eight pence a gallon. An early ordinance forbade vintners to sell wine to others to retail in the liberties of Saint Mary's, or Saint Peter's, or Saint Leonards or the Castle, against the assize.² The council was careful to uphold the dignity of the assessors of the assize of wine, Thomas de Lounesdall, a York tanner, was committed to prison for saying that they had spoken falsely. A jury consisting of four of the twelve, four of the twenty-four, and four of the forty-eight found him guilty and ordered him to place his body, goods and chattels at their disposal. Later, in consideration of his humble submission and his poverty and actuated by divine compassion, they remitted all punishment save a fine of a cask of wine. But he had still to answer for a worse offence, the assize of wine was a national not a local measure, the mayor and bailiffs then interfered and he was re-committed for contempt to the king and to themselves. Later, however, at the request of the council, he was released.³

The right of supervision of the weights and measures was granted to the citizens of York by charter, one of the earliest ordinances is concerned with the sealing of measures; "No measure nor weight is to be used within the city unless it is marked and signed with a puncheon of the livery of the mayor and chamberlain,"⁴ where any alteration was made in the measures the measurers "mensuatores," were sworn anew to use the new measure and no other, under the penalty of loss of their franchise and deprivation of their office,⁵ and anyone who measured with the old measure was fined forty pence. There must have been a great number of officials in connexion with the administration of all the trade regulations, there were four measurers of woad, but at this time the woollen trade was carried on extensively in York, so woad would be in constant use. On

1. Mem. Bk., p. 172.

2. Ibid., p. 13, trans. p.

3. Ibid., 173.

4. Ibid., pp. 15, 16. See note p. 141.

5. Ibid., pp. 43.

8 October, 1377, John de Hemelsay was elected to the office of custodian of the grain markets both on the Pavement and in Coppergate, he had to find two sureties John of Butterkrambe and Thomas Fox, both were drapers.¹

From a modern point of view the insertion in the Memorandum Book of tables is amusing, but the whole measure of length from the three barley corns dry and round, to the sixteen furlongs which make a French mile is given. In the middle of the measure the fact is inserted that "by this cubit the ark of Noah" was built. By a slip the furlong is said to be of 135 paces instead of 125 paces.² Evidently the entry was regarded as of some importance for it is signed by Roger de Barton, clericus communis,³ whose signature is only annexed to momentous announcements. As he held the office of town clerk for twenty-one years, and only became a freeman in 1397, a great part of the Memoranda Book must have been compiled under his supervision.

The development of civic life was the salient feature of the 14th century throughout the whole of Europe; this development is interdependent with the growth of craft gilds. The municipal government of York was in the hands of the wealthy merchants and manufacturers, who were all members of gilds. York had had a merchant gild,⁴ an organization with a general monopoly of trade, as early as 1200; but as trade and industry expanded, the merchant gild gradually became incapable of dealing with industrial life in its more specialized and complicated condition. Certainly, early in the fourteenth, probably even in the thirteenth century, York craftsmen had begun to organize themselves into societies, which had for their aim, mutual protection and industrial independence, subject only to municipal supervision. By natural attraction, each craft included only men of the same occupation; it was not until the zenith of their power was past, that two or three crafts united to form one gild. As each new craft gild was created, and as it grew in power and prosperity, the merchant gild weakened; this process of wearing

1. Mem. Bk., p. 25.

2. Mem. Bk., p. 142.

3. Freemen of York, *op. cit.*, p. 106.

4. Charter Rolls, p. 40, C. Gross. "Gild Merchant,"⁴ vol. I., p. 197.

away was so gradual that the final disappearance of the institution caused no comment; as Dr. Gross points out, "it remained longest intact and powerful in the smaller boroughs, in which owing to the predominance of agriculture, few or no craft gilds were prominent."¹

But there was no lapse in the continuity of industrial government, for there was ready to step into the vacant place, a body of men, who were peculiarly fitted by previous training in gild work to take over the functions of the old merchant gild. The mayor and the council became the general supervisors of trade, but wisely left the craft gilds a fairly free hand with regard to their individual trades. It may be objected that the mercers, who certainly predominated in the council, were not members of a craft gild. Confusion of thought has resulted from the misapplication of the word *craft*, in its modern signification, to all descriptions of gilds except religious and social. A craftsman in the middle ages was not necessarily a manual labourer; "the typical member of a craft was a well-to-do shopkeeper,"² thus mercers, goldsmiths, glovers, barber-surgeons, ironmongers, bakers, butchers as well as weavers, fullers, potters, tanners, cardmakers, plasterers, tilers and glasiers were craftsmen. The difference between the merchant and the craftsman was one of degree not kind; the merchant or manufacturer was the successful master of a craft and often continued the duplex work of supervising both sale and manufacture. The struggle in most towns was not between the artizan and the merchant, for from the social and political point of view the wage earner did not count,³ but between the different wealthy gilds for control of the council. The fishmongers captured the London council in 1379,⁴ the opening of the gates to Wat Tyler was their work. The Memorandum Book shows no traces of any contest of rival gilds for supremacy; the aldermen in 1379 were all connected with the cloth trade, mercers, hosiers and drapers. York depended for its prosperity entirely upon fulling, weaving, dyeing,

1. C. Gross, Gilds in "Encyclopædia Britannica," vol. XII., p. 15.

2. G. Unwin, *op. cit.* p. 62.

3. G. Unwin, *op. cit.* p. 63, cf. E. Boileau, "Les Métiers et Corporations de la Ville de Paris," xiii^e siècle, p. xcvi.

4. G. Unwin, *op. cit.* p. 41.

merchanting cloth ; it seems a natural economic development that the mercers, members of the wealthiest trade, should have the controlling power in the council, for upon their organizing power depended the success of the subsidiary trades. The tailors had a gild of 128 members, the dyers' gild had a membership of 59, the tapiters numbered 58, their acquiescence in the mercers' supremacy must have been voluntary and dictated by their own interests. The cordwainers' is the only gild that approaches the clothmaking gilds in numbers, probably the masters were too much occupied in keeping their journeymen in order, to enter into a struggle with the mercers.¹ Dean Colet would have been of the side of the mercers, for when he founded St. Paul's school, he appointed the worshipful company of mercers governors, "he set neither priests nor the bishop nor the chapter (as they call it) nor noblemen, but some married citizens of established reputation. And when asked the reason, he said that tho' there was nothing certain in human affairs, he yet found the least corruption in them."² On the other hand Wyclif gives a striking account of the evil influences of the gilds³ and the rolls of parliament show clearly a general hatred of the wealthy trading class.⁴

Gower too has not a good word for the mercer "In the mercer's trade also doth Trick, of his cunning, practise often divers guiles. Birds of that feather never want a tongue, and Trick is more clamorous than any sparrow-hawk : when he seeth strange folk, then shalt thou see him pluck and draw them by the sleeve, calling and crying, 'Come,' quoth he, 'Come in without demur ! Beds, kerchiefs, and ostrich feathers—sandals, satins and stuffs from oversea—come, I will show you all What d'ye lack. Come buy, ye need go no further, for here is the best of all the street.'"⁵

The earliest and most interesting of the gild regulations, which deal with forty-one different trades, are given in the first

1. Post, p. xl ix.

2. Letter of Erasmus, quoted in "Life of Dean Colet," by J. H. Lupton, p. 167.

3. Wyclif's Works—Controversial Tracts, ed. Arnold, vol. III., p. 333.

4. Rolls of Parliament, vol. II., fol. 277b, 278b, 281b, 286a.

5. G. G. Coulton, Medieval Garner, p. 576, from John Gower, "Mirour de l'Omm," ed. Macaulay, lines 25213 ff.

one hundred and fifty folios of the Memorandum Book, they are written chiefly in Latin or Anglo-French, they belong almost entirely to the fourteenth and early fifteenth century, though a few are of an earlier date and one as late as 1546.¹

The first York craftsmen to obtain incorporation were the weavers. The gild cannot however be regarded as typical, for its powers were founded on a royal charter, but as the earliest in date and most interesting in detail, it merits attention first.

The charter was granted by Henry II. who in return for a yearly tax of ten pounds gave the York weavers their gild, with all the customs and liberties as in other cities of England ; and no one is to do them wrong on these points under a penalty of ten pounds. The liberties included the sole right of making dyed and striped cloth for almost the whole of Yorkshire, Beverley and a few other towns being excepted. Similar charters were given to Lincoln, Oxford, Winchester, Huntingdon and Nottingham. The first charter of the London weavers had been given in the reign of Henry I.,² in return for a tax of twelve pounds a year, but as London developed municipally constant efforts were made by the civic authorities to rob the weavers of these privileges, these efforts succeeded in the reign of John, and the charter was only restored when the weavers agreed to pay a higher farm.³ But the York tax remained, with one exception when it was lowered, at the same figure until its abolition. During the time of Henry II., it was paid fairly regularly,⁴ later however the weavers ignored their obligations to the exchequer and by 1268, when the sheriff was ordered to distrain them, they were £210 in debt.⁵ It was doubtless the irregularity in the payment of the tax that led Henry IV. to insist upon new ordinances, with stringent regulations as to payment, being promulgated before

1. There are many gild ordinances also in the later folios, these will appear in the second volume, all the minute books of the city council down to 1625, i.e., thirty-four volumes, contain interesting material for a complete history of the York gilds.

2. "Liber Custumarum," p. 418.

3. "Liber Custumarum," p. 134, "that the gild of weavers shall no longer be in the city of London, and shall on no account be revived," cf. G. Unwin, *op. cit.* p. 46.

4. Pipe Roll 10-24, Henry II. (Pipe Roll Soc.).

5. Memo. Roll (L.T.R.) 52, Henry III., m. 18a.

the charter was renewed.¹ The introduction to these regulations at once differentiates the gild from the other York craft gilds. The sanction is three-fold, the assent of all the weavers, the authority of the royal charters, the license of the mayor and sheriffs were all called into requisition to increase the prestige of the new enactments. The first ordinance dealt with the election of the aldermen and bailiffs, who were bound by a solemn oath on the holy gospels of God, to collect faithfully the royal tax. A high standard both of moral character and of workmanship was next enjoined on the masters and as a corollary to this, no stranger was to be allowed to work unless he had brought satisfactory testimonials from the parts where he had been employed before.² The regulations were very definite with regard to the payment of the royal farm, if the weaver was in arrears in his payment, his loom could be distrained, and if he refused to obey the officers of the craft, another process of law was to be set in motion. There were four yearly meetings which the weaver had to attend, two for the election of aldermen and bailiffs, two to hear the accounts and payments of the tax. At the setting up of a new loom, a master had to pay twenty shillings. One ordinance was devoted to a list of the payments to be made by the master to their servants. For a cloth measuring 8 ells the weaver received 1s. 2d., the scale rising gradually until it reaches 2s. 8d. for a cloth containing 16 ells. The preponderance of women in the textile industries in the present century renders one of the ordinances of special interest. The framers of gild regulations in York as a rule ignored women, the weavers, however, had a special regulation with regard to them. No woman was to be allowed to weave, unless she had been well taught and had been approved, probably by the bailiffs of the craft. A considerable amount of weaving, however, was done by women, only five years before these regulations were drawn up, one-fourth of the cloth woven in York was the result of women's industry; but from 1350 to 1400, only six women appear in the freemen's

1. Mem. Bk., pp. 238-244.

2. English weavers were forbidden to work in Brussels unless they brought a similar letter. "Ordonnantien der Ambachten," fol. 72.

roll, none of whom were weavers.¹ Parliament however recognized the women brewers, bakers, weavers, spinners,² though then, as now, a different scale of payment from the men's was adopted.³ On the continent women's labour was better accepted and more organized. In Brussels the drapers' ordinances mention women carders and spinners; the new members received between 1466 and 1471 number 385, of these 97 are women, nor is there any doubt as to the object for which they join the gild "om laken te maken ende te vercopen," in order to make and sell cloth.⁴ Paris spinning and weaving gilds included women, but the tapiters had a regulation against their admission "because the work was too heavy."⁵

By an act passed in the reign of Richard II., no one could sell any cloth until it had been measured and sealed by the King's aulnager.⁶ Fortunately there is preserved in the Record Office a magnificent roll clearly and beautifully written, containing an account of the amount of cloth made in York from September, 1394, to September, 1395, with the names of the makers and the amount of tax paid.⁷ There are 800 entries, each cloth paid 4d. as subsidy and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. as aulnage, the total tax amounted to £61 2s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., of which £54 6s. 1d. was subsidy, £6 15s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. aulnage; 3,256 cloths were manufactured but probably this did not represent the total output, for York made also quantities of a coarser kind of cloth called kersey, which escaped taxation. Cloth of scarlet, for which York had been celebrated in the previous century, had fallen into disrepute, only one cloth, which paid 6d. is entered.⁸ Some few of the names of the master-weavers figure in this roll; but only eight of the total fifty are missing from the freemen's roll. The dates, however, of their enrolments differ considerably,

1. Freemen of York, *op. cit.* pp. 67, 72, 73, 74, 76.

2. Rolls of Parliament, vol. II., fol. 278a, 281a.

3. *Ibid.*, vol. IV., fol. 112b, 23 Henry IV. [1444].

4. G. des Marez, *L'Organisation du Travail à Bruxelles au xve siècle* pp. 112, 113.

5. E. Boileau, *op. cit.* Ll, 7; cf. G. Stahl, *Das Deutsche Handwerk*, p. 68. H. Pirenne. Note sur un cartulaire de Berne. *Bulletin de la Commission Royale d'Histoire* 1894, pp. 54-57.

6. 17 Richard II., cap. ii.

7. Exchequer K.R. Accounts, Bundle 345, No. 16, 18 and 19, Richard II., m.m. 1-19.

8. Abbrev. Plac. Rec. Com., 56 Henry III., rot. 10.

the eldest member was Robertus del Marche, who was enrolled as a York freeman as early as 1361, the youngest Johannes Soureby, junior, was made a freeman in 1397, only three years before the ordinances were drawn up. It is difficult to gauge the social position of the weavers; when they obtained their first charter in the 12th century, they must have been men of considerable status to guarantee a payment of £150 (modern money) a year; but it is doubtful whether the 15th century weaver was in quite such a satisfactory condition. They must have been employers of labour, still apparently none of them held official positions in York, though Willelmus del Ake lived in Feasegate, and paid a rent of 33s. for his house, a considerable rental for that period.¹

When Edward III., wishful to develop English industries, induced Flemish weavers to come to England, William de Brabant and Hanekinus de Brabant received warrants of royal authorization to settle in York,² and during the next half century Flemish weavers were constantly enrolled among the freemen.³ Except, however, Thomas Gillyot, Johannes Gerard and Willelmus Frebois, none of the names of these fifty York weavers of the fourteenth century show any signs of alien origin; either the foreign element had left York for the country districts, or an anglicizing process had eliminated the distinctive nomenclature.⁴

The ordinances of six more gilds connected with the textile industry, the fullers, capmakers, tapiters, tailors, shearers and dyers are given in the Memorandum Book. The fullers' ordinances⁵ were enacted about 1390, the introductory clause contains the names of thirty fourteenth century fullers. Although the mayor and council are not mentioned as giving their assent to the regulations, which were passed "by the assent of all the people of the artifice," they play an important part. Half the fines were paid to the council chamber, no one was allowed to set up as master unless he had appeared before the mayor with the

1. Mem. Bk., p. 9.

2. Rymer, Foedera, vol. II., pt. ii., p. 954, 10 Ed. III. [1336].

3. Freemen of York, pp. 37-70.

4. M. Sellers, article on Social and Economic History in Victoria History of Yorkshire, vol. II.

5. Mem. Bk., pp. 70, 71, 72.

searchers of the gild, who had to testify and witness that he was a fit and proper person to be a master of the craft, and that he possessed property to the value at least of four marks that is about £40 in modern money, so that if he loses or spoils a cloth entrusted to him, he can repay the value; special precautions were taken to prevent any fuller to whom cloth was committed absconding with it.

Unfortunately, as no names of York capmakers are given, and as the ordinances are undated, it is impossible to assert with any degree of certainty the period, when they were enacted.¹ Only one clause differs essentially from the ordinary gild regulations. Women are legislated for apparently on the same terms as men. No work was to be given to any man or woman, who had not been apprenticed to the artifice unless he was a master or she was franchised. No one was allowed to take an apprentice unless he or she was franchised and of the liberty of the city. Two ordinances were added in the year 1440, the growth of oligarchical power is clear, no allusion is made to the desires of the capmakers, the aldermen and twenty-four apparently imposed their will regardless of those for whom they legislated.

The ordinances of the tapiters,² makers of tapestry hangings, carpets and coverlets belong to the early fifteenth century. They formed a large and important gild, numbering fifty-seven members. York had not yet begun to feel the competition of the weavers of the country districts, a competition which in the next century was to cost the gild a thousand pounds (modern money), for in order to destroy their rivals, they procured an act forbidding coverlets to be made outside the city York.³ The ordinances have many clauses peculiar to themselves. No master or his wife or his servant was allowed to accompany merchants buying coverlets or tapestry, but the buyers were to be allowed a free choice; whatever goods were confiscated the council chamber was to have two-thirds, and the four searchers the remaining third. If a master were found to be unskilful and incapable of improvement, his loom was confiscated. Additions were made to these

1. Mem. Bk., pp. 77, 78.

2. Ibid., 84, 85, 86.

3. 34 and 35 Henry VIII., cap. 10, York Municipal Records, vol. XVII. (May, 1542), fol. 11. Cf. State Papers Domestic, Eliz. scii., 2.

ordinances in 1419, the searchers were to be assisted in their examination of candidates for admission as masters, by four members of the craft. The rules against the admission of foreigners were made more stringent ; no master was to take an apprentice unless he was English born and a free man, " liber homo " ; and if any foreigner of whatever nationality he might be, wished to set up as a master tapiter in York, he must pay to the council chamber 53s. 4d. and to the support of the pageant of Corpus Christi.

The gild of tailors was unusually large, 128 masters are mentioned by name,¹ they all took up their freedom between 1349 and 1384 ; the ordinances are dated 1386, two years after the last enrolment. The four searchers were to be elected by the masters of the craft, and fines for unpunctuality or neglect of attending meetings, payable either in money or wax, were to go to them. The more serious offence, neglect of paying pageant money was fined very heavily ; in modern money the fine would amount to nearly £8, only half of this was appropriated by the searchers, the rest was to be paid to the council chamber on Ouse bridge. One regulation brings before us very vividly the contrast between business methods in medieval and modern times. A tailor who pawned gentlemen's garments " les garmentz des prudhommes," at which he was working was to be fined £15 modern money for each offence. Above the remainder of the ordinances, a brief resumé of the contents is written in English and in a different hand. Complaints against the exactions for the pageants plays are common to all the gilds, the tailors, however, fined their searchers £15, if they spent more than £5 on collecting the pageant dues, and all other petty expenses during the year. The troubrous times of Henry VI., which found their climax in the disastrous Wars of the Roses, are reflected in the ordinances. The year following the death of Henry V., a new regulation was drawn up by the mayor, aldermen, twenty-four, searchers and council of the craft ; it ordained that no master tailor nor servant was to call together a meeting of the craft nor to make any livery of cloth without the consent of the searchers and council, for fear of the distress and harm that might ensue

1. Mem. Bk., pp. 94-100.

to the chamber and people of the city, and the craft itself. The fine for the offence was prohibitive, £75 for a master, five pounds for a servant,¹ modern money.

The ordinances of the shear-men belong to the fifteenth century. One clause strikes an unfamiliar note, in modern times the avowed policy of many social reformers is to force masters to pay a higher rate of wages, but the medieval shear-men were fined for paying high wages.² If a master paid his servant more than 2d. a day with his meat and drink he incurred a penalty of £2 10s.

The constantly recurring regulations with regard to Sunday work are absent, but the shear-men were to observe the same saints days as were kept by the masons of the church of Saint Peter's.³ It is seldom that any account is preserved of the rebellion of a craftsman against the rule of his gild. A certain Thomas Lonkesby, however, had broken the ordinances and refused to obey the searchers' commands. Both searchers and Lonkesby appealed to the mayor and council; the arbitration resulted in a victory of gild authority, if the rebellious shear-man again offended⁴ he was to pay almost double the normal fine for his contumacy.

But the shear-men were comparatively of small importance, the dyers stood high among the textile crafts of the city. The earliest York dyer mentioned in the freemen's roll was Geoffrey de Laicester in 1323,⁵ dyeing, however, was carried on in Wakefield, Halifax, Bradford and Skipton at a much earlier date.⁶ The ordinances were probably compiled about 1390. The gild was large, fifty-nine members of whom two were women, one possibly the daughter of a former master, the other the widow. No dyer was allowed to send his servants outside the city walls to meet the country folk bringing in their wool and cloth to dye,

1. Mem. Bk., p. 101. As the allusions to the pageant plays are more frequent in the latter part of the Memoranda Book, the history of the gilds on the social and religious side is reserved for the following volume.

2. W. Cunningham, "Industry and Commence," vol. I., pp. 329, 334, 379.

3. Mem. Bk., pp. 106, 107.

4. Ibid., p. 108.

5. Freemen of York, *op. cit.*, p. 22.

6. Pipe Roll, 28 Henry III., m. 3. Wakefield Court Roll (Arch. Soc. Ser.), xxxix., p. 272.

lest the strangers should smuggle in their goods by help of the dyer's servants and thus escape paying to the mayor and bailiffs the murage and tolls, which were their due. Competition was sternly repressed, no master was by gifts or other allurements to entice a customer away from another dyer, credit was forbidden, payment had to be made when the goods were delivered. It is difficult to realize how trade was carried on under all these hampering rules and regulations, possibly, however, the medieval law maker did not expect literal fulfilment of the enactments, though they must have presented a ready means of raising money, when gild funds were low. Dyers' widows were allowed to carry on their husbands' trade for a year without any change of management, then one of their servants had to take up the freedom of the city or his mistress had to pay a fine of £15.¹ Some idea of the importance of the textile industry in York in medieval times may be gained from the fact that only five of the seven gilds give statistics, the number of masters in these five gilds amounted to 325. When to these figures, the journeymen and apprentices are added, it becomes clear what an important factor the clothiers must have been in the life of a city, that is estimated to have contained only between 11,000 and 13,000 inhabitants. This calculation does not include certain subsidiary trades such as glovers and cardmakers, both integrally bound up with the fortunes of the manufacturers of cloth.

Although the textile gilds far outstripped the metal working gilds in importance and influence, still York had ten gilds, buckler makers and sheathers, goldsmiths, pinners, founders, firesmiths, ironmongers, cutlers, bladesmiths, girdlers and pewterers in connection with the iron industry. Probably most of the metal for the more ornamental kinds of ironwork was brought from a distance. But York was surrounded by a number of villages, where it is known that the ore was worked from a very early period; Kirkby Overblow, Spofforth, Otley, Knaresborough, Glaisdale, as well as most of the large Yorkshire monasteries had extensive forges, where iron was made into

1. Mem. Bk., pp. 112-115.

vendible form, even in the 13th century.¹ Later many of the Yorkshire streams had on their banks forges similar to the one of which an interesting account is preserved in the Durham Auditors' Records;² but although chiefly occupied in smelting, these country iron workers probably produced a certain amount of nails, possibly even of rough thwitel,³ which they would sell at the fairs. The competition, however, between them and the York craftsmen would be of the slightest. The comparatively large number of the York metal working gilds taken in connexion with their limited number of members, points to an industry organized on highly specialized lines. The gildmen might buy some local iron from the country forges, but the bulk of their work would require iron of a better brand.

The regulations of the buckler makers and sheathers are the first ordinances entered in the Memorandum Book, but they are undated and of no intrinsic interest.⁴

Enacted almost a century earlier in 1307, the ordinances of the girdlers present a great contrast to those of the weavers. Neither king, sheriffs nor council appear in the formula of authorization. The ordinances were granted "at the askyng the gyrdlers and revettours and all that langes to that crafte, be the assent of John Askham than maire and all the commonalte of the Cite of York."⁴ The elaborate arrangements about the payment of the royal tax are naturally absent as the girdlers paid no tax, but a complicated series of ordinances deal with the restrictions of trade. The girdlers were not to buy anything necessary for their craft from anyone, unless he belonged to the franchise of the city, nor were they to sell to any strangers or unfranchised men; strangers were not to be taken into their service, unless they brought letters

1. Dugdale, *Mon. Angl.*, vol. I., p. 811. L. C. Miall "Ancient Bloomeries in Yorkshire," *Arch. Journal*, vol. I., pp. 112, 113. Burton *Mon. Ebor.*, p. 175, J. C. Atkinson, "Iron Working in Cleveland," *Arch. Journal*, vol. VIII., pp. 30-48. The researches of Mr. Vellacott into the early history of Yorkshire iron mining, *Victoria History*, vol. II., prove conclusively how general the working of iron was in medieval times.

2. Durham Auditors' Records, 5, 149, printed in a "Fifteenth Century Iron Master," *English Historical Review*, XIV., 1899, p. 509-529.

3. *Mem. Bk.*, p. 29.

4. This is, of course, a fifteenth century translation of the 1307 ordinances which were either in Anglo-French or Latin. *Mem. Bk.*, pp. 180, 181., *ante* pp. xxvii.

signed with the seals of four good and true men of the girdlers of the town from which they came. The second set of ordinances are dated more than a century later ; the commonalty of York take no part in granting these later regulations, "our worshipful lord the maire of this city and the gude wyse counsell of the chaumbre," are the authorizing body.

The four years' apprenticeship of the first enactments is lengthened into seven years ; the stranger was to be admitted as a master, if he paid 10s. to the chamber, 10s. to the craft, 3s. 4d. to the common clerk and 1s. to the mayor's sergeant. If, however, the stranger came to seek work as a wage earner he paid 6s. 8d. to the chamber and craft, and half the master's fees to clerk and sergeant ; but he could only be hired by the year. Trading with a stranger was no longer forbidden ; beyond a limit of thirty-two miles it was unhampered, but nearer the city girdles were only to be sold at, "cried opyn faires" ; still the general trend was towards more liberty for the girdler could, with the consent of his craft, carry on his trade within the thirty-two miles radius though outside the city. The searchers were carefully to examine the girdles brought by strangers to the city, but were to report the fault to the mayor, who dealt with the delinquent. If any master was found working himself or allowing his servants or apprentices to work "any settoris day after xij of the clok be strekyn at the cathiderall church of Saynt Petir" he was "to forfeit and pay withoute pardon tociens a pound of wax."¹

Fifty years later another series of enactments were promulgated.² The new ordinances contain several novel features. The making of double studded girdles was forbidden, and any girdler, who was absent from the city for a whole year, could not begin work on his return, until he had satisfied the mayor and chamberlains that his duties for his year of absence had been duly performed, and that he had also paid to the craft his pageant silver and other charges. The last clause of these ordinances shows a distinct increase in the power of the mayor ; theoretically he had always had the right to alter gild regulations, but such a bald and uncompromising declaration of prerogative is unusual,

1. Mem. Bk., pp. 183, 184.

2. Ibid., pp. 184, 185, 186.

"forsein alway that if this ordenance or any parte thereof be founde at any time here after preuidicall unto any of the Kynges poeple, and specially of any of this citee, that than it shalbe leifful to the maire for the tyme beyng by thadvise of hys counsell to amende correcte and refourme it and every parcell therof at his pleisir, etc.¹ In 1475 it was enacted that all who made hamydows within the city should be contributory to producing the girdlers' pageant, the makers were to pay 4d. the sellers iid., if they did not obey the rule, they were liable to a fine of 1s. 8d. The members, however, of the Trinity gild were exempt from this payment, also from the ordinance that forced all makers of leather girdles to pay pageant money. Ten years later, the girdlers had fallen upon evil days, in consideration of "there povertie and sumptuouse charges," the council decided that anyone who made "daggar chapes, purse knoppes, bulyons, book clashes, dawpes, dog colers, girdilles or any other maner gere or harnesse of laton stelle or yren," should pay "doble and twise as moch as oone of the same craft payeth to ther said padgeant."²

The London craft of girdlers in 1327, obtained a charter conferring upon them powers of regulating provincial trade, there is, however, no trace in the Memoranda Book of any such interference, and it seems doubtful whether the power was really operative.³

In 1342, the gild of ironmongers consisted of only a dozen masters, they then drew up a stringent regulation against Sunday work, which was re-enacted half a century later. A long period elapsed before the ironmongers appear again; but in 1419, that is during 158 years, the gild had only increased by one;⁴ a new difficulty had arisen in 1490; competition was more severe, strangers came into the city sold their wares to their friends, who often resold them at a higher price.⁵ Thus people from the country who ought to have paid a tax and other customs to the king and the city, would hand over their ironware to their confederates, especially to the tenants of the chapel of Saint Stephen's

1. Mem. Bk., p. 186.

2. Ibid., p. 187.

3. G. Unwin, *op. cit.*, p. 79.

4. Mem. Bk., pp. 109, 110.

5. Ibid., pp. 201, 202, 203.

at Westminster, who were exempt from paying customs. A fine of £2 10s. modern money was imposed on anyone discovered trying in this way to evade payment of the taxes and customs and infringing the rights of the ironmongers in the city. The rule with regard to opening a shop was very elastic. Apparently, a duly qualified apprentice, after his term of service was elapsed, could begin as a master at once. But, if a man or a woman wished to begin business within the liberty of the city, and had not served an apprenticeship, a payment of £10, modern money, was required. If, however, anyone of limited means, "impotens et minus sufficiens," was wishful to start, then the mayor and ironmongers in consultation could lower the fee to meet the beginner's circumstances.

The gild of the spurriers and lorimers though larger than the ironmongers' gild, consisted in 1387 of only seventeen members, a mere handful of men, when compared with the fifties, sixties and hundreds of the textile gilds. The Memorandum Book contains four sets of regulations passed in 1387, 1401, 1424 and 1426. A novel feature of the 1426 ordinances, is the introduction of a clause that in the future the searchers must submit to re-election at the end of each year of office;¹ the concentration of power in the hands of a small body of men was a salient feature of the later fifteenth century, and the effort of the spurriers and lorimers to prevent a growing evil shows that the gild, small as it was, must have had among its members men of spirit and enterprise.

The pinners, makers not only of pins but of wire articles especially the small needles inserted in the cards used in cloth dressing, enacted in an undated ordinance that no master should give any stranger work unless he was first apprenticed to the artifice "as is the custom for vagrants and vagabonds in the city of London and in other cities of the kingdom."²

The pinners only number seventeen, probably the workers were not very highly skilled, the usual seven years' apprenticeship was reduced to six;³ all work was done according to the assize,

1. Mem. Bk., pp. 101, 102, 103, 104.

2. Mem. Bk., pp. 86, 87, 88.

3. E. Boileau *op. cit.* Introduction, c. ii. In fixing length of apprenticeship in the Paris gilds no attention seems to have been paid to the difficulty of the trade.

the searchers gave out certain samples and the wares had to conform to the same length, otherwise the makers were fined.

One of the smallest gilds of which record is preserved in the Memorandum Book is the gild of founders. It consisted of only five members. There is considerable difficulty about fixing the date when the ordinances were passed. They were endorsed by the mayor, sheriffs and aldermen; as York did not become a county by itself until 1397, there were no sheriffs there until that date, thus the regulations must be later than 1397. Practically the same regulations appear again a few folios farther on, it is then stated that they were passed in the 14th year of a king, whose name is illegible. If the date is taken to be 1413 that is 14 Henry IV., then as Gyles de Bonoyne and Johan de Gervaux took their freedom in 1360 two of the five members must have been men of 70, an unusual age, for in the 14th century septuagenarians were not common. On the other hand, 14 Richard II. gives 1390, a date prior to 1397, and as the second set of ordinances are placed later in the MS., it would be more probable that they would be later in date. The regulations though short are interesting. The second set seem to have been published to meet the wants of Gyles de Bonoyne, who being a bachelor, had no wife to help him with his work. In compassion for his hapless state, the gild passed a special regulation that he was to be allowed to have two apprentices at once, although this was contrary to gild policy. Possibly his wifeless condition was due to his being a foreigner, a Lombard.¹ The prohibition of night-work was common to most of the crafts' constitutions, the rule was relaxed in the case of the founders, "smetyng de lour metall," was allowed by night. The spurriers too, were allowed to work on Sundays, if the king were in the north, or if the people, who wished to buy goods or to have some of their possessions repaired, were travellers.² The Paris gilds allowed nightwork, if it were for the royal household, the queen, the princes of the blood, the bishop of Paris and other great lords.³ All lavers had to be made according to assize, that is according

1. Mem. Bk., pp. 86, 87, 93.

2. Ibid., p. 102.

3. E. Boileau, *op. cit.* Introduction cvi.

to measurements, by a lucky accident a piece of parchment with the sketch of the model, as supplied by the masters of the craft, has been bound up in the Memorandum Book with the founders' ordinances. The regulation dealing with the subject is very explicit and the penalty for infringement heavy. "No one shall make any lavers except by an assize given to him by the said masters, under a penalty of £5 "¹ modern money.

The cutlers' ordinances cover the whole of the fifteenth century; the first set given in Anglo-French are undated but apparently were enacted about 1410.² The humility with which they approach the mayor and aldermen is the only novel feature. "To their very honourable and very reverend lords the mayor and aldermen of the city of York their poor fellow citizens address their supplications." The tenour of the alteration, which these subservient folk wish to introduce, shows that the ten masters of the gild were anxious to prevent a too rapid increase in their numbers. Apparently, before this enactment, there was no limit to the number of apprentices that a master might take, in the future, however, only one apprentice was allowed and he was to be kept in training for seven years.

The gild made many claims on its members' time and money; probably the craftsman developed great dexterity in escaping the elaborate net work of fines, but he was obliged to pay his fee towards the upkeep of the pageant and periodically to act as pageant master. From an agreement made between a chapman and the cutlers of York in 1445, it seems that these numerous obligations could be compounded for by an annual payment of 12s. 6d. modern money. Thomas Uscliff bound himself to pay that sum each year towards the pageant and lights, if he were excused from holding the office of pageant master or any other office pertaining to the said gild.³ But the gilds were beginning to find it increasingly difficult to collect these dues. A very comprehensive ordinance was passed that all vendors, whether citizens or strangers, except the merchants and mercers, were to pay towards the upkeep of the pageant, as in times past; in case

1. Mem. Bk., p. 94.

2. 1380, 1384, 1393, 1402, 1409 and 1410, are the dates when the master cutlers were enrolled as freemen

3. Mem. Bk., pp. 133 136

of refusal the offender was to be punished at the discretion of the mayor.¹ But the strangers were elusive ; nearly fifty years later the spurriers were still struggling with the problem, the stranger was ordered to pay a yearly tax of 5s. modern money, "to the ' sustentacion and brynging furth of the paiaunt of the said craftez.'²

Trade marks, which play an important part in the development of the Sheffield Cutlers' Company,³ were in use among the York cutlers from a very early date. Each bladesmith is ordered to cut and use his own mark upon the knives, which he makes, different from the mark of any other man of the same artifice.⁴

The gild of pewterers adopted an unusual policy instead of drawing up their own rules, they took over those of the pewterers of London. But a comparison of the York and London ordinances, which were enacted in 1348, shows few points of resemblance.⁵ No more London ordinances are extant until 1438, that is until 22 years after the date, when York was said to have adopted the London laws. On 19 Nov. of that year the London company was summoned before the mayor and aldermen and charged with having made ordinances without the council's knowledge or authority. Three months later, the pewterers confessed their faults and their illegal ordinances "were annulled and utterly rejecte." The next month the 1438 regulations were approved by the mayor.⁶ It is obvious these new rules were not those in use in York ; are the York ordinances the same as those which excited the wrath of the aldermen of London, and were destroyed. The evidence certainly points in that direction, but it is difficult to understand why they were objected to ; there seems to be nothing startling or against "the profit of the city" in them. The uncompromising exclusion of the alien and the unfree man are by no means peculiar to the pewterers—the insistence upon a seven years' apprenticeship is common to all gilds. The enactment

1. Mem. Bk., p. 137.

2. York Municipal Records, vol. VII., fol. 109b (29 Jan., 1494).

3. R. E. Leader, "History of the Sheffield Cutlers' Company," *passim*.

4. Mem. Bk., p. 136.

5. Letter Book, F. fol. 155. H. T. Riley, "Memorials of London and London Life," pp. 241-244.

6. C. Welch. "History of the Pewterers' Company," pp. 2-5.

that no master was to pay a servant more than 40s. (that is in modern money £30) a year, startling as it seems to the industrial ideas of the 20th century, was only an echo of the national policy expressed in the statute of labourers. Though the solution is not absolutely satisfactory still it seems fairly probable that the York ordinances are the missing London ones. The London pewterers claimed the right of search throughout the whole country, and two searchers were dispatched into Yorkshire for the purpose.¹ Both men and women were admitted to the London company but there is no allusion to women in the York gild.

Neither in numbers nor in social status can the metal workers be compared with the cloth workers. Seven of the ten gilds connected with the iron industry only attain to a membership of 79, that is an average of 11 members to each gild, whereas the five cloth manufacturing gilds reach a membership of 325, an average of 65 members to each gild.

The remaining twenty gilds fall naturally into four groups ; food producers, as butchers, bakers, saucemakers and fishers ; builders, as glasiers, plasterers, joiners and painters ; makers of household utensils and weapons of defence, as potters, chandlers, coopers, saddlers, parchment makers, bowers and fletchers ; and makers of clothing, as glovers, skinners, cobblers. The barber-surgeons and writers of texts admit of no classification. Thus a man's material well-being turned entirely upon the good management of the gilds. The baker who fed him, the clothier who clothed him, the builder who built his house, the barber-surgeon, who shaved and bled him were not individuals pursuing unhampered careers but part of a highly organised system with rules and regulations that often remained unaltered for a century. A rapidly expanding industrial life circumscribed by an absolutely inelastic set of laws seems to spell disaster, revolution, chaos ; but York thrived under the system. The explanation of the anomaly lies in that great national asset, an Englishman's capacity for the good administration of bad law. The craftsman certainly lived with the sword of heavy penalties for slight

1. C. Welch, *op. cit.* pp. 46, 47.

offences hanging over his head, but it seldom fell. Mr. Hudson has worked out the fines paid at the Leet Court and handed over to the city chamberlain for the year 1289, in Norwich. "By drawing out a balance sheet for the whole city in this year it appears that the total amount of all the amercements entered is £72 18s. 10d. This is equivalent to more than £1,000 at the present value of money. But all that the collectors can account for, even after Easter, is £17 0s. 2d. It is clear that however efficient the system was in preventing offences from passing undetected, it did not do much to deter offenders from repeating them."¹ That under such a system glaring cases of injustice must have taken place is unquestionable. A popular man would escape scot free, an unpopular man would pay the fines that were often needed to keep the gild machinery in working order; still the literal interpretation of the law would have led to worse calamities.

Owing to the assize of bread,² the bakers' gild stands on the border line between a state and a municipal undertaking. The earliest ordinances are undated, they possess one novel feature, the masters were to discriminate between the skilled and the unskilled labourer, the former was to receive £1 6s. 8d. and his clothes, the latter only 13s. 4d., without clothes. The regulations of 1479 are given in English, they legislated the place where, and the hours when bread brought from the country may be sold.³ Unfortunately the earliest of the butchers' ordinances are illegible,⁴ two additional ordinances are inserted later in the volume, one of which prohibited the killing of beasts in the shambles at night, the other forbade butchers to take apprentices for a shorter period of time than seven years.⁵

The work of the building crafts overlapped considerably, the tilers and plasterers seem to have been at constant warfare. At last in 1413, they submitted their disputes to the mayor and

1. W. Hudson *op. cit.* p. cxxxix, Leet Jurisdiction. Selden Soc., vol. 5, p. lviii.

2. *Ante* p. xxii.

3. Mem. Bk., pp. 29, 43, 168-172. In the British Museum are two interesting MSS., crudely illustrated, containing the ordinances of the bakers, their accounts and records of some of their meetings. Add. MSS. 34605.

4. *Ibid.*, pp. 58, 59.

5. *Ibid.*, p. 59.

new ordinances were enacted to settle their disputes. If in the future any plasterer undertook any tiling work, he was to pay to the tilers' pageant iii d., and the work had to be supervised by the searchers of tilers.¹ This policy seems to have been successful, for a few years later the tilers and plasterers united to resist the masons, who had tried to force them to be contributory to their gild, and the quarrel was then referred to the mayor, chamberlains and council.

The craft of joiners was small, it consisted of only ten members. The chief point insisted upon in the ordinances is that a high standard of workmanship was to be kept up and that only the best materials were to be used.² The authority of the searchers was emphasized, but there is no allusion to apprenticeship. The painters, stainers and goldbeaters had apparently not been organized before; the masters and artificers, since they were without governance as well of searchers as of ordinances necessary and profitable to all people and to the artificers themselves, requested that the mayor, sheriffs and aldermen of the City of York would grant the articles written below and register them in the council chamber. The date is not given, but the presence of the sheriffs and the language points to the early fifteenth century. Four of the ordinances dealt with the stranger, who could be employed, if he had satisfied the searchers of his ability, and if the master bound himself to engage him for a whole year. Men from other artifices could work at the trade, if they were enfranchised and paid fees to the painters' pageant. No master, however, was allowed to sell paints or brushes to men of another industry. Apprenticeship is not mentioned and the general trend of the articles points to a less rigidly organized system than was usual at that date.³

Potting does not seem to have been carried on very extensively in York, nor do the ordinances give an impression of a wealthy gild. The twelve master potters seem principally concerned with repressing petty larceny, and forbidding hawking

1. Mem. Bk., 148. Cf. L. Toulmin-Smith. "York Mystery Plays," pp. xxi., xxiii., xxvii.

2. Ibid., pp. 148, 149, 150.

3. Ibid., pp. 164-166.

of wares. The clause dealing with the admission of strangers is extremely stringent, no one of the said artifice was to teach anyone the mysteries of his art who was not a member of the gild, or an apprentice ; under a penalty of £5.¹

The wax chandlers only number six ; their ordinances were drawn up in the year 1417, no fewer than eight different kinds of candles are referred to by name. But their trade was not confined to making candles only, small wax images of various forms were in constant request for ecclesiastical offerings. In order that people should be sure when they bought one of these images, that it was not merely a thin veneer of wax over another substance, but that the wax was of a given thickness over the whole surface, an ordinance was enacted that half a pound of wax should be used in the making of them.²

The coopers and the joiners at one time formed one gild, after they separated the coopers found the upkeep of their pageant difficult, they appealed to the pity of the mayor their "tres-bountinouse seignourie," and described themselves as "tres povres gentz si bien destate come davoir." An unusual feature of their ordinances is that their searchers were fined, if they were proved to have conducted their search unfairly.³

The saddlers were a more important body of traders, the gild consisted of 34 members and their ordinances are dated 1387, 1398, 1459, 1470 and 1538. The earliest show a variation from the usual type. The searchers were to be assisted by seven worthy men "prudhommes"; the final clause, too, is an innovation, for all the masters and artificers bound themselves and took a solemn oath to keep, maintain and guard the ordinances for ever in every point, and in testimony of these things they placed their seals thereto.⁴ The rules against servants doing work on their own account by night and not in the houses or shops of their masters were very stringent. This fear of servants becoming too independent was not without cause, a few years later "the masters of the London gild of saddlers complained to the mayor

1. Mem. Bk., pp. 150-151.

2. Ibid., p. 55.

3. Ibid., p. 68.

4. Ibid., pp. 88-93.

that the serving men (*servientes*) were wont to assume a livery every year and to hold meetings at Stratford and elsewhere, to the great prejudice of the mistry, and further that they endeavoured unduly to raise the wages of journeymen and caused them to neglect their work.”¹

In 1398 the leading sadlers unanimously petitioned the mayor that one of their ordinances by which they were bound to give half their fines to the building fund of St. Peter’s, should be entirely repealed and annulled. The later ordinances are given in English.

Although the time had not yet come when every man-child above the age of seven was ordered to have a bow and two shafts,² still the craft of bowers was flourishing and York was especially noted for the strength and good workmanship of its bows. The bowers’ ordinances which were enacted in 1395, bristle with safeguards to prevent the monopoly passing from them. The usual regulations with regard to seven years’ apprenticeship, Sunday trading, night work figure. But the bulk of the regulations dealt with the time and place of sale and manufacture. From 11th November until Easter, no bower was allowed to take bows out of York to sell, nor could they work at their craft outside the city, unless their bows had become dirtied and it was necessary to polish them. There was a prohibitive fine of £75, modern value, levied on any one who took more than one horse-load and a half of bows to the Chester fair.³ Nor does this dread of Chester as a rival centre of trade, seem to have been the mere creation of jealous imagination. Several Yorkshire bowers, John Bower of Hull, John Ebor and John Clydderowe of York, bowers, found their way to Chester early in the fifteenth century, for the nearness of Chester to the turbulent Welsh made the demand for weapons of defence there a constant quantity.⁴ The same huge fine was demanded from any servant, who went outside the city into the country for “lucre de mone,” to teach unskilful country people the secrets of the bowers’ craft. On

1. Letter Book H, fol. cccixb. H. T. Riley, *op. cit.* 542–544.

2. 33 Henry VIII., c. 16.

3. Mem. Bk., pp. 52, 53, 54.

4. R. H. Morris, *op. cit.* p. 339.

the other hand the bowers were obliged to close their shops the day before the fair began and to keep them shut until the day after the fair was over, nor could they show their bows within a thirty miles' radius. If, however, the country people did not wish for any interference, then the people of York were to expose their ware and sell at any time. No bower or his servant was to leave bows behind him at fairs or markets to be sold by other people. The general high level of the fines, £5, £1, tends to substantiate a statement often made that the bowers were an exceptionally wealthy body of men ; in Tudor times they received the highest wages of any craft. From an indenture of apprenticeship¹ a clear idea can be gained of the strict regime under which the young bower served. He was forbidden to play with dice, or to frequent inns, gaming houses or brothels ; insults to his master's wife or daughters were punished by doubling the years of apprenticeship ; he could not marry without his master's consent, nor absent himself by day or night during his term of apprenticeship. The master bound himself to teach the apprentice all the art and mystery of the trade, to give him food and drink, clothes, bed, shoes and all other necessities. Thomas de Kyghlay, chaplain, possibly uncle of the apprentice, was each year for three years to pay to John Bradlay the master 6s. 8d. William del Clogh, bower, stood surety for the master for the performance of his undertakings, and several prominent York bowers witnessed the deed. The Memorandum Book does not contain a single allusion to the ill-treatment of apprentices though many indentures put down corporal correction as one of the duties the master owed to his apprentice.² A second set of ordinances apparently of nearly the same date contains a clause, which is peculiar to the bowers' craft. If any master took an apprentice before he had been examined by the searchers, he was fined £5, that is £75 present value. The standard for admission was high. The apprentice must be honest and capable, born a freeman and of English parent, neither deformed nor lacking any limb, and well known as of loyal and faithful character. In spite of these

1. Mem. Bk., pp. 54, 55.

2. G. Fagniez. "Etudes sur l'Industrie à Paris," pp. 69, 70. Newcastle Merchant Adventurers. Surtees Society, 93, vol. I., pp. 240, 241.

precautions black sheep must have entered, for with a singular lack of humour, the bowers have placed in the same clause directions, that if either master or man were guilty of larceny to the value of 1s., he should be dismissed from the craft.¹ It was, of course, of the greatest importance that the makers of the country's most formidable weapon of defence should be men of unimpeachable loyalty. A curious law was passed in 1373 that "No alien prior was to dwell within twenty miles of the sea coast lest they should send abroad bows and arrows and other weapons "autres artelries."² The ordinances of 1420³ dealt chiefly with payment for labour, both by piece and by weekly wage; for chipping 100 bows a man received 1s. 4d., for boring 1,000 horns 1s. 3d. The regulations with regard to the weekly wage earner are curious, journeymen, who are not sufficiently efficient to do "task work," were paid 1s. a week and food from 2 February until 29 September, only 8d. a week from 29 September to 2 February.

An interesting group of gilds were concerned with providing wearing apparel. As is appropriate a woman Agnes Kepewyk figured among the fifteen members of the glovers' gild. In gilds of this class, it was fairly easy for a servant to make wares during the time that legally belonged to his master and dispose of them privately. There is an echo of these antagonistic interests in the first ordinance, which forbade a man to work for a certain time in the week for his master and for the rest for himself. Already the street cries were becoming a nuisance, no glover was allowed to put his stall on the Pavement or to make any noise to attract customers, before the first stroke of the bell for matins in the parish churches, lest the peace and rest of the people should be disturbed.⁴ In one point the glovers were more lax than most of the shopkeepers. Sunday trading was allowed during the feast of Pentecost, from the feast of Saint Peter in chains, until the feast of Saint Michael following, and during the common fairs.⁵ Apparently a short time after the enactment of

1. Mem. Bk., pp. 61, 62.

2. Rolls of Parliament, vol. II., p. 320b. 47 Edward III. [1373].

3. Mem. Bk., p. 199.

4. Mem. Bk., pp. 48, 49, 50.

5. Whitsuntide, 1st August, 29th September.

these regulations, the glovers, tanners and parchment makers were united into one craft, but the glovers with their fifteen members would control the policy, for the parchment makers only numbered three men and one woman, the tanners thirteen men, the union was of brief duration.¹

The skinners' ordinances are interesting from the linguistic point of view, the Anglo-French and the contemporary English translations are given side by side.² The craft seems to have been small, but an interesting list of the exact payments for piecework, at a time later than the ordinances, is given.³

Exclusive of the textile gilds the fifty-nine cordwainers form the largest York craft, of which the numbers are given in the Memorandum Book.⁴ The second enactment contains the hint of a feud that later was to assume a formidable shape. No master was to pay higher wages than were ordained by the statute of labourers. These regulations belong to the late fourteenth century, but those which were drawn up some thirty years later are the more interesting.⁵ It is amusing to find that even at this early date the masters speak regretfully of the good old times, when servants were obedient to their masters and contented with their wages; but they attributed the change to the evil influence of the aliens from other places, who had lately come to the city. They complained that their servants constantly held illegal meeting and met in prohibited confederations at the Friar Preachers and in other places. They said that these journeymen plotted against the masters whom they serve, against the good customs of the city, against the king and against the statute law of the realm. As for themselves they declared that their one desire was to live peaceably with their servants and all mankind. They therefore asked the mayor to strengthen their hand to deal with these refractory underlings and in case their efforts failed, that the mayor himself would undertake to

1. Mem. Bk., p. 82.

2. Ibid., pp. 60-64.

3. I am indebted to Sir James Murray, who thinks even as late a date as 1435 possible, for help in elucidating the wages list (see Glossary). Mem. Bk., pp. 65, 66.

4. Mem. Bk., pp. 72, 73, 74.

5. Ibid., pp. 190-197.

punish them. There is no direct evidence how the affair terminated, although an elaborate list of the wages to be paid is incorporated with the ordinances, whether the journeymen were paid at an increased rate is not clear. How far the friar-preachers influenced these fifteenth century embryo trades unionists is difficult to discover. It is, however, significant that a similar rising in London in 1387 was attributed to the work of a friar. The surveyors of the mistry of cordwainers brought certain of their serving men before the mayor and accused them of having held illegal meetings at the Friar Preachers. The men confessed and declared that Friar William Bartone had agreed for a sum of money to procure from Rome a confirmation by the Pope of their fraternity.¹

The earliest of the barber-surgeons' enactments are undated, but they must have been granted before 1413, for the first ordinance prohibits Sunday trading, and in that year the Archbishop of Canterbury held up York barbers as an example of godly observers of the Sunday to the godless Londoners. He asked the mayor to impose a fine for Sunday trading, saying, with a fine disregard of the importance of the ecclesiastical curse, "the payment of such a fine being likely to have a greater effect upon them than the penalty of excommunication."²

The barber-surgeons' is one of the few gilds that admitted women and men on equal terms; almost all the ordinances expressly state women or men, women could take apprentices "nullus vel nulla artificii predicti recipiat aliquem in apprenticium suum pro minore termino quam pro quinque annis."²

By the sixteenth century, however, the surgeon had become so jealous of the women practitioners that the York Council had to interfere to protect her rights. But as the gild rule relaxed the York surgeons suffered more from the charlatan, a quack who claimed that he could cure "those that have wanted their sight this twenty years past within nyne daies," was licensed by the

1. Letter Book. H fol. cexix., pp. 311, 312. H. T. Riley, *op. cit.* pp. 494, 496. G. Unwin, *op. cit.* pp. 83-85.

2. Mem. Bk., pp. 75, 207-211.

council to practise in York. From the freemen's list it is obvious that, as well as the barber-surgeons, there were in York men practising medicine and physic in contradistinction to surgery. They were possibly in some cases graduates in medicine at some university. If this is so, then the title of master prefixed to William de Newton Medicus, and to Johannes de Golda miles in medicinis, is easy of explanation.¹

Both Widdrington and Drake² give the substance of the charters, by which the city had gained the liberties it possessed in the fourteenth century. Two of the charters of Richard II. are given in full in the Memorandum Book,³ but the charter of Henry IV., the most comprehensive and interesting of all the early charters, is omitted. This roll⁴ contains the history of the development of municipal government by royal charter for more than 200 years. The charter of Richard I. is first referred to; the more important confirmation by John, "whose rolls afford specimens of every set of charters granted to boroughs in every stage of growth," is also mentioned, it was granted on 25 March, 1200; the three charters of Henry III., 17 May, 1256, 18 May 1256, 9 March, 1262 are next referred to; these are followed by the two charters of Edward II., given on 1 February, 1312, and 25 September, 1316. Edward III. on 24 June, 1328, at York⁵ confirmed the previous charters and the clause in the Memorandum Book,⁶ corroborating former grants and stating that privileges may be used though not hitherto used, but excepting compurgation by 36 witnesses⁷ appears in his charter. The first charter of Richard II. is omitted from the Memorandum Book, though it was granted at Westminster 2 July, 1378, more than a year after the records began to be compiled. It opens with a statement that in consideration of the great expense which the citizens of

1. Freemen of York, pp. 95, 98. I am indebted to Dr. Auden of Birmingham, for drawing my attention to this distinction.

2. Drake, *op. cit.*, 203–206; C. Caine, *Analecta*, *passim*.

3. Mem. Bk., pp. 143–145; 157–163; 173, 174.

4. P.R.O. Charter Roll, 1 Henry IV., part I., No. 9.

5. Parliaments were held at York twelve times; 1298, 1314, 1318, 1319, 1322, twice in 1328, 1332, 1333, 1334, 1335, and 1464. W. Stubbs. Constitutional History, vol. iii., p. 399.

6. Mem. Bk., pp. 173, 174.

7. Pollock and Maitland, *op. cit.*, vol. i., pp. 116, 443; vol. ii., pp. 636, 637; Cf. Borough Customs, *op. cit.*, vol. i., p. 244.

York had incurred in fitting out barges of war, they should enjoy privileges not previously enjoyed. The story of the setting forth of the boats in question is told in detail.¹

At a council meeting composed of the whole of the twelve and twenty four, and the 'communitas,' it was decided that on account of the expense involved in keeping up the two barges of the city, one 'the Peter' should no longer be kept up. But first it should be loaded with the citizens' cloth, then dispatched to Calais and there sold. No connexion between this entry and the one that follows is stated, but it is obvious. On 8 March, 1375, a second council meeting attended by nineteen members of the twelve and twenty four met. A letter was read from Thomas de Percy, the King's admiral in the north parts,² demanding the immediate dispatch of a barge and a balinger fully equipped to Southampton. The worthy men, "probi homines," then agreed to reply that the barge had been so much damaged in rough weather that it must be repaired, before it could be sent off. A similar story was told of the balinger. If, however, it seemed good to the admiral to wait until it was repaired, then the balinger should be sent with all possible speed. There is no further reference to the matter, but from the preamble to the first charter of Richard II., the boats must have been supplied. The 1393 and 1396 charters of Richard II. are both given in the Memorandum Book, their contents, however, are too well known to require comment. The series of test cases, however, by which York established her independence of outside interference are interesting. The government of the City of York, which Henry IV. had taken into his own hands during the rebellion of the Percies,³ was restored in 1406, after the execution of Archbishop Scrope, had given to "Henry's enemies the honour of a martyr."

In spite of this restoration of liberties, in 1408 the steward and marshall called before them the mayor, the sheriffs and 18 citizens to hear what the King enjoined.⁴ The civic officials

1. Mem. Bk., pp. 30, 32, 33.

2. Post, pp. liii, liv.

3. Cal. Pat. Rolls, 1408-1413. Liberties and Franchises taken from York. 6 Henry IV.; restored 3rd June. 7 Henry IV.

4. Mem. Bk., pp. 175, 176.

came in answer to the summons, but claimed that they were free from the interference of the royal officials, and brought the charter granted by Henry IV. on 28 November, 1399,¹ in support of their contention. The charter having been seen and diligently inspected, their rights were declared fully established. A case was then brought into the court. William Bowthe was accused by Ricardus Coley of having attacked him on 19 December, 1407, within the jurisdiction of the marshalsea ; the injuries inflicted were so great that his life was in danger. He claimed about £250 modern money in compensation. But the verdict was a foregone conclusion ; the plaintiff was asked if he could give reasons why the case should be proceeded with by this court, and he replied in the negative.²

A similar case of disputed jurisdiction occurred in 1422 ; the sheriff of York Castle arrested a woman Agnes Farand, who lived in a house on Castlehill. As soon as Henricus Preston, the mayor, heard of this, he sent messengers to the sheriff demanding her immediate release, as she lived in the liberty of the city and not of the castle. The sheriff refused the demand, but a former sheriff Willelmus Haryngton, a lover of peace, arranged a friendly conclave between the two disputants at the house of the Augustinian friars. Again civic authority triumphed, Agnes was released. Another case of the same nature occurred eleven years later.³

The case⁴ of disputed jurisdiction between the court of pleas in York and the admiralty court, which was finally referred to parliament is told in the Memorandum Book with great wealth of interesting detail. Shorn of technicalities, the case was that Richard Gell of York, probably a fishmonger,⁵ was sued by Thomas de Holme for a debt of eight pounds ; Thomas won his case in the city court of pleas, and, the money not being forthcoming seized a ship belonging to Richard Gell in payment. Richard affirmed that as the ship was in an arm of the sea, the case belonged to the admiralty court, which claimed jurisdiction

1. Charter Roll has 18th November, 1399.

2. Mem. Bk., pp. 203, 204.

3. Ibid., p. 216.

4. Ibid., pp. 225-234, translation pp. lxxvi.-lxxxvi.

5. Freemen of York, *op. cit.*, p. 84.

of all pleas civil and criminal arising on the high seas and within the body of the country on tidal waters,¹ but Thomas urged that as the vessel was moored to the land by chains never covered with water, the case belonged to the city court. In spite of this, Thomas Beaumont, admiral the of north² intervened and called Thomas Holme before him in the maritime court at Gainsborough and reversed the verdict. As at that time the admiralty court was a "superior court of record," Holmes's only appeal lay to parliament, and parliament apparently referred the matter to the king in council, who dealt with it by calling up the record of the admiralty court and quashing proceedings. But the case had national as well as local interest. The unpopularity of the admiral's court had reached its climax; between 1390 and 1410, eight petitions against its jurisdiction came from the commons. Two statutes³ were passed regulating its powers, the first the same year as the York case, though it would not come into operation until after the case was won. But the latter part of the fourteenth century was fruitful in illustrations of the aggressive policy of the court,⁴ possibly the triumph of Thomas Holme and the city court was as much due to the general dislike of this irresponsible tribunal as to the intrinsic merits of the case. It is not known when the courts of the admirals of the north were abolished, but maladministration weakened their power and after the institution of a "Curiæ principalis Admirallitatis Anglie" the provincial courts fell into disuse.⁵

Although the concord between David le Lardiner and the people of York does not belong to the period covered by the Memorandum Book, an account of it is rightly inserted, for by it

1. R. G. Marsden. Court of Admiralty. Selden Soc., vol. vi. 1, Introduction p. xiv. I am much indebted to Mr. Ritson of Sunderland for help in elucidating this case.

2. Patent Rolls. 12 Ric. II., part II., m. 6. 13 Ric. II., part II., m. 25. 14 Ric. II., part II., m. 46.

3. 13 Ric. II., st. 1, cap. 5. 15 Ric. II., st. 2, cap. 3.

4. Patent Rolls. 14 Ric. II., part II., m. 46 [1390]; m. 14 [1391], m. 3 [1391]. 15 Ric. II., part II., m. 36 [1391], m. 5 [1392]. 17 Ric. II., part II., m. 8 [1393].

5. R. G. Marsden, *op. cit.*, p. lxi. The Jurisdiction of the Admiralty in the Life of Sir Leoline Jenkins, by William Wynne, 1724, pp. 76-85.

the municipality was freed from an intolerable burden.¹ In the inquisitions post mortem the rents and the rights of the Lardeners in York are succinctly given. "The jurors say upon oath that David Lardinarius held the day that he died a messuage in the City of York of the yearly rent of £7 12s. 1d., which he received from the bailiffs of York and 2s. from John le Especer, and 4s. rent from John de Beverle. And that Thomas Bustard paid unto him 7s. yearly for his land in Bustardthorp. And the said David held also certain land which is called Cortteburn and was worth 6s. 8d.; and that he held all the premisses of the King in capite by the service of the custody of the King's gaol of the forest [Galtres]² and by his services as lardiner of the King and provided salt at his own charge. He was to have the haunches and the loins. He was to make distrain for the King's debts upon summons from the exchequer. And upon every sale he was to have a fee of 2s. 8d. David, his son and heir is of full age."³ The Memorandum Book enumerates all the claims which David made upon the unfortunate people of York. He received from every baker, who sells bread there, every Saturday a halfpenny loaf or a halfpenny; and of every butcher selling meat in the same city a pennyworth of meat or a penny; from every breweress of ale, that sells any ale there, he received every Saturday a gallon of ale or a halfpenny; and of every cart coming to Foss bridge with fish for sale fourpenny worth of fish or fourpence, as they were bought at the sea, upon the word of the carrier, and of every horseload of fish coming to the said bridge a pennyworth of fish or a penny, at the word of the people to whom the loads belong. The assize roll here adds "and of all measures of corn, by which corn is sold in the city," and to make all distrains⁴ for the King's debts in the city, and to take 4 pence for every distrain.⁵ These vexatious extortions as trade advanced grew unbearable, and on 18 May, 1253, in the King's court, at Westminster, probably by an amicable suit between David le Lardinier and John de Selby, mayor of York, it was decided that

1. Mem. Bk., pp. 117, 118, 119.

2. Pollock and Maitland, *op. cit.*, pp. 282-285.

3. Ch. Inq., p. m. Henry III., File 39, No. 6.

4. Pollock and Maitland, *op. cit.*, vol. 1, p. 353.

5. P.R.O. Assize Roll, 1046, m. 63.

in return for a payment of twenty marks, about £250 modern money, the citizens of York should be free from all these tolls.¹

In 1381 a case came before the barons of the exchequer. Each butcher of York had to pay a toll each week of one penny ; they resented this and brought a suit against the three York bailiffs to free themselves for ever from what they regarded as an unjust exaction, but they were unsuccessful.²

Almost every page of the Memorandum Book bears witness to the predominance of the church in the fourteenth century. Even into the dull details of the city boundaries the church introduces a dramatic contrast. The three crosses reminded men of the sorrows and sacrifice of the founder of Christianity, but the gallows of Saint Leonards with its gruesome burden reminded them too, that though the church preached mercy, it practised punishment.³ There were numerous chantries in York,⁴ though from the evidence of the Rolls of Parliament in the same year as the Memorandum Book was begun, they were badly served. A petition of the commons of the diocese to the king and council gives a doleful picture of ecclesiastical extortion, and the consequent lack of religious services. As far back as the mind of man can go they declared, any one who wished to be admitted to a benefice had to pay for his letters of admission 11s. and 6s. 8d. for the seal and no more. But the Archbishop Alexander, took from the priest, who entered upon the very least of the chantries, at least 20s. and the clerks 3s. 4d. In consequence of these excessive charges no chaplain could be induced to undertake the office ; the service of God and the holy church was neglected, the souls of the founders uncared for, and the chantries in peril of being annihilated. The animus against Alexander was so great in York that the document must be read with caution.⁵ Still the activity of the mayor and council the following year in matters pertaining to chantries, points to

1. Mem. Bk., pp. 174, 175. Cf. Exch. K. R. Roll, 7 Edward II., No. 87, m. 107.

2. Mem. Bk., pp. 121, 122, 125-131, translation pp. lxxi-lxxiii.

3. Mem. Bk., pp. 24, 25.

4. W. Page. Chantry Surveys. Surtees Soc., vols. 91, 92, pp. 129-211. J. Solloway, Monastic Establishments in York. [York and District].

5. Rolls of Parliament, vol. ii., p 352b [1376].

popular recognition of an unsatisfactory state of affairs.¹ During the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries there was an enormous increase in the number of chantries and chantry chapels, monasteries no longer monopolized the bequests of the charitable. They were, however, not always placed under ecclesiastical control, indeed those maintained by gilds would probably elect their own wardens ; “ the secular successors of some of these guilds, the Mayors and Town Councils are still found, as in Wells and Chard, nominating a Warden to act co-ordinately with the other wardens for the whole parish, the origin of the council’s right being quite forgotten.”²

The founders of some chantries seem to have prescribed the ritual to be followed as well as to have kept the appointment of the chaplain in the hands of their family. One of the Berkeleys in 1361 appointed the mass and prayers for all occasions, “in soe devout and holy a manner” that he might have been a follower of Wycliffe, says his 17th century biographer, obviously a Puritan. He forbade the chaplain to take money, to go to markets, ale-houses or taverns, to frequent plays or unlawfull games.³ But in York the founder does not seem to have had such unlimited power. On 30 January, 1377, Rogerus de Seleby appointed Johannes de Crome to the chantry, apparently founded by his father Hugo de Seleby, in Saint William’s chapel on Ouse bridge. The ceremony took place in the presence of the mayor, chamberlain, aldermen and “ communitas,” whose consent was necessary before the chaplain could be fully inducted and invested with the property belonging to the chantry. Possibly the founder might feel more assured that the prayers would be continued for ever if the chantry were under the ægis of the municipality. But how futile these attempts to perpetuate the memory of founders were, is shown in the case of Thomas Legh of Oxford, who died in 1345. He intreated his children to maintain his chantry under the pain of a direful curse “ for God’s sake, to my children, one and all, I enjoin that at the peril of their souls they

1. Mem. Bk., p. 24.

2. Hobhouse. Somerset Record Society. Church Wardens’ Accounts, vol. 4, p. xvii.

3. John Smith of Nibley. “The Lives of the Berkeleys,” vol. I., pp. 333–338. [Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Soc.].

cause no hindrance to the chantry lately founded by me and Joan my wife, in the said church of Saint Michael, or by their assent or consent allow others to do so, under the penalty of the curse of God and me, which curse and especially mine, I wish may cover him as a raiment and come into his bowels like water and like oil into his bones and let it be unto him as the cloak that he has upon him and as the girdle that he is always girded withal, if the chantry be hindered or opposed in any way by artifice or contrivance.” Twelve years later the son of the founder handed over the chantry to Oriel College, as the three houses with which it was endowed had no tenants.¹ In the case of the chantry in Saint Martin’s, Coney Street, there is no mention of a founder; the presentation was apparently in the hands of the mayor and commonalty.² A list is also given of all the land and tenements belonging to Johannes de Esshton which had come into the hands of the mayor and commonalty for the purpose of endowing the Esshton chantry in St. Nicholas’s church, Micklegate.³

The farm and rent belonging to the Maison Dieu upon Ouse bridge is given; the last item has affixed to it that it has to be distributed in bread to the poor in the house each Friday for ever.⁴ There is, however, little allusion to the relief of the poor in the Memorandum Book; it was not until after the destruction of monasteries that the city records became a storehouse of facts concerning the experimental treatment of pauperism.

The ecclesiastical and the municipal element in York were often at war. The mayor and council and the abbot of Saint Mary’s had a violent dispute early in 1377. The mayor on behalf of the community claimed a right of way from the Ouse through Saint Marygate to Bootham. But the bursar of the abbey made a ditch opposite to “the Lytellenge,” which impeded traffic so seriously that a ship freighted with wood lying in the river at the foot of Marygate could not be unloaded. Not

1. *Liber Albus Civitatis Oxoniensis, op. cit.*, No. 66.

2. Mem. Bk., 37.

3. Mem. Bk., p. 36. The totals do not agree exactly with the items, but medieval arithmetic is erratic.

4. Mem. Bk., pp. 25, 26.

contented with this demonstration of power, the bursar seized the "rother" of the ship, possibly arguing that it was on land belonging to the abbey. The mayor at once sent a deputation to remonstrate, the bursar replied that if anyone cared to ask for a license to use the road, it would be granted without delay. The mayor naturally refused a compromise, where he claimed a legal right, eventually the bursar had to send servants to fill up the ditch and restore the road to its former state.¹ The mayor won the victory, and two years later, when the abbey and the council again came into contact, the monks possibly remembering their previous defeat, acted with courtesy and consideration. The story is one of those fascinating glimpses into the real life of the city that makes the Memorandum Book such a precious possession. William Mynne fell from a ship into the Ouse, and was rescued in a dying condition. His rescuers hoping that the blessed Virgin would work a miracle on his behalf, carried him to the chapel of the abbey and laid him before her altar—immediately afterwards he died and was commended to God. As his death took place in the liberty of Saint Mary's Abbey, the monks asked to be allowed to bury him declaring that they were moved by charity only and not by any desire of personal gain. The mayor agreed, but added the proviso that his consent should not be taken as a recognition of the right of the abbot to claim inquest of corpses within the said liberty.² Other monks, however, were still more unpopular in York; a special protection had to be issued by the council on behalf of the master and brethren of Saint Leonard's hospital during the riots of 1380.³ In 1401⁴ they again roused popular indignation by enclosing the common pasture of Tylmyre, a gate being set up and a ditch and a double ditch "duplex fossatum" being dug, to keep out the citizens' beasts, whose owners had pasturage rights on it. The mayor with the consent of the whole community immediately sent twenty men to carry off the gate and fill up the ditches, so that

1. Mem. Bk., p. 27.

2. Mem. Bk., p. 29. For the reverse side of the picture, refusal to bury without fees see Medieval Garner, p. 296; for Popular Miracles, *ibid.*, pp. 530-538.

3. Cal. State Papers, Dom. 1377-1381, part 2, m. 4, 14th April, 1380.

4. Mem. Bk., pp. 179, 180.

there should be no hindrance to the cattle of the citizens having access to the pasture. He pleaded in extenuation of his high-handed action that the inclosure was in defiance of the royal rights; but as Professor Maitland points out "when medieval burgesses are in a scrape they always suggest that their alleged rights are the King's rights."¹ In this case, however, as there is no further reference to the matter, probably the citizens had right on their side. As is well known, York corporation still possesses about 400 acres of common land.²

The popularity of Archbishop Scrope in York is in startling contrast to the unpopularity of some of the monks. This popularity expressed itself in a truly medieval way, for no sooner was he dead than his body began to work miracles.³ The Memorandum Book shows that the Archbishop's personality had impressed itself so powerfully on the people that they risked royal displeasure in their desire to shield his worshippers.

Four of the York sergeants sent a petition to Henry IV.; according to their own story, they had been ordered by the King's own son John of Bedford to track down any people who made offerings at the tomb of the executed Archbishop. They declared that their zeal in carrying out these commands had caused their dismissal, and they entreated the King to order their restoration. The King immediately dispatched a letter of remonstrance to the mayor and council demanding the instant reinstatement of the sergeants. Probably the royal command was obeyed, but there is a suggestive vagueness about the account. The following year, however, when the sergeants were elected a new oath was administered to them by which they were required to swear that if they were at any time removed from office they would make no suit to anyone except the mayor and council for restoration; the enormous penalty of £100, about £1,300 modern money, was the penalty for disobedience.³ The entry shows clearly how deeply the people of York resented "the execution of a popular prelate,

1. F. W. Maitland, *Township and Borough*, pp. 193, 199, where he also points out that "It is possible that at York, where the freemen of the various wards had different pastures, we have traces of coalesced communities."

2. *York Fabric Rolls*. Surtees Soc., vol. 35, pp. 193, 225, 226.

3. Mem. Bk., pp. 236-238.

a member of a great Yorkshire house, who died in the act of defending his people against oppression."¹ The Archbishop, however, does not appear to such advantage the next time he figures. In 1399, actuated by pure malice, certain sons of iniquity represented to the Archbishop that Willelmus de Wystowe of York, potter, was his bondman. The Archbishop caused all the evidence to be examined, but found the claim was untenable. In order, however, fully to establish the fact that he was " homo liber et libere condicionis," Willelmus de Wystowe brought the case before the mayor and council; obviously great interest had been excited for a vast crowd of the populace attended. Even then Willelmus was not satisfied, but caused a similar declaration to be made in a room of the Archbishop's palace again before the mayor and council.² Two years earlier William de Burton, citizen and mercer of York, had had a similar experience but had been unable to establish his freedom; he had had to obtain letters of manumission from Richard Waldby, Scrope's predecessor, which had to be ratified by the chapter of Saint Peter's, York, probably a tedious and expensive business.³

But the Rolls of Parliament throw some light on the difficulties the church had in resisting the tide that set towards greater liberty. A petition of the same year as the one in which de Wystowe's obtained his triumphant acquittal was headed "against villeyns deserting their religious orders and taking refuge in enfranchised towns."⁴ On the other hand, religious houses seem to have obtained possession of land and property by causing their villains to marry free women.⁵

From another entry in the rolls it seems that the religious orders had tried to evade their contributions to the defence of the cities where they had their houses, the decree was therefore issued "that religious orders and others having lands and tenements in walled towns [should] contribute to the repair

1. W. Stubbs, *op. cit.*, p. 52.

2. Mem. Bk., pp. 249, 250.

3. Cal. Patent Rolls, Rich. II., 1396-1399, m. 12 [5th October, 1397], vol. iii., p. 448a.

4. Rolls of Parliament, vol. iii., p. 448a. Petition 1 Henry IV. [1399].

5. Ibid., p. 319a.

thereof, according to the value of the tenure.¹ But in York, the Archbishop, the Franciscans, the Austin friars, the alien Benedictines, the Carmelites, as well as the College of the Bedern and the hospital of Saint Leonards were all answerable for the care of the city walls.² There is, however, no evidence to show that the friars ever took in York the leading position that they held in several Italian cities. During the alleluia year 1233, the friars were given unlimited legislative power and made or remodelled laws at will.³ In 1425 the magistrates of Siena published in the name of Saint Bernadine many decrees for the reformation of morals.⁴ A dispute arose between a churchman of Beverley and the citizens of York in 1399. Robert Manfeld provost of the collegiate church of St. John, Beverley, sought the friendship of the mayor and citizens and, as compensation for the injuries that the said city had suffered, offered a tenement situated in Coney Street, as a perpetual memorial for all time of this peaceful settlement. The subject about which the Provost and mayor had come to loggerheads is veiled in obscurity, but as Robert Manfeld held the temporalities of the archbishopric in 1398,⁵ possibly he had seized some property on which the citizens had a claim.⁶ That the Provost was absolutely in the wrong is proved by the humility of his attitude, very unlike the accepted idea of the haughty prelate, but by the intervention of the Earl of Derby, the thousand marks in which he was bound were remitted, so long as he performed all the conditions of the concord.

Another right of way dispute with which however the people of York were only indirectly concerned took place about 1388. The agents of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, interfered with the right of way both on road and river of people going from Kirkby Hill to Milby. According to evidence given at the inquest held at Richmond, from time immemorial, the road had been used and goods and merchandize embarked on boats at

1. Rolls of Parliament, vol. iii. 1 Rich. II., p. 20a.

2. Mem. Bk., pp. 151-155.

3. G. G. Coulton. "From St. Francis to Dante," p. 26.

4. P. Thureau-Dangin. "Saint Bernadin de Sienne," p. 97.

5. Cal. Pat. Rolls. 21 Rich. II., part II., m. 11, February 1st, 1398.

6. Mem. Bk., pp. 204-207.

Mildbylending upon the Yore, and carried thence to York. The Duke's emissaries had seized the goods and forced the owners to appear in his courts at Boroughbridge or Knaresbro'. But the jurors with admirable independence considering the enormous power of the Duke in Yorkshire,¹ by their verdict confirmed the people's rights. Mildbylending, they declared, was entirely within Richmondshire² and therefore outside the Duke's jurisdiction; a common road sufficiently broad for two waggons to pass had been open to all by the side of the river Yore from Boroughbridge to Mildbylending. It was probably this dispute that was the cause of the boycotting of Hugh Tankard of Boroughbridge by the people of York. Tankard had seized their goods and merchandise at Mildbyland and summoned them to appear at Boroughbridge, therefore the mayor and all the commonalty ordained that henceforward no one should buy or sell with him, or assist him in any of his affairs on pain of losing the franchise and being heavily fined.

It is impossible within the prescribed limits of an introduction to give an adequate idea of the whole contents of the Memorandum Book, or to convey a true impression of the unique charm of the heterogeneous mass of material for the history of medieval York that it contains. It is to be hoped, however, that the account given will send readers to the originals, where the terse Latin, the quaint Anglo-French and the racy English enhance the charm of the narrative.

1. S. Armitage-Smith. "John of Gaunt," p. 137. "The representation of Yorkshire [in Parliament] was a matter of the Duke's discretion as entirely as that of the county of Lancaster."

2. Ibid., p. 134. "Richmond had been a Lancastrian honor until 1372."

*Ordinances and Statutes made in the time of John Gysburn
Mayor, pp. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17.*

Be it known that on Monday, next after the feast of Saint Blaise, in the forty-fifth year of the reign of King Edward the third, in the presence of John de Gysburn then mayor of the city of York, and all the commonalty in their Gildhall there assembled, it is agreed and ordained, that since very great harm and perils have oftentimes arisen before this present time and may arise in the future for the cause that the statutes merchant (which are first held before the mayor of the said city and then enrolled, whereof one roll remains with the mayor and another with the clerk of the statutes, without view of which rolls certification could not be granted nor the statute executed) and very often it happens, when the mayors die, their executors neither give nor take any account as to such rolls; for which cause often times the statutes are lost and not put in execution, to the great damage and loss of all those who have such statutes; therefore it is agreed, ordered, granted and established that all those, who have been mayors of the said city and are still alive and the heirs and executors of those who are dead, shall show all the rolls of the statutes merchant at the mayor's chamber on Ouse Bridge, there to remain in the Treasury. And that, from this day henceforth, all those who shall be mayors of the said city, on their departure from their office of mayoralty, shall in the same manner leave and place their rolls in the Treasury, in order that all those who wish to put their statutes into execution may see all in the presence of the mayor for the time being and have that which law and reason demands for advancement of right and speedy remedy to the parties concerned.

The enrolment of wills.

Item, the same day it was agreed, ordained and established that from this day forward all the wills of the citizens of York, in which lands and tenements within the franchise are devised shall be shown by their executors before the mayor and chamberlains for the time being in the said city, and [shall be] entered and enrolled by their common clerk in the register of the said

commonalty, to remain there for ever in more assurance and greater evidence to all those who have or shall come into the said lands at a future time.

Of wines.

Item, the same day it was agreed and ordained that if any vintner or other dealer in wines, within the franchise, sell wines to others to take outside the franchise (as to St. Mary's Abbey, or to the precincts of Saint Peter, or to St. Leonard's, or to the castle, or to any of the aforesaid places) to sell by retail against the assize and higher than the taverners sell within the said city in infringement of the franchise of the said city and the assize thereof, and if he is convicted he [shall] loose his franchise and forfeit the value of the wine in pipe, whatever be thus sold to the profit of the commonalty. And that each foreign merchant of wines pays, for each asine of Rhenish wine brought to the city and put to sale ij s., to the profit of the commonalty.

Of charters.

Item, the same day it is ordained and established that all such as make feoffment for divers of the tenements within the said city, for whatsoever cause it may be, should cause the same charters of feoffment to be entered and enrolled in the register of the said city whatever it may be ; in order that if afterwards it come to pass that any man will implead him by one way or another, [then] one may know the truth as to whom the tenements belong, and if perchance it befall that any be charged therewith in inquest, then they may be the better informed to say the thing that is true or according to their oath and right to the parties, without fear of being hindered before God or man. And also, if they devise their goods and chattels by writing, it is ordained that the deeds should be enrolled as is above said or should otherwise be void and null.

Item, it is ordained and agreed that since certain folks come yearly to the city and are enfranchised and other lay folk that are in the franchise have no knowledge of that [to which] they are sworn nor how to make oath (for which cause they fall into great peril not only [of their goods] but of their

souls, as by doing contrary to the statutes and ordinances before said), it is ordained and agreed that henceforth each year, when the mayor gives up office the following Monday the statutes and ordinances of the said city, and especially [those] concerning the election of the mayor and all other officers, and concerning bread, wine, beer and everything belonging to the office of mayor, shall be read in the common room before the commonalty, and in order that they may avoid trespass [that they promise obedience] without taking their oath.

Item, Sunday Saint Matthew's day, the 45th year of the reign of the present king (21 September, 1371), in the presence of the mayor and good folks and all the commonalty assembled in their common hall it is ordained [and agreed] for the honour and profit of the said city, that as it was ordered in the time of John Acastre then mayor of the said city, on Monday in the second week of Lent the 38th year of the reign of the present king, that if any dung hill is made the offender is fined each time he leaves it there. And seeing that in the time of rain many of the citizens of the said city throw out dung each in his neighbourhood to the great defiling and nuisance of the said city, it is ordained and decreed that if any citizen of the city throws dirt and refuse in his neighbourhood, he pays to the commonalty xl d. for his trespass.

Concerning the sealing of measures.

Item, the same day it is ordained and established that no measure nor weight is to be used within the city unless it is marked and signed with a puncheon of the livery of the mayor and chamberlains upon pain of forfeiture of the same and grievous fine of him who shall be thus convicted.

Of porters buying coal.

Item, the same day it is ordained and decreed that no porter who follows the mystery of hawking by retail [dairs] within the city shall not buy coal or lime, malt or corn, nor any manner of victuals to harbour them or put them in hoard to sell, upon pain of forfeiture of the same coal, lime and victuals for the benefit of the commonalty.

That butchers do not throw refuse between the bridge and the Friars Minor.

Item, the same day it is ordained and established that no butcher of the said city or their servants throw refuse or offal that comes from their beasts between the bridge of Ouse and the little staith near the Friars Minor, but that the butchers of the said city make a pier upon the said small staith below the said Friars and no place besides upon pain of half a mark to pay to the said commonalty and that no citizen of the city wash skins without hair of oxen or other animals in the said water, between the said Friars and the pier above-said ; nor in any other place on either one side of the Ouse or the other, where the water is drawn for brewing or baking, no refuse of pigs or offal or any other noisome stuff shall be thrown into the said water, upon pain of paying to the said commonalty the sum above-mentioned.

Of weights.

Item, the same day it is ordained and affirmed that no weight be used within the city by any man whosoever he be, if it is not first assayed before the mayor of the said city [and] marked with a puncheon made for this purpose and ordained by the said mayor.

Let it be known that Monday after the feast of Candlemas the forty-seventh year of the reign of the present king (9 Feb., 137 $\frac{1}{2}$), before Johan de Gysburn then mayor of the city of York and all the commonalty assembled in their Gildhall the said day, it is agreed, ordained and decreed that, as it is ordeigned before this time as for the election of the mayor of the said city both in past time and present times, from this day henceforth for the term of eight years, no citizen of the said city, of whatever estate or condition he may be, be chosen mayor of the said city nor to bear the charge or the office of mairalty for more than one year until the abovesaid eight years be fully accomplished and eight citizens of the said commonalty have borne and maintained the said office of mayoralty, and that no mayor take more for the office of mayoralty than £20 for his fee. And of him, who is mayor for the time, when he has taken leave of the

commonalty that he should in the presence of three or four who remain the chamber and afterwards the commonalty in the said room [make the promise] of loyalty to the mayor. And that he takes for his fee as is written.

Of the election of chamberlains at the feast of Purification.

Take notice that Saturday Saint Blaise's day the 49th year of the present king whom God preserve (3rd Feb., 137 $\frac{1}{2}$), by the assent of all the commonalty there assembled in their Gyldhall for the election of their mayor the said day it is agreed, ordained and established that all the chamberlains who are accustomed to be elected the day of Saint Mathew before Michael (21st Sept.), when the bailiffs are elected, from this day forward they shall be elected the same day of Saint Blaise (3rd Feb.), that the mayor of the said city shall be elected and sworn, so that the mayors and the chamberlains can enter upon their office together and do whatever pertains to them (as in receipts the expenses and disbursements of the said city) and to take their leave and departure the one with the other together, notwithstanding the ordinance made in old times.

Of the staith for quayage more below in the ix. folio.

Item, the same day it is ordained that [officers] shall be elected to gather the quayage granted by our lord the king and [the fines] for defects as are on the staith and that just as they should amend and redress such according to the advice of the mayor and the chamberlains of the said city, and to render account to them thereof when they shall be asked for it.

*Ordinances and statutes made in the time of divers mayors of York,
pp. 17, 18, 19.*

Be it known that on Monday next after the feast of Saint Blaise in the fifty-first year of the reign of King Edward the third (9th Feb., 1377), before John de Santon then mayor of the city of York and many others of the commonalty in their Gildhall there assembled on the said day, it is agreed and ordained that (as is contained in divers statutes and ordinances made

before this time for the honour and profit of the said city, as well of placing dunghills in the streets and lanes as of pigs, pigstys, trunks of trees and other refuse placed within the before-mentioned city), it is ordained the before-mentioned day that from this day henceforward all the trunks of trees lying about within the said city to the nuisance of the people shall be taken away and removed within fifteen days warning, upon the penalty of forfeiture for the benefit of the commonalty.

Item, if any dunghill be found in the high street and [highway] the master of the house by which this dunghill is made shall be fined to the commonalty and then from day to day 1d.

Butchers—*Of carrying filth and depositing the entrails of beasts.*

Item, if any butcher of the said city, their servants or others whosoever he be, throws or throw offal or refuse or other filthy things that come from beasts upon the bridge of Ouse and beyond into the water there, or in the lanes of the said city, or elsewhere save in the place assigned to them by the mayor of the said city, let him forfeit the vessel from which he throws the offal; and, besides, the master whom he serves be fined vj d. to the commonalty each time ensuing that he shall be found in default.

And if any servant of the butchers carry offal and entrails of beasts from the slaughter-house to the water of Ouse uncovered and without a cloth above it, he shall be fined sixpence and forfeit the vessel as is above-said.

Of pigs going about.

Item, if any pig is found going within the said city by night or day, his owner shall pay iv d., or the sergeant and other officer who finds and takes it, as well within the high street [as within the lanes of the said city] shall detain the said pig, and if it pleases he shall kill the said pig at his will and shall keep the four feet until he be paid the before-said four pence. And if pigs or other beasts are found going upon the ramparts of the said city, as well within as without, the owners shall pay for each pig or other beast four pence to the sergeant or other officer.

Of led horses.

Item, that no men of the city shall take their horses to drink at the waters of Ouse out of hand, driving them before them, which is a great peril to the children playing within the said city, the owner shall pay to the commonalty sixpence, unless it has escaped.

Item, the same day decreed, for the cause that John Waleys sergeant, many times before has been found in trespass and by no means of good behaviour that when the said John offends or does anything that is hurtful or harmful to the mayor and good folks of the said city, that he forfaits his office and besides shall stand at award of the mayor and the twelve councillors of the said city, and for the doing and performance of this in the manner as is above said the said John provides pledges and sureties, that is to say John of Crake mercer and John of Rotsee fisher, who are guarantors to perform the said award if from this day henceforward he should be found in default. And the same day six sergeants were chosen together with the said John to serve the mayor and chamberlains and commonalty, and it is ordeigned to assign to each one his ward each one to do loyally and faithfully in his ward, and to get rid of trunks of trees offal and refuse and all other nuisances as before is said, and to make due execution of all the points and articles before mentioned and all other things appertaining to their office, upon the penalty appointed.

The same day, it is ordained and passed that whereas a manner of custom called quayage is granted by commission of our lord the king to the mayor and citizens of York to mend and support the staith which is between the bridge of Ouse and the Friars' Minor that from this day henceforward, all the custom of the said quayage which shall be taken and received should be both kept and guarded to spend upon the said staith in manner as is above said. And to do this, they elected the said day two good folks of the said city ; that is to say William Fox goldsmith and William de Crull ; who are sworn loyally to receive and spend the said quayage for one year only, and when they shall be demanded to render a true account to the mayor and chamberlains of the said city so God and the saints help them.

[TRANSLATION.]

Plea between the Bailiffs of York, plaintiffs, and the Butchers, defendants, touching a plea of contempt and trespass by bill, p.p. 125-131.

" The same Simon, who sues as well for the Lord King as for himself [comes] in his own person and complains that whereas the city of York is an ancient city and has been from time immemorial, and there has been from time immemorial a custom in the said city and the suburbs thereof, that every butcher of the same city and the suburbs thereof exposing flesh for sale in the said city and the suburbs thereof on any weekday in the year, has been accustomed to pay one penny of silver, called Schameltoll, every Sunday in the week in which he exposed flesh for sale, to the mayor and commonalty of the same city, to be levied by the hands of the bailiffs of the same city for the time being, and in aid and part payment of the farm of the Lord the King, payable yearly at certain terms at the Exchequer of the same Lord the King by the citizens of the said city to the aforesigned Lord the King, etc. ; the which pence in form aforesaid the aforesaid butchers paid to the aforesaid citizens, and the aforesaid citizens were seised of the pence aforesaid, receivable in form aforesaid for the same time (for having the easement of slaughtering their beasts and exposing them for sale in the aforesaid city and the suburbs thereof, and for their stallage and for having diverse other easements in the same city and suburbs thereof), and it was the custom of the same city from time immemorial that the aforesaid citizens might distrain for the aforesaid pence by their bailiffs, etc., and carry away and retain in their own keeping the thing so distrained, until they received satisfaction for the aforesaid penny, until the said city and all the liberties thereof, in the time of John¹ late King of England, progenitor of the Lord Richard, now King, were for certain causes seizen into the hands of the same John, the which Lord John late King of England, was seised of the pence aforesaid receivable from the aforesaid butchers every Sunday (as is set

1. There seems to be some confusion here between Edward and John ; only the initial is given and that is J.

forth above) by his ministers deputed by the same King John in the same city, until the same Lord John, late King of England, in the eighth ? year of his reign, restored and granted to the same citizens the city and liberties aforesaid, with all the profits to the same city belonging or arising, to hold to them and their successors as freely and in the same form as they had held and used them before they were seised into the hands of the said Lord John late King of England, etc., paying yearly to the aforesaid Lord John and his heirs at their Exchequer £160 etc. . . . And afterward . . . the mayor and citizens elected Simon de Wagen, Simon Clapham and Henry de Bolton to be bailiffs;

. . . and because 35d. from each of the aforesaid defendants was in arrears, for 35 weeks in the same year in which each of the aforesaid William de Pathelay and the others had exposed flesh for sale in the same city, the aforesaid Simon de Wagen

. . . took one knife from each of the aforesaid defendants in the name of distress for the pence aforesaid being in arrears, and the aforesaid William de Pathelay and the others, rescued the distresses aforesaid on the same day, with force and arms, to wit, with axes, swords and staves, etc., damage £200." The defendants denied the charge and put themselves upon the country.¹

William de Pathelay said that "the exaction of the penny aforesaid was newly levied and begun by extortion"; Thomas de Skelton said that the profit of the pence aforesaid, "neither can nor could pass over into the person of the same citizens"; and John de Burton said that "those pence if any, ought and have been accustomed to be levied from foreign butchers coming to that city with flesh for sale, and not from the butchers dwelling within (intrancesis) the same city." The plaintiffs denied all these assertions; "Therefore let a jury in this matter come before the aforenamed justices at York Wednesday next after the Feast of Saint Matthew the Apostle, belonging to the neighbourhood of York, provided that none of them shall be of the city aforesaid, and shall not, etc., to recognize, etc., because as well, etc. The same day is given to

1. Pollock and Maitland, vol. ii., p. 623.

the parties aforesaid, etc. And on that day the aforesaid Simon comes before the aforenamed justices at York in his own person. And the aforenamed William de Pathelay and the others by their attorney aforesaid and the jurors come ; and these being for this purpose elected, tried and sworn, say upon their oath that, from time immemorial there has been a custom in the same city of York and the suburbs thereof, that every butcher of the same city and the suburbs thereof exposing any flesh for sale in the same city on any weekday through the year has been accustomed and is bound to pay one penny of silver called Schameltoll, etc.

. . . And the same jurors say that the defendants " are guilty of the rescue aforesaid as the aforesaid Simon complains against them, to the damage of the aforesaid Simon £20.

Therefore it is considered that the aforesaid Simon shall recover his damages of £20 taxed by the jurors aforesaid, and the aforesaid William de Pathale and the others shall be taken, etc.

Statutes ordained for the advantage of the community, pp. 137-139.

(*fo. 53, b.*) First that all those, who have to plead or be impleaded before the sheriffs of the city of York, who are not able to hire people of the law, or who have only petty cases to prosecute or defend, shall be received to plead in person, the plaintiffs to set forth their grievances and the defendants to make their reply according to their truth, without being imposed upon for want of counsel.

Item, that all inquests to be taken before the sheriffs upon an issue between parties, shall be impanelled and summoned against the next court after the parties have joined issue, without anything given or taken for the same, and they shall be distrained heavily and without favour of court until they come, and on all occasions they shall be the best men and the nearest at hand, by whom the truth may best be ascertained, so that the parties do not suffer delay or be imposed upon by the weakness of the court.

Item, that for the future the sheriffs' tourns shall be held according to the form of the statute, with the oversight of men having knowledge of the law, and this in due manner and by due process, without partisans, conspirators, abettors or false

indicters; and that those lawfully indicted at the said sheriffs' tourns shall be released on bail on giving a reasonable fine, as used to be done of old time, and they shall have their deliverance made by their peers without ransom during the term of the same sheriffs according to law, saving those who are indicted of homicide; and those who may be mainprised according to law shall be suffered to be mainprised without fine as the law directs.

Item, that the inquests to be taken out of their tourns shall be taken in the same manner as they are taken in their tourns, that is to say, by twelve men from the four parishes¹ near which any offence or felony may have been found, and that any one who is summoned and empannelled in the said tourns, and does not come, shall be amerced at 4 d., and the constable of the said parish in like manner 4 d., for his not coming, of the which amercements the mayor and the chamberlains shall have the one half for the benefit of the commons, and the sheriffs shall have the other half.

Item, that the executions of judgments given before the same sheriffs shall be carried out with all the dispatch that may reasonably be used, without taking anything from any one for the same.

(*fo. 54.*) Item, that henceforward in the assizes before the justices people of good fame and prudence shall be impannelled and those who have been impannelled once shall be dispensed with at another time, so that every good man may take his share in turn, and no one may be always on the panel, and that neither the sheriffs themselves nor their servants shall ask anything for making a panel between party and party, as is their duty, excepting the fees heretofore ordained for their servants.

Item, that the sheriffs' clerk shall take fees by virtue of his office in the manner following and not otherwise. First, for the entry of the attorney's name 1 d. And if he enters an attorney for a man and his wife 1 d. And if the plaintiff or defendant come before the court and offer an essoin, on the first day the clerk shall take 1 d. for the entry and warrant of that essoin. And for every essoin after the reasonable time the clerk shall have 1 d. And for every essoin after law waged 1 d. And for

every essoin after the first day 1*d.*, either from the plaintiff or defendant. And for every plea for entry 2*d.* And for every record extracted from the rolls, whether it be long or short 6*d.* And for every entry of the king's protection 2*s.* And the clerk shall take for a recognizance made or to be made to the sheriffs 2*d.* And for entry of sureties of the peace found before the same bailiffs, from every person demanding a surety of the peace 2*d.*

Item, that the clerk shall enter on his roll of the court the whole of the substance of the pleas pleaded before the sheriffs on all occasions in due process as is necessary for the making of a right judgment, without taking anything for the same.

Item, that the clerk shall make a calendar, as a record for the use of the sheriffs of all the original writs, and of all the returns that come to them, making mention of how they are served and answered.

Item, that the sheriffs' sergeants shall take fees by virtue of their office as follows, and no more: that is to say, for a summons or attachment 1*d.* And for distress 2*d.* And for summoning a panel between party and party 2*d.* And for distraining the said panel until they come 2*d.* And for doing execution 2*d.* in a plea of debt or plea of trespass within the sum of 20*s.*, and for the sum of 20*s.* and above 4*d.* And if the sergeant be found at fault, the plaintiff shall come to the sheriff, and he shall give him redress; and if he does not, he shall complain to the mayor, and the mayor shall appoint him one of his sergeants to do execution properly; and, when judgment is given, and the defendant will not give the sergeant sufficient distress for the sum recovered, the sergeant shall seal up the door of the room of the person against whom judgment is given to make him give satisfaction to the other party the total of a suit 13*d.* as is abovesaid. And that the said sheriffs' clerk and sergeants shall do their offices faithfully in all points according to law and right, taking their fees as is abovesaid, without maintaining the quarrel of one side or the other and without oppressing the people, upon pain of losing their offices and the other perils thereto belonging.

(*fo. 54, b.*) Item, that the sheriffs' sergeants shall be changed every year after Michaelmas next coming, and if they commit any offence during that time they shall lose their office.

Item, that no man summoned for debt or trespass shall be imprisoned, if he can find sufficient security to make answer and abide the common law.

Case in the Admiralty Court, pp. 224-235.

Richard, by the grace of God King of England and France and Lord of Ireland, to all those to whom these present letters shall come, greeting.

We have inspected the record and process of the annulling of a judgment lately returned before John Beaumont, late our admiral from the mouth of the water of Thames to the North parts and his deputies, in the maritime court, at the suit of Richard Gell of York against Thomas de Holme of York and Thomas Hesill servant of the said Thomas de Holme remaining in our Chancery in these words :—

The record and process of annulling of a certain judgment lately erroneously returned, before John Beaumont late admiral of the king from the mouth of the water of Thames towards the north parts, and his deputies, in his maritime court, for Richard Gell of York against Thomas de Holme of York and Thomas Hesill servant of the same Thomas de Holme.

Be it remembered that Thomas de Holme of York and Thomas Hesill, servant of the same Thomas de Holme, sued and grievously complained to the lord the king and his council, in the parliament of the same lord the king held at Westminster on Monday next after the Feast of St. Martin in the fourteenth year of the reign of the same lord the king (14 November, 1390), because, whereas the aforesaid Thomas de Holme lately in the court of the same lord the king of the city of York, before the then bailiffs of the same city, without a writ of the said king according to the custom of the said city impleaded Richard Gell for a debt of eight pounds, which the same Thomas de Holme claimed from the aforesaid Richard, and although the same Thomas de Holme recovered the aforesaid debt and his damages

in that behalf against the above named Richard by consideration of the aforesaid court, and a certain ship with goods of various kinds in it, was delivered in execution of the judgment in the court aforesaid on behalf of Thomas de Holme, nevertheless John Beaumont admiral of the fleet of ships from the mouth of the water of Thames to the north parts and his lieutenant—at the suit of the same Richard, who alleged that the ship and goods aforesaid were captured and taken away by the aforesigned Thomas and Thomas in a certain arm of the sea in the county of York within the [jurisdiction] of the aforesaid admiralty and that cognisance of this case ought to belong to the same admiral and his lieutenant by reason of his office and to no one else—they demanded that the same Thomas and Thomas should be taken to answer before them or their deputy in this behalf at Gainsborough in the county of Lincoln concerning the premisses according to maritime law, and they dragged the same Thomas and Thomas into a plea before them in the maritime court by this occasion and proceeded against them there by maritime law severely and harshly to the great damage and grievance of the same Thomas and Thomas wherefore they supplicated the Lord the King graciously to grant them a remedy in this matter which complaint being heard and diligently considered in the aforesaid parliament, the Lord the King with the assent of his council in that parliament sent his writ of *supersedeas* to the aforesigned admiral and his lieutenant in these words :—

(Writ of *supersedeas*, dated November 20, anno 14, [1390])

And afterwards, by assent of the same council, a writ in the same matter was drawn up and directed as before to the same admiral and his lieutenant. And subsequently, because the aforesaid admiral and his lieutenant, in spite of the aforesaid writs received by the same admiral into his own hand proceeded with this process and gave judgment against the aforesigned Thomas and Thomas in their maritime court, and condemned the same Thomas and Thomas [to pay] sixty pounds to Richard and a hundred shillings as an amercement of court, the said Thomas and Thomas presented a certain petition before the King's chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, John, Duke of Aquitaine and Lancaster, and many other bishops, earls, barons

and peers of England and the Justices of both Benches, in the council of the said Lord the King held at Westminster in Saint Hilary Term in the same 14th year, setting forth the injuries inflicted upon them in these words :—

To the very reverend and very wise council of our very sovereign Lord the King.

Thomas de Holme and Thomas Hesill his servant humbly supplicate that as Richard Gell affirms a plea of trespass by bill before the lieutenants and deputies of Lord Beaumont, admiral of our Lord the King in the north parts, of which the pursuit and process made by force of the said bill against the said suppliants is in derogation of common law and in invalidation of a judgment duly rendered in the city of York, in evil example to all the kingdom in time to come, as openly was declared in full parliament last session at Westminster, and for this cause by award of the said parliament a *supersedeas* was granted direct to the said admiral or to his lieutenants, the copy of which writ is herewith annexed, and the said writ of *supersedeas* was delivered to the said admiral at Westminster in the said parliament. And notwithstanding that the said suit is so manifestly against the common law of the land and notwithstanding the receipt of the said writ of *supersedeas*, the lieutenants of the said admiral have proceeded with the said suit, and have returned judgment upon the said bill to the said suppliants, and have condemned them to pay sixty pounds and an amercement of 100 shillings, and have issued an order to seize the bodies of the said suppliants and make an execution of their goods to raise the beforenamed sums. For which cause, may it please your most gracious Lordship to grant writs and letters of privy seal directed to the said admiral and his lieutenants, charging them upon pain of outlawry to stay execution of the said judgment, and to make restitution to the said suppliants, if any execution against them for this cause is done, and to call up the said record and process before the said council, there to be examined and to do right to both parties and to grant letters patent under the great seal to the sheriffs, mayors, bailiffs and all other ministers of our said Lord the King, as well within the franchise as without, that they should not execute any order of the said admiral nor of his lieutenants upon

the said suppliants on account of the said judgment, for God and as an act of charity. And, the said petition and everything contained in it having been diligently heard and understood, the said Lord the King, with the assent of his same council sent his writ to the aforesigned admiral and Hugh de Mitford, his lieutenant to supercede all executions of the aforesaid judgments, in these words—

At the end of which three weeks the same Hugh, appearing in person before the Lord the King's council in his chancery by virtue of the writ and letter aforesaid delivered to him and by him received, as he expressly acknowledged and bringing with him the record and process of the judgment aforesaid thus made by the aforesigned admiral together with the aforesaid writ, and asserting and affirming that he had proceeded duly in the aforesaid process according to maritime law in the court of admiralty aforesaid and delivered the judgment contained in the record and process aforesaid and handed over the record and process aforesaid into the same chancery above in these words :—

Kingston-upon-Hull. Plea there before John Lord of Beaumont admiral of the fleet of ships of our Lord the King of England from the mouth of the water of Thames towards the north parts and his deputy (15 Sept., 1390) York. Richard Gell of York came here into the court at Kingston-upon-Hull and brought forward this bill in these words :—

To his much honoured Lord John de Beaumont admiral of our Lord the King of the parts of the north on the complaint of Richard Gell ; mariner, concerning Thomas de Holme of York and Thomas Hesill servant of the said Thomas de Holme, that as from the time beyond the memory of man, conizance of all manner of personal pleas between mariners or governors of ships boats or other vessels and their ministers, arising between them or any of them or between them and other foreigners whosoever, whether they are plaintiffs or defendants, as well within the franchise as without, shall be brought before the admiral in command for the time being and before no other judge ; and the ships boats or vessels within the sea or arm of the sea being within the franchise or without, are to be arrested only by the admiral, who shall be for the time being, and by no other judge

or minister, according to usage and custom approved and allowed by time aforesaid the said suppliant is a mariner and had formerly a ship called the Saint Mary ship near Bishop-thorp in the water of Ouse (which is an arm of the sea in the county of York and within the said admiralty, (which water flows and reflows accordings as the sea holds its course)), which boat was ready to go towards the parts of the south with different kinds of merchandise, the aforesaid Thomas and Thomas came there into the place aforesaid within your said admiralty, and there found the said ship, seized, arrested and took it away as far as Burgh, within the same admiralty and detained and still detains it. And the tackle being within the said ship, to the value of forty marks, they took and carried away; and the servants of the said suppliant of the said ship (that is to say William Marshall, Henry Cock, and William Trompman), they chased away from the said ship wrongfully, and without authority of the said admiral or any of his deputies, entirely and against the usages and customs abovesaid, and to the damage of the said suppliant of forty pounds, for which he begs remedy, making protestation to add to and to take away from, to amend and otherwise declare this bill in formal character, in case necessity requires.

Pledges for prosecuting :

Robert Charwelton, William Ramsey.

By virtue of which bill the mayor and bailiffs of the city of York were ordered to take the aforesaid Thomas and Thomas and have their bodies before the admiral and his deputies at Gainsborough on the Morrow of Saint Michael (Sept. 30) to answer the aforenamed Richard in a plea of trespass and to have this order there then. On which day the aforesaid Richard appeared in his own person and the aforesaid mayor and bailiffs did not return the aforesaid order, and the aforesaid Thomas de Holme appeared by his attorney Thomas Hesill. And the aforesaid Thomas Hesill appeared likewise in his own person and sought the hearing of the bill, which bill having been read and heard, the aforesaid Thomas de Holme by his said attorney and the aforesaid Thomas Hesill in his own person, protesting that they could enlarge and amend their plea, say that whereas it is surmised in the said bill, that the same Thomas and Thomas

chased away the servants of the said Richard as is more fully expressed in the said bill, they are in no way guilty, and are prepared to prove this as they ought to prove it according to the use and custom aforesaid. And, as concerning the arrest, taking away and retention of the aforesaid ship, the aforesaid Thomas de Holme by his said attorney says that the aforesaid Richard, long before the making of the arrest aforesaid was bound to the aforesaid Thomas de Holme in eight pounds sterling for different kinds of merchandize purchased from him, for the which debt the aforesaid Thomas de Holme sued forth a certain complaint of the debt aforesaid against the aforesaid Richard before the mayor and bailiffs of the city of York; and, because the said Richard had not goods and chattels within the liberty of the aforesaid city by which the said Richard could be made to answer, the said ship found within the port of the said city attached to the dry land by anchors, was arrested, and the process continued until the aforesaid Richard acknowledged the aforesaid debt, upon which it was considered by the court, etc., that the aforesaid Thomas de Holme should recover the aforesaid debt against the aforesaid Richard—and afterwards the said ship with the aforesaid tackle remained for eight days following in the arrest aforesaid, before any execution was made in the meantime, as is the custom of the said city; and, since the said Richard rendered no satisfaction to the aforesaid Thomas de Holme as the aforesaid debt within the time aforesaid, the said ship with its tackle aforesaid was delivered by consideration of the said court to Thomas de Holme in execution for the aforesaid debt, without that the aforesaid ship was arrested in any other way than the aforesaid way; and this he is prepared to prove and therefore he does not think that in this behalf any injury can be assigned him personally, etc. And the aforesaid Thomas Hesill says that he, as servant of the said Thomas Holme received the aforesaid ship with the aforesaid tackle by delivery of the aforesaid bailiffs after execution made in the aforesaid form. And therefore he does not think, etc., and the aforesaid Richard protesting that he does not admit that he was bound to the aforesaid Thomas de Holme in any sum, or that any such complaint of judgment or execution were made by the same Thomas de Holme as is

alleged above, he says that, as regards the general protestation abovesaid by the aforesaid Thomas and Thomas for enlarging and emending their plea, that they ought not to be admitted so to do after the plea has been peremptorily pleaded, because, if the defendant in this case is able to change his plea infinite pleading would follow thereupon, and the complainant would incur endless delay in this behalf; and he asks that the protestation be not entered on the record, nor held as such. And further he says that, with regard to what the said Thomas de Holme says that the said ship was attached with anchors to dry land within the port of the said city, he says that the said ship at the time of the aforesaid arrest and taking away, was in the abovesaid water of Ouse in the stream of the water aforesaid and fixed with anchors and other fastenings belonging to the abovesaid ship in the abovesaid water, the fastenings and anchors after the coming of the aforesaid ship being always covered by the aforesaid water; and this he is prepared to prove, etc., if an issue can be joined in this behalf. And further he says, that whereas the bill and action aforesaid are founded upon use custom and special law contrary to the common law of the land, and in the said bill it is contained that "the jurisdiction of the said admiral as well in cognizance of personal pleas of all mariners and the arrest of ships of boats and vessels found on the sea or on arms of the sea, so that they be arms of the sea over which water ebbs and flows, belong to the admiral who for the time happens to be as well within and without liberties, and to no other judge or minister of the king, which special use law and custom the aforesaid Thomas and Thomas do not deny, but affirming the jurisdiction of the court in that behalf and the plea of the said Richard to be sufficient and maintainable in law, and which use law and custom that they are such, the said Richard himself is ready to prove and maintain, according as it may chance to be considered by the court in this behalf, if the aforesaid Thomas and Thomas wish to deny this; praying for a record of the court that the aforesaid Thomas and Thomas do not affirm the jurisdiction of the court of the said city in holding pleas nor any liberty whatsoever, by grant of the king nor prescription of law, nor do they deny the said ship with its tackle aforesaid; and this plea of the aforesaid

Thomas and Thomas is not sufficient in law to exclude the said Richard from his action, etc., and he demands judgment as above and that damages should be awarded, etc. And the aforesaid Thomas de Holme by his attorney aforesaid comes and in protestation says that he does not acknowledge such special law to be against the common law, etc. And whereas the aforesaid Thomas offered a certain issue acceptable to common maritime law, which issue the aforesaid Richard in his aforesaid replication entirely refused ; therefore he demands judgment, etc., always affirming that the said vessel was moored to land in the aforesaid place, etc.—and he demands judgment. And the aforesaid Richard says that, whereas in the plea of the aforesaid Thomas and Thomas first pleaded, before the same Richard himself made replication they made no such peremptory protestation, therefore he demands to be discharged from the said protestation and that the protestation be not entered on the record and be not held as a record. And, whereas the aforesaid Thomas and Thomas do not deny the custom and usage aforesaid contained in the bill aforesaid, affirming that the jurisdiction of the admiralty concerning personal pleas touching the mariners aforesaid and ships boats and vessels aforesaid, as well within liberties as without, in the form alleged above (which custom jurisdiction and law, that they are such the same Richard is ready to prove), and for proof, he says also that the said ship stood in the aforesaid stream of water with its fastenings and anchors in the way above alleged at the time of the aforesaid arrest, as he ought to prove, which proof the said Thomas and Thomas refuse, etc. And also the matter of the plea of the aforesaid Thomas and Thomas is not sufficient in law to exclude the said Richard from his action in this matter, as the same Richard has alleged in pleading as above and he demands judgment as above. And the aforesaid Thomas and Thomas likewise, etc. And, as regards putting to flight the aforesaid servants, the said Richard says that the aforesaid Thomas and Thomas are guilty of it as is surmised in the above-said bill ; and this he is prepared to prove as he ought to prove it.

And the aforesaid Thomas and Thomas say that they are not guilty thereof, and this they are prepared to prove, etc. And, because the court is not yet advised about the premisses,

a day is given to the aforesaid parties at Barton-on-Humber, 27 October, 1390, to hear judgment, etc.

On which day the parties appeared, etc. And an inquisition having been taken ex officio, as well of sailorsmen, etc., it was found by the said inquisition that the said Richard had sustained damage to the value of thirty pounds, if judgment should go for the said Richard, etc. And, because the court is not advised, etc., with the assent and on the petition of the aforesaid parties a day is given them before the admiral himself and his deputies at London, 25 November, 1390, to hear judgment, etc.

On which day the aforesaid parties appeared. The aforesaid record having been heard and understood, and the reasons of the aforesaid parties on both sides having been heard, it seemed good to the aforesaid admiral and the court to proceed to judgment upon the facts previously alleged. And thereupon the aforesaid admiral sent the aforesaid record back before his aforesaid deputies at Barton-on-Humber, etc., on Thursday next after the feast of the circumcision. And the same day was appointed to the parties to hear judgment, etc.

On which day the aforesaid Richard Gell appeared in his own person and demanded judgment. And the aforesaid Thomas and Thomas being called upon did not appear; wherefore the mayor and bailiffs of the city of York were ordered to take the aforesaid Thomas and Thomas and to have their bodies before the said admiral and his deputies at Gainsborough, on February 3, 1391, to hear judgment, etc. And the same day was given to the aforesaid Richard. On which day the aforesaid Richard Gell appeared in his own person and the aforesaid mayor and bailiffs did not return the aforesaid order, etc. And the aforesaid Thomas and Thomas being publicly called upon, did not appear; but a certain Master Willelmus de Feriby, advocate of the court of York, came and offered to the court a certain letter of proxy in the name of the aforesaid Thomas and Thomas and answered for them as their proxy, and he gave no reason why the court should not proceed to judgment. And, because it is known by several inquisitions taken ex officio, both as regards the value of the aforesaid ship with its rigging and tackle and the damages and expenses that the aforesaid Richard sustained by reason of

his prosecution and the injury done to him, and also on account of the insufficient answer of the aforesaid Thomas and Thomas in their plea delivered to the court, therefore it was considered by the court that the aforesaid Richard should recover against the aforesaid Thomas and Thomas sixty pounds for his damages taxed by the court. And the said Thomas and Thomas are in mercy, and that they and their guarantors should be taken. And upon this the said proxy by word of mouth, in the name of the said Thomas and Thomas, appealed from the said judgment immediately to the Lord Richard King of England, etc.

Which record and process having been read, heard and fully understood, before the said council in the same chancery and diligent and mature deliberation having been had thereupon, because it seemed to the council that the record and process abovesaid and also the judgment rendered in this matter redound manifestly to the prejudice of our Lord King and his Crown and his regality, and also to the derogation of the common law, to the maintenance of which, our Lord the King is strictly bound by the bond of an oath, and also to the oppression and intolerable extortion of the people of the said Lord the King and that the cognizance of pleas of this kind brought or hereafter to be brought by the common law of the land, in no way pertain nor can pertain to the admiralty nor to any admirals or their lieutenants or deputies whomsoever nor to the office of admiral or their lieutenants or deputies, nor have the admirals or their lieutenants or their deputies, nor ought they to have any power, jurisdiction, or cognizance, and moreover, because the same Hugh [de Mitford] confesses before the council that he held the plea and process aforesaid and rendered judgment thereon according to maritime law, it was considered that the same Hugh should be committed to the custody of the marshal of the Lord the King, there to remain until he should make fine at the will of the Lord the King for the premisses, and that the record and process aforesaid so made by the aforesaid admiral or the aforesaid Hugh or either of them, and the aforesaid judgment so given by them or either of them should be held henceforth as no record or process or judgment and of no force, effect, strength or virtue, to bind the aforesaid Thomas and Thomas or either of them or the pledges

or guarantors or them or either of them, but that the same Thomas and Thomas and all and singular their pledges and guarantors, should in all things be free of the record, process and judgment aforesaid, thus done and rendered before the aforesigned admiral or his lieutenant, and also from the execution of the same judgment, and should be quit thereof for ever. And, moreover, that the same Thomas and Thomas should have writs and letters patent of the same Lord the King whenever they choose to ask for them to all and singular the sheriffs, mayors, bailiffs, custom officers, constables, custodians of ports of the sea and other seaside places and other officers and ministers of the Lord the King, and also to all the admirals and their lieutenants and deputies whomsoever, and to all and singular the officers and ministers of the admirals, their lieutenants and deputies, who now are or in the future shall be, and to all and singular the liegemen of the Lord the King that they shall wholly and utterly cease from doing any execution of the aforesaid judgment made against the aforesaid Thomas and Thomas, their pledges or guarantors or any of them, by the aforesaid admiral or his lieutenant. And afterwards the aforesaid Hugo paid a fine of twenty shillings into the said chancellery for the contempt and misprision aforesaid, and he found pledges for the payment of the said fine into the same chancellery to the Lord King; that is to say, Thomas Gerberge Knight, and George Darcy; and he was delivered from the aforesaid prison.

Now we, at the request of the aforesaid Thomas de Holme and Thomas Hesill, have thought fit by tenor of the presents to exemplify the record and process aforesaid. In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters patent to be made. Witnessed by me at Westminster, 20 May, 1391.

YORK MEMORANDUM BOOK.

PART 1. (1376—1419).

(fo. 2). Liber diversorum memorandorum civitatem Ebor' tangencium et in hoc volumine irrotulitorum tempore Johannis de Santon maioris diete civitatis, et per Johannem de Rufford tunc clericum communem civitatis prediecte inceptorum et factorum, anno regni Regis Edwardi tercii post conquestum Anglie quinquagesimo primo ¹1376, 25 Januarii¹.

Redditus et firme civitatis Ebor' per camerarios ejusdem levandi.

De Thoma del Sateryne pro tenemento extra portam de Bouthum	...	...	...	xx s.
De Alexandro Taverner pro domo juxta portam de Bouthom	...	...	...	iiiij s.
De Johanne Loksmyth pro domo juxta portam predictam	...	...	...	v s.
De Johanne Blakehorneby pro terra in Jelygate ex opposito les Paynlathes ²	...	...	...	iiiij d.
De Johanne de Sneweshill pro tenemento juxta portam decani	...	...	...	xxxiiij s.
De Johanne de Lincoln, bower, pro tenemento in corneria de Petirgate	...	...	...	xx s.
De terra quondam Simonis Gower in mercato Jovis	...	...	...	xxvj s. viiiij d.
De terra quondam Johannis de Wodehous in Davygate	...	...	...	xx s.

^{1—1.} This entry is in a hand of the sixteenth or seventeenth century.

^{2.} Called in the award of 1484 Paynlathes, Paynelathecroftes, Turpyn Croft, had apparently been enclosed by the Abbot and Convent of St. Mary's, and was left in their possession, when, under certain restrictions, the fields and meadows on the east side of the town of Clifton were given as common land to the people of York. Drake, p. 598.

De terra Thome de Strensell, <i>goldesmyth</i> , super Pavimentum	...	...	...	...	xviiiij s.
De Johanne de Cauthorne pro celerio sub aula communi	...	...	...	...	j s.
De Johanne de Grantham pro terra quondam Johannis de Yhollton juxta portam de Munkgate	...	...	...	...	v s.
De Willelmo de Rysome, <i>mason</i> , pro terra juxta portam predictam	...	...	...	...	iiij s.
Pro terra quondam Henrici de *eg **ane	...				xij d.
De Willelmo de Santon pro terra extra portam predictam	...	...	...	...	ij s.
De Johanne Damisell pro terra de Newbiggyng	...				xviiiij d.
De Johanne Hewik pro Ispynlane. Thomas Copyne faber nunc tenet	...	...	...	...	xx d.
De Johanne de Essheburn pro terra in Peseholm	...				vj d.
De terra quondam uxoris Thome del Spens ibidem	...	...	...	...	vj d.
De Thoma de Barton pro quadam venella ibidem	...				xij d.
De vicario Bederine pro terra in Aldewerk	...				xij d.
De Willelmo de Bedelyngton pro terra ibidem	...				vijij d.
De Ricardo de Roderham et Johanne Gawdyne pro terra in Hundegat	...	...	...	...	vijij d.
De Roberto de Wetherill pro terra juxta portam de Layrethorp	...	...	...	...	xij d.
De Johanne de Esthorp in Walmegate	...	...	...	...	iiij d.
De Willelmo de Redenesse ibidem	...	...	...	...	xij d.
De venella fraternitatis ibidem	...	...	...	...	ij s.
De Hugone Dunnok pro venella in vico Sancti Salvatoris	...	...	...	...	xviiiij d.
De Willelmo del Leygh, <i>bower</i> , pro terra subtus Castrum	...	...	...	...	iiij s.
De Thoma de Howom pro terra in Dyrte lane et super ripam aquæ Use	...	...	...	...	xij d.
De Willelmo de Aldeburgh, <i>chivaler</i> , pro terra quondam Simonis de Bossall in Fyssergat	...				vj d.
De Adam Somoundre pro domo supra portam de Walmegat	...	...	...	...	x s.

(fo. 2b). De domino Johanne Fox pro terra in Fysshergat	... ... ... ...	ij d.
De Adam de Burton pro terra ibidem	... ...	iiij d.
De Johanne de Bardene pro fossatis inter portam de Fysshergat et portam de Walmgat	... ...	iiij s. iiiij d.
De Johanne de Rypon pro fossato juxta portam de Fysshergat	... ... ... ...	xvj d.
De Johanne de Useflete pro fossato ibidem super ripam aque de Foss	... ... ...	ij s.
De Thoma de Howom pro terra quondam Ade de Hedelay in Castellgat	... ... ...	iiij d.
De Willelmo de Barton pro terra juxta Sancti Leonardi	... ... ... ...	iiij s. iiiij d.
De Johanne de Rypon et Radulpho de Horneby pro fossato et erbagio extra portam de Bouthum	... ...	iiij s.
De Johanne de Bardene pro venella super pavimentum	... ... ... ...	v s.
De terra quondam Thome de Duffelde in vico Sancti Salvatoris	... ... ... ...	xij d.
De terra Ricardi de Brokenall in Skelldregate	... ...	v s.
De terra quondam Radulphi Prowdefote in eadem	... ...	v s.
De terra Johanne de Normanvyll in eadem	... ...	vij s. vj d.
De terra Henrici de Manfeld in eadem	... ...	vij s. vj d.
De terra quondam Johannis Gra de Popillton in eadem	... ... ... ...	iiij s. iiiij d.
De terra quondam Roberti Meeke in eadem	... ...	x s. vj d.
De terra Johannis de Allerton in eadem	... ...	vijj d.
De Willelmo de Cawod in Clementhorp	... ...	ij s.
De Willelmo Fyssh pro aqua et fossato juxta portam de Hingbrigg ¹	... ... ... ...	vijj d.
De Johanne de Esshton pro terra juxta portam de Mykellgat	... ... ... ...	iiij s.
De Willelmo Giry pro terra ibidem	... ...	iiij s.

1. Davies, *Walks through the City of York*, p. 190. "In the thirteenth century Skeldergate Postern was called the gate or postern of Hyngbrig, doubtless because the city moat at this point was crossed by a drawbridge. The rudiments of the watertower that formed the termination of the city wall near the river still remain," post, p. 35, 154.

De Willelmo de Ogilsthorp pro terra quondam Roberti de Angrame super les Toftes	...	iiiij s.
De terra quondam Johannis Dorant extra portam predictam	...	ij s. vi d.
De Henrico de Hemyngburgh pro aqua et fossato extra portam predictam et super ripam aque Use	...	xij d.
De Willelmo Savage pro terra extra les Dyvelyn- stanes	...	xvij d.
De pro turre super aquam Use retro tannatorem [tannatorium]	...	—
De pro turre	...	—
De Willelmo Giry pro domo supra portam de Mikellgate	...	xijij s. iiiij d.
De Alexandro de Crakall pro domo supra portam de Bouthom	...	iiiij s.
De Ricardo Cowper pro herbagio fossati juxta portam de Mikellgat, retro prioratum Sancte Trinitatis	...	x s.
De Willelmo Giry pro herbagio fossati inter portam predictam et vetus ballium extra	...	ij s.
De Roberto Fowler, cord', pro herbagio fossati inter portam predictam et aquam Use ex altera parte	...	x s.
De Roberto de Eryome pro herbagio fossati inter portam de Bouthom usque cornerium ex opposito palacium archiepiscopi Eboracensis	...	iiij s.
De Alexandro Taverner pro herbagio fossati a dicto cornerio usque portam de Munkgat infra	...	iiij s.
De Johanne de Brathwayte pro fossato juxta portam de Walmegat, retro gardinum Ade Verdenell	...	xv —
De Willelmo de Cave pro herbagio juxta le Benehill	...	iiij s.
De Willelmo Lonyngham pro herbagio fossati inter portam de Bouthom et portam de Munkgat	...	—
De eodem herbagio a dicta porta de Munkgat usque stagnum quod Robertus Byre nuper tenuit	...	—

De Johanne Sawer in Munkgate pro herbagio fossati quod dictus Robertus de Byre nuper tenuit	—
De erbagio et fossato inter portam de Mikelgate et fossatum quod Henricus de Hemyngburgh tenet; que quidem erbagium et fossatum Robertus Wrenche et Stephanus de Parys tenant.	
(fo. 3). De tenemento quondam Elye Irenmanger juxta Thursday market	lxvj s.
De tenemento quondam dicti Elye in Castelgate de claro	xxix s. iiiij d.
Et de tenemento in cimiterio ecclesie Sancte Marie in Castelgate, quondam dicti Elye ...	... xxvij s. viiiij d
Et dictum tenementum in Castelgate oneratur monialibus de Syntwayt xij s., et vicario de Bedern de eodem tenemento xij s., videlicet cuidam cantarie.	
Et de predicto tenemento juxta Thursday market Ricardus de Wyrnop tenet et reddit per annum xxx s. Et Hugo de Rameshed xxxvj s.	
Firme Pontis Use per custodes ejusdem levande ¹ .	
In primis de tribus shoppis juxta hostium capelle: videlicet de Johanne Godeshalve pro j ^{na} shoppa	iiij s. vj d.
De Johanna de Craven pro secunda shoppa ...	iiij s.
De Johanne de Kyghlay pro tercia shoppa ...	v s. vj d.
De Johanne de Shirburn pro selario subtus capellam Sancti Willelmi	x s.
De Johanne le Mercere pro una shopa ibidem juxta selarium	vij s.
De Johanne Semestere pro prima shopa inter dictam capellam et domum ex opposito crucis...	x s.
De Johanne Cardemakere pro secunda shopa ibidem	x s.
De Willelmo Cardemakere pro tercia shopa ibidem...	x s.

1. Davies has quoted a few of these entries, op. cit., 196.

De Henrico de Flasseby pro quarta shopa ibidem ...	x s.
De Petro Girdeler pro quinta shopa ibidem ...	x s.
De Johanne de Preston pro quadam domo pendente super aquam Use quondam in tenura Ricardi Cutilere, et pro quadam shopa dicte domui contigua, per indenturam	xxv s.
De Willelmo Fox, <i>goldsmyth</i> , et Thoma de Blakburn ¹ pro tenemento ex opposito crucis	xxxvj s.
De Willelmo Grynder pro secunda shopa et tercia juxta tenementum Johannis de Preston ...	xxxij s.
De Ricardo de Coppendale pro quarta shopa ibidem	xvj s.
De Willelmo le Barbeour pro quinta shopa ibidem ...	xvj s.
De Johanne Shipman pro uno selario subtus tenementum Thome Fairefax	x s.
De octo shopis ex opposito dictum tenementum prefati Thome Fairfax: videlicet:—	
De Johanne Fletcher pro prima shopa ibidem ...	xxx s.
De Johanne de Thornton, <i>spicer</i> , pro secunda shopa ibidem per indenturam	xxx s.
De Johanne Spicer pro tercia shopa ibidem per indenturam	xxx s.
De Willelmo de Doncastr' pro quarta shopa ibidem	xxx s.
De Johanne de Payneswyk pro quinta shopa ibidem per plegium Johannis de Birtbi draper ... vj s. viij d.	
De Roberto de Godeshalve pro sexta shopa ibidem	xxvj s. viij d.
De Ricardo Shether pro septima shopa ibidem ...	xxvj s. viij d.
De Custancia de Rykall pro octava shopa ibidem ^{per²} xxvj s. viij d. (<i>fo. 3b</i>). De Thoma de Strensall, <i>goldsmith</i> , pro prima shopa ex opposito Capelle	xvj s.
De Johanne Upsall, <i>goldsmyth</i> , pro secunda shopa ibidem	vij s.

1. Thomas de Blakburn, aurifaber, was made a freeman in 1355.

2. Coletta de Hoperton, 1375, clathseller; Julianus de Bramwyth de
Doncastre, brewster, 1376; Mabilla de Aldefeld, 1376, clathseller; Margareta
de Beuham and Johanna de Wigmore, 1379; Margareta Steyniour, 1387; and
Agnes de Kirketon and Isabella Spofford, 1392, figure in the freemen's list,
but these women shop-keepers Custancia de Rykall, Custancia Sporier,
p. 8, Mariota Agnes and Alicia Spicer, p. 12, do not appear.

De Willelmo de Neuby de Ebor', <i>goldsmith</i> , pro tercia shopa ibidem	...	...	...	...	xvj s.
De Willelmo de Alne pro quadam parva shopa juxta ostium del Tolleboth	...	...			v s.
De Petro del Hall, <i>bower</i> , pro quadam shopa juxta le Tolleboth	...	...	...	...	xiiij s.
De Johanne Skynner pro quadam shopa juxta le maysen dieu	...	...	...	...	vijj s.
De Roberto Wrenche pro magna shopa ibidem per indenturam	...	...	...	...	xxxvij s.
De Johanne de Neuland pro una shopa super venellam per indenturam	...	...	...	...	xvijj s.
De Johanne de Burton pro tenemento quondam Beatricis Davy	...	...	...	...	xij d.
De Willelmo de Beverley pro tenemento quondam Margarete de Sutton	...	...	...	...	iiiij s.
De vij shopis ex opposito le Tolleboth; videlicet de Gilberto Tailliour pro prima	...	...	...	...	xxiiij s.
De Ricardo Purser pro secunda shopa ibidem eidem dimissa per scriptum per indenturam	...				xx s.
De Johanne de Shirburn pro tercia shopa ibidem	...				xx s.
De Roberto Sevenhous pro quarta shopa ibidem	...				xx s.
De Thoma Imbard, <i>skynner</i> , pro septima shopa ibidem	...	...	...	...	xxvij s. vijj d.
De Thoma de Strensall pro tenemento quondam Johannis de Thorneton	...	...	...	...	xiiij s.
De Johanne de Bedale pro tenemento quondam Roberti de Raisebek in Northstrete	...	...	...	...	ijj s.
De tenemento Henrico de Hesill in angulo de Northstrete in Ebor'	...	...	...	...	xij d.
De Willelmo Mareschall pro terris extra Micklegate in Ebor' per indenturam	...	...	...	...	xij s.
De Willelmo de Ribston	...	...	...	...	ijj s.
De Henrico de Manfeld pro terris Galfridi Lescrop super Bysshopehill	...	...	...	...	iiij s.
De tenemento quondam Johannis de Clyderhowe in Skeldergat in Ebor'	...	...	...	...	xiiij s.

De Willelmo de Howsom pro tenemento in Nether-					c s.
ousegat per indenturam	...	...	...	...
De Willelmo Mawe pro tenemento ibidem per					xl s.
indenturam	...	...	...	...
De quatuor shoppis et j domo in Nessegate: videlicet					xij s.
de Johanne de Spillesby	...	...	...	...
De Custancia Sporier pro secunda et tercia shopis					xxij s.
ibidem	...	...	...	...
De Willelmo de Bugthorp pro quarta shopa ibidem					xxv s.
De Willelmo de Stilyngflete pro tenemento ex					
opposito ecclesiam Sancti Michaelis	...	...	...	...	xvij s.
De Adam de Bugthorp pro duabus shopis in					
Conyngstrete	...	...	...	...	xxvi s. viij d.
De Willelmo de Harpham pro tenemento in Kergate					
in Ebor'	...	...	...	...	xl s.
De Stephano de Munkton pro quadam domo					
ibidem	...	...	...	...	vij s.
De Nicholao de Miton pro alia domo ibidem				...	xiiij s.
De Johanne Flemyn pro alia domo ibidem				...	iiij s.
De Roberto de Wappelyngton pro quadam domo					
ibidem	...	...	...	...	iiij s.
(fo. 4). De Roberto Dygillyng pro alia domo					
ibidem	...	...	...	...	v s.
De Domino Willelmo de Lincoln pro alia domo					
ibidem	...	...	...	...	vj s. viij d.
De Roberto de Godeshalf pro quadam alia domo					
ibidem	...	...	...	...	vj s.
De Willelmo de Rosyngton pro alia shopa ibidem					vj s.
De Margareta de Mallton pro quadam alia domo					
ibidem	...	...	...	...	vij s.
De Johanne del Straunge pro alia domo ibidem				...	v s.
De tenemento quondam Rogeri de Wystow in					
Thruslane in Ebor', modo in tenura Margarete					
de Mallton quondam uxoris Willelmi de Mallton,					
per annum	...	...	...	...	xx s.
De una parva shopa ibidem per annum	...	...	...	...	iiij s.

De tenementis que Adam Rogerson nuper tenuit in Overousegat	xij s. ¹
De Willelmo del Ake Webster pro tenemento in Fesegate...	xxxij s.
De John de Quixaly ² pro tenemento in Hosierrawe dimisso Ricardo de Toresby	xxvij s.
De Ricardo de Berdesay pro tercia shopa ibidem ...	vj s.
De Ricardo de Mallton pro quarta shopa ibidem ...	vj s.
De Thoma Parent Roberto Holbek et Johanne de Buttercrambe pro iij shopis ibidem	xl s.
De Thoma de Chester pro octava shopa ibidem ...	xiiij s.
De Thoma de Duffeld pro tenemento in Seynt Savourgat per annum	xij s.
De Simone de Wagen pro una placea terre in Hundegat	xvij s.
De tenemento in Fossegate, videlicet de Ricardo de Thoresby, per annum	xxvij s.
De Alano Bulbek pro tenemento in Northstrete per annum	xvij s.
De Johanne de Barden pro tenemento quod fuit domini Willelmi de Quixlay in Fossegat ...	xvij s. ³
De Johanne de Callthorne pro tenemento quod fuit ejusdem domini Willelmi in Conyngstrete ⁴ ...	xl s.
De Willelmo de Oglylsthorp pro tenemento quod fuit Johannis de Catton in Northstrete per annum ⁵	xlvj s. viij d.
De ii ^{bis} shoppis juxta, assignatis pro certa firma solvenda Isabelle de Peterfeld et Johanne de Northfolk	⁶
De Thoma Gra pro tenemento super Helkeld per annum	xiiij s.

1. A short word beginning with "s" is written here.

2. John de Quixlay was chamberlain in 1372.

3. "Ad terminum xl annorum" is placed in right hand margin after
this and the following rent.

4. If this is the same Johannes de Callthorne, who took up his freedom
in 1366, he was an armourer by trade.

5. Probably a merchant, enrolled as freeman in 1379.

6. The rent is illegible.

De eodem Thoma Gra pro tenemento in Carnificio Ebor' per annum ...	... ... ...	ij s. vj d.
De Johanne de Esshton pro tenemento in cimiterio Omnium Sanctorum in Northstrete ...	...	xx s.
De Johanne Fletcher pro tenemento apud le Mykellyth per annum ...	... ...	v s.
De Thoma Clerk pro tenemento ibidem per annum		v s.
De Thoma de Berneslay pro tenemento ibidem ...		vj s.
De Radulpho de Holdernesse pro tenemento ibidem ...	... ...	v s.
De Alicia Semester pro tenemento ibidem per annum ...	... ...	ij s.
De Christiana de Manne pro tenemento ibidem per annum ...	... ...	iiiij s.
De quodam tenemento ibidem, quod solebat reddere per annum ...	... ...	—¹
(fo. 4b). De Thoma de Kyrkby pro tenemento ibidem per annum ...	...	ijj s.
De Johanne de Allerton pro tenemento ibidem per annum ...	...	vj s. viii d.
De uno tenemento, in quo tres pagine Corporis Christi ponuntur, per annum ² ...	...	ij s.
De truncis Sancte Trinitatis et Sancti Egidii ac aliis oblacionibus in capella ...	...	3
De stallagio Pontis ...	...	3
Firma Pontis Fosse per custod(em) ejusdem levanda.		
De Thoma Tendeman pro tenemento quondam Robert de Wandesford ibidem ...	...	...xxvj s. viij d.
De Thoma de Beverley pro tenemento ibidem per annum ...	...	...xxvj s. viij d.

1. The rent is illegible.

2. As far as my knowledge goes this is the earliest reference to the York Corpus Christi plays. Davies, *York Records of the xv. Century*, Appendix, p. 230, says "the first entry which occurs in the York Records is of the reign of Richard II., 1388." Miss Toulmin Smith, *York Mystery Plays*, Introduction, p. xxxi, states that "the earliest notice of the Corpus Christi plays in York, yet found is in 1378". This reference is two years earlier.

3. No rent is given.

De Willelmo de Duresme pro tenemento ibidem per annum	...	...	...	...	...	xxiiij s.
De eodem Willelmo de Duresme pro uno garetto ibidem per annum	...	...	...	...	...	v s.
De Roberto Spicer juniore pro una shopa ibidem per annum	...	...	...	...	...	v s.
De Roberto le Spicer seniore pro tenemento ibidem per annum	...	...	...	...	...	xvij s.
De Mariota le Spicer pro una shopa ibidem per annum	...	...	...	...	...	x s. viij d.
De uxore Willelmi le Cobber pro una shopa ibidem per annum	...	...	...	...	...	v s.
De herede Johannis Catour pro tenemento cum shopa ibidem per annum	...	...	...	...	...	xx s.
De Johanne de Melburn pro tenemento ibidem per annum	...	...	...	...	...	xij s. iiiij d.
De Johanne de Rotlee pro tenemento ibidem per annum	...	...	...	...	...	x s.
De Johanne de Hayton pro tenemento ibidem per annum	...	...	...	...	...	x s.
De Willelmo de Sledmer pro tenemento ibidem per annum	...	...	...	...	...	x s.
De Alano de Brewhous pro tenemento ibidem per annum	...	...	...	...	...	vij s.
De Stephano de Barneby pro tenemento ibidem per annum	...	...	...	...	...	x s.
De Rogero Waynepayne pro tenemento ibidem per annum	...	...	...	...	...	iij s.
De Johanne de Cokyrsand pro tenemento ibidem per annum	...	...	...	...	...	xij s. iij d.
De Simone Skynner pro tenemento ibidem per annum	...	...	...	...	...	xiiij s.
De Thoma de Catton pro tenemento ibidem per annum	...	...	...	...	...	xiiij s.
De Henrico de Escrik pro tenemento ibidem per annum	...	...	...	...	...	xiiij s.
De Johanna Toller pro uno tenemento ibidem per annum	...	...	...	...	...	xiiij s.

De Alicia de Appilby pro tenemento ibidem per annum ...	... ... ... ...	xiiij s.
De Willelmo Capmaker pro tenemento ibidem per annum ...	... ... ... ...	xiiij s.
De Ricardo Spynes pro tenemento ibidem per annum ...	... ... ... ...	xiiij s.
De Margareta de Sutton pro tenemento ibidem per annum ...	... ... ... ...	xiiij s.
(fo. 5). De Johanne de Melburn pro tenemento per annum ...	... ... ... ...	vj s.
De Willelmo Hardy, <i>marchaunt</i> , pro tenemento ibidem per annum ...	... ... ...	vij s. vj d.
De quadam domo extra Walmgatebarre per annum		v s.
De Willelmo Darell pro quodam gardino ibidem per annum ...	... ... ... ...	ijj s. ijj d.
De stallagio ejusdem pontis per annum ...	...	lijj s. ijj d.
Memorandum quod dimissa est shoppa Marionis Spicer Agneti et Alicie filiabus suis, a festo Sancti Martini in yeme anno vj° usque ad finem viij annorum, reddendo annuatim xijj s. ijj d., que solebat reddere x s. viij d.: Plegii Walterus Ferrou et Walterus de Ampilford.		

(fo. 5). Ordinaciones et statuta facta tempore Johannis de Gyseburn maioris

Fait a remembrer que¹ lunesdy prochein apres la feste de saint Blase, lan du regne le Roy Edward tierce puis le conquest quarant quynt (10 February 137²), devaunt Johan de Gysburn adonques meir de la citee Deverwyk et tute la commonealte en leur Gyldhall illeoques assemble, acorde est et assentu, purceo que trausgrauntz damages et perilles soventfoith sount avenuz devauntz ces hours et purront avenir en avant, par cause que les estatuz marchauntz,³ (qi sont primerment tenuz devant le mair de la dite citee et puys enroullés; dount une roule demurte par devers le mair et une autre envers la cleric de le statuytz, sauncz vew des queles roulles certificacion ne purroit my estre graunte

1. MS. quod.

2. Introduction, p. xv.

ne lestatuyt execuee) et bien sovent il avygnt, quant les maires devyent, lour executoirs dount nulle counte ne preignent rien as tiels roulles; par qi cause meynt de foithez lestatuz sount perduz et nient execuez, de graunte damage et perde as touz ceux que ount tiels estatutz: Acorde est et ordeigne et assensu et estable que touz ceux que ount esteez mairs de la dite citee que sount de vie, et les heirs et les executoirs de ceux que sount mortz, facent veoir totes les rouelles de les estatutz marchauntz a chaumbre del mair sur le Pont de Ouse, a y demurer en Tresory. Et que, de cest jour en avant, touz ceux que serront mairs de la dite citee, a lour departier hors de lour office del mairalte, lessent et mettent lour roulles en Tresoury par mesme la manere, ensuit que touz ceux que voillent avoier execucion de lour estatutz puissount veoir touz a (fo. 5b) luy que serra mair pur le temps, et avoier ceo que ley et reson voet en avancement de droit et hastive remedye as parties.

De testamentis civium irrotulandis.

Item mesme le jour ordeigne est et estable que de cesti jour en avaunt totes les testamentz des citezeins Deverwyk, en les queux terres et tenementz deincz la fraunchise sount devysee, serront monstrez par lour executoirs devaunt la mair et chaumbreleynes que serront adonques en la dite citee, et par lour commune clerk en la registre de la dite commonealte entree et enroulez, a y demurer perpetuelement en plus assurance et greindre evidence as touz ceux que les ditz terres averont ou devendront en temps avenir.

De vyns.

Item mesme le jour acorde est et assentuz que si nulle vyneter ou autre marchande des vyns, que de la fraunchise soit, vende vynes as autres pur mesner hors de la fraunchise (come al abbe nostre Dame, ou al cemitere de Seint Peter, ou a Seint Leonard, ou al chastiel, ou a nulle de les lieux avaunditz) pur vendre a retaille encontre lassise et plus haut pris que les taverneurs vendent deinz la dite citee, en enfrieindre de la fraunchise de la dite citee et lassise de ycelle, et de cei soit atteint, perde sa fraunchise et forfait la value de le vins en pipe, que qil soit issint

venduz, al oeps de la commonealte. ¹Et que chescun estraunge marchaunt des vins paie, pur chescun asine de vyne Rynois amesne a la citee et mys a la vent, ij s. al oeps de commonaltee¹.

De cartis.

Item mesme le jour ordeine est et establi que totes ceux que facent feoffemente as diverses des tenementz deincz la dite citee, par q[ui] cause q[ui]l soit, facent entrer et enrouller mesmes les chartres des feoffamentz en la registre de la dite citee quique soit ; si ensuit avendra si nul home luy voet enpleder par une voie ou par autre, home poet savoier la verite a q[ui] les tenementz sount, et si aventure aveigne que nulle en enquest soit ent chargee, purrent estre le meultz enfourmez pur disre chose véritable ou salounc lour serement et droit as partiee, sauncez dounte destre empêchee devaunt Dieux et touz autres. Et auxi, si dovent lour biens et chateaux par escript, ordeine est que les faites soient enroulles de come desuys est dist, ou autrement soient voide et pur nulles

Item ordeine est et assentuz, pur ceo que certains gentz veigne chescun an a la citee et sount enfauchisiez, et autres gentz lays que sount en la fraunchise ne ount pas conissance a sount jurrez ne que faire serement (par qel cause ils encurront en grante perille, si bien lour almes, come a faire a lencontre lestatutz et ordonance avantditz), acordez est et assentuz que desorenavant chescun ane, quant le mair rende suys son office le lunesdy prochein lestatutz et ordinances de la dite citee, et nomement de eleccion du maire et touz autres officers, et de Payne, vynt, cervise et totes autres choses appurtenantz ad office du maire, serount laie en la commune sale devant la commonealte, et ensuit quil puissount eschuer de trespasses ux sanfere le serement.

Item dymanche en la fest de Seint Mathew, lan du regne le Roy qor est xlvi (21 September, 1371,) en presence del mair et bones gentz et tut le commonaltee en lour commune sale assemble, ordeigne pur honeste et profiste de la dite citee que (fo. 6) (come ordeigne esteit en temps de Johan de Acastre

adonques mair de la dite citee, lunesdy le secunde semaigne de Quaresme lan du regne le Roy qore est xxxvijj), que, si nulle fumer est fait, soit amercye chescun foith a y doner. Et par cause qen temps du pluivy plusours des citezeins de la dite citee butount fumer et fumers chescun sur son veiseyne, a grant ordure et lede chose de la dite citee, ordeine est et establi que si nul citezein que de la citee soit gette fumes et fumers sur son veisyne, qil paie a la commonalte xl d. pur son trespass.

De Mesuris sigillandis.

Item mesme le jour ordeine est et establi que nulle mesure ne pois soit useez dein la dite citee, si noun qil soit marcheez et seigneez dune punsyon de la livere au mair et chaumbrelaynes, [sic] sur paine de forfaiture de ycelle et de gref amerciement de celuy que ensuit serra atteynt.

De portitoribus ementibus carbones.

Item mesme le jour ordeine est et establi que nul portur que use le mystere de porter dairs parmy la dite citee ne achate charbone ne chaux, ne nulle breez ou bleez, ne nulle maner des vitailles¹ pur herberger ne mettre en gerner a vendre, sur peyne de forfaiture de mesmes le charbone chaux et vitailes a oeps de la commonealtee.

*Quod carnifices non jactent feces inter pontem et
Fratres Minores.*

Item mesme le jour ordeine est et establi que nul bowcher de la dite citee ou lour servantz gette fumes, ou fumere qe issuz de lour bestes, parentre le Pounte de Ouse et la petite stathe joust les Frers Menours; mes que les bouchers de la dite citee facent une pounte sur la dite petit stathe de south les ditz Frers, et nulle parte aillours, sur paine de demi marc apaier a la dite commonealtee: et que nul citezein que de la citee soit lave peaux sauntz cheveux des boef ne autres avires en la dite ewe parentre les ditz Frers et la pounte surdite; ne, en aucun autre lieu dune part de Ouse ou de laute ou leawe est pur braser ou pester, gaigne ne gette fumes de pork ne draf ne autre ledez chosez en la dite eawe, sur Payne de paier a la dite commonealtee la summe avaundtite.

1. Added.

De Ponderibus.

Item mesme le jour ordeine est et estably que nulle pois soit useez deinz la citee par nul home que qil soit, sil ne soit primerment assaie devaunt le mair de la dite citee, [et] dune pounson a ceo fait et ordeine par le dit mair marchez, sur paine etc.

Fait a remembrer que, lunesdy apres la fest de la chaundeloure lan du regne le Roy qore est xlvi (9 February 137½), devaunt Johan de Gysburne adonecq[ue] mair de la citee Deverwyk et tut la commonealte en lour Gildhall le dit jour assemble, acorde est ordein et assentuz que, coment ordeine est avaunt ses hours quant a la eleccion del maier de la dite citee, si bien dauncien temps come de novelle, qe de ceste jour en avant tanque al terme de viij anz, nul citezein de la dite citee, de quel estate ou condicion qil soit, ne soit esluz mair de la dite citee ne portera la charge ne la office del mairalte que une ane tantsoulement, tanque les ditz viii anz soient pleinement accompliz et oyte citezeins de la dite commonaltee le dite office du mairalte susteintronnt et maintiendront, et que nul maire ne preigne plus pur la office de mairalte fair que xx li. pur son fee. Et de lui qest mair pur le temps, quant il ad pris de la commonealte conge de son office de mairalte, doit, presente trois ou quatre *atesubes queux se denorient [sic] . . . la chaumbre, et puis le commonealte en la dite sale . . . de loyalytee a le meir. Et qil preigne pur son fee come il est escrit.

De electione camerariorum ad Purificacionem.

(fo. 6b¹). Item fait a remembrer que, Samady, en la feste de Seint Blase lane du regne le Roy qore est que Dieu garde xlix (3 February 137½), par assent de tut la commonealte en lour Gyldhall pur electione de lour mair le dit jour illeosques assemble, acorde est ordeine et estably que touz les chaumbrelayns qui solent estre esluz le jour de Seint Mathei devaunt Michell (21 Sept.), quant les baillifs serront esluz, de cesti jour en avant serront esluz a mesme le jour de Seint Blase (3 Feb.) que le mair de la dite citee serra esluz et jurrez, sique les mairs et chaumbreleyns puissent entrer lour office ensemble et faire ceo qatient pur

1. In the top margin :—Electio camerariorum in magno registario papiro quasi in parvo.

eaux (come en resceites costages et despensez de la dite citee) et prendre lour congee et departier lune ove la autre ensemble, nyent contre esteaunt lordinance dauncien temps fait.

De stathe pro kayagio plus inde in ix^o folio.

Item mesme le jour est ordeinez que serront esluz pur coillier le kayage grante par nostre seigneur le Roy et des defautes que serrount sur le stathe, et, auxynt que come ils . . . eit, telle amendre et redresser solonc lavys du mair et des chaumbrelayns de la dite citee, et de ceo as eux acompte rendre qaunt le serront demaunde

Ordinaciones et statuta facta tempore diversorum maiorum Ebor'

Fait a remembrer que, Lunesdy prochein apres la feste de seinte Blase lan du regne le Roy Edward tiers puis le conquest cynquantisme primere, (9 Feb : 1377) devant Johan de Santon adonques meir de la citee Deverwyk et plusours autres de la commonalte en lour Gildhalle le dite jour illeosque assemblez, acordee est et assentuz que, (come contene newes soit en diverses statutuez et ordinances faitz avaunt ces heures pur honeste et profist de la dite citee, sibien des fumers en les rewes et venelles come des porkes, porcherie , trunks et autres ledes choses poisant deincz la citee avantdite,) ordeine est le jour avantdite que, de cesti jour en avant, totes les trunks gisant deincz la citee au noissance del pople soient houstee et voidee deinz garnissement des xv jours, sur peine de forfaiture de . . . al oeps de la commonealte.

Item si nulle fumer soit trove en le haut estrete et ch . . . , le seigneur de la meson par qil celle fumere est fait soit amercie . . . a la commune, et ensuit de jour en chescun jour id. se ent tut voies que les . . . ez . . . nt bail . . . la dite citee et la pa . . . ment attendre et

Bochers—De car(iando) fim(o) et exitibus bestiarum positandis.

(fo. 7). Item si nul boucher de la dite citee, lour servantz ou autres que qil soit, gette ou gettouint fumes ou fumers ou autres ledes chosez comme isseuz des bestz sur le Pount de Ouse et outre en leawe illeoques, ne es venelles de la dite citee, ou alliours qen

la place as eaux assignez depar le mair de la dite citee, qil forface le vesselle dount il gette les fumes; et, outre, le mestre a qil il seerte soit amercie a vj d. a la commonalte chescun foit qil soit ensuit en defaute trove. Et si nul serv nt au bouchers porte fumes et isseuz des bestez del bocherie al eawe de Ouse descouverez et sauncz drape desuys, soit amercie a vj d. et forface le vesselle come desuys est dist.

De porcis euntibus.

Item si nulle pork soit trove en alant deincz la dite citee de noyte ou de jour, le mestre a qil est paiera iiiij d., ou le sergeant et autre ministre que le prist et trove, si bien deincz la haute estrete detendra le dit pork, et sil pleese pur sa volunte tuera le dite pork et prendera les quatre peedz tanqil soit paie des les iiiij d. avantditz. Et si porkes ou autres bestes soient trovez ent alant sur les mures de la dite citee, si bien deinz come dehors, les mestres a qil ils sount paieront pur chescun pork ou autre beste iiiij d. al sergeant ou a autre ministre.

De equis ductis.

Item que nulle home que de la citee soit face amesner lour chivaux a boyre al eawe de Ouse hors de lour mayns en chaceant devaunt eaux, qele chose est en graunte perille des enfantz iewantz deincz la dite citee, le mestre a qil le chivale est paiera a la commune vj d. sil ne soit pas¹ eschape.

Item mesme le jour acorde est, par cause que Johan Waleys, sergeant, sovent foith devant ces hures est trove en defaute par nemy de bone porte, que a qele heure que le dit Johan trespass ou rien face que soit demages en velany as meir et bonz gentz de la dite citee, qil forface son office et outre esterra al agarde des meir et les xij conseillers de la dite citee. Et a ceo faire et perfourner en manere come desuys est dist le dit Johan se trove plegges et emnpermours, ceste assavoyer Johan de Crayk mercer et Johan de Rotsee pessoner, les quex sount garraunte ladite agarde perfourner sil soit de cesti jour en avant en defaute trove. Et mesme le jour sount esluz vi sergeantz ove le dite Johan pur servir as mair et chaumberleys et commonealtee, et ordeine est dassigner a chescune sa garde, a faire leal et honeste chescun

1. MS. p. (par ?)

en sa warde, et de houstier trunks fumes et fumers et totes autres noisances en manere come devant est dist, et de faire dewe execucion des totes les poyntes et articles avantditz et touz autres choses a lour office appendantz, sur peine qappent.

Mesme le jour ordeigne est et assentuz que—par laa ou une manere de custume appelle le kayage est graunte par comission nostre seignour le Roy as Meir et cetezeins Deverwyk pur amender et supporter la stathe qest parentre le pounte de Ouse et les Frers Menours—que de cesti jour enavant, tut la custume de dit kazage que serra pris et resceu soit et tenuz et gardee a despendre sur la dite stathe en manere come devant est dist. Et a ceo faire ount esluz le (*fo. 7b*) dite jour deux bones gentz de la dite citee; cest assavoyer William Fox, orfeuer, et William de Crull; les queux sont jurrez la dite kayage loialment rescevyr et despendre par une ane tant soulement, et ent loial acompt rendre gaunt ils serront demandez as maire et chaumbreleins de la dite citee si Dieux lour eide et les seintz.

Communes servientes electi die Dominica proxima post festum Purificacionis beate Marie Virginis 4 Ric. ii. (3 Feb: 1381) in Gilda Aula, coram Simone de Quixlay tunc maiore et communitate tunc ibidem congregata, electi fuerunt:—

Johannes de Berden	}	Johannes Bollesoure
Thomas Thurkyll		
Johannes de Wighton	}	Johannes de Potthowe
Ricardus Storour		
Willelmus de Horneby	}	Robertus de Waverton
Thomas de Santon		
Hugo de Waghen	}	Johannes de Wheldale
Walterus Shethor		
Johannes de Santon	}	Ricardus de Bosevill
Ricardus de Santon		
Thomas de Staynlay	}	Johannes Gode
Thomas Smyth		

Item lunedy procheine apres la feste de la chaundeleure 1 Ric. ii. (8 Feb : 137 $\frac{1}{2}$), devant Johan de Bardene adonques meir de la dite citee et tut la commonalte en lour Gildehalle le dit jour assemblez, sount vii sergeantz esluz pur servier as meir et commonealte bien et loialment es touz pointz come ils soleint avant ces houres, ceste assavoir Johan de Crosseby, Johan Tunstall, Richard Cosyn, Alexander Taverner, Johan de Bollesore, Johan de Gudemundham et Johan Gode; les quex sergeantz sount jurrez le jour avant dit. Et outre ceo ordeigne est et assentu le dit jour que, a qele heure que nulle des ditz sergeantz soit trovee en defalte, ou face rien que poet estre tenuz pur prejudice damage ou velany as ditz meir et commonalte et a la dite citee, qil soit houste de son service et forfaite l'office du sergeant pur touz jours, tanqil soit amende fet les ditz meir et commonaltee et autres de la dite citee en dew maner.

Memorandum quod, die lune proximo post festum Purificacionis beate Marie Virginis 3 Ric. ii. (6 Feb : 137 $\frac{2}{3}$), in Gilda Aula coram Johanne de Gysburn tunc maiore et communitate ibidem tunc congregata, electi fuerunt in servientes communes et jurati:—

Communes sergeantz.

Johannes de Bollesoure, Alexander Tavernor, Ricardus Cosyn, Johannes Gode, Willelmus de Puddesay, Willelmus Assham¹

²*Anno xxij⁰*

Thomas Belle, Munkebarre, etc.; Thomas Serebarn, Wallegate, etc.; Johannes Wakefeld, Bouthom, etc.; Ricardus Tarz, Conyngster, etc.; Thomas Fetherstan, Castelgate, etc.; Johannes Gode, Mickelgat, etc.³

(fo. 8). Bunde civitatis Ebor' et limites ejusdem facte tempore Thome de Howom maioris (137 $\frac{1}{2}$)

1. Johannes de Bollesoure did not take up his freedom of the city until 1385; there is no Alexander Taverner in the freeman's list; a Ricardus Cosyn was enrolled in 1359, he was a peltier; Johannes Gode, sergeant, was admitted 1386; Willelmus de Puddesay is absent, and the only Willelmus Assham (Askham) of a probable date is a mercer.

2. The whole of this entry is added in another hand.

3. Johannes de Wakefeld sergeant was made a freeman in 1401.

In primis de aqua Use, que est Fletebrigg juxta le Teyghelhouse en le Bysshofeld, usque pontem ad finem ville de Hollgat extendentem semper per quoddam fossatum ibidem. Et sic deinde usque le Outegange in le Yhorkesmore.¹ Et deinde ultra Knaresmyr usque Haydalecross, in via que dicit ad Bysschopthorp. Et deinde ultra Usam usque crucem stantem juxta les Grenedykes, in via que dicit ad Fullford. Que quidem bunde situate sunt per consilium et avisamentum Johannis de Eshton, Willelmi Giry, Stephani Littlester, Willelmi de Rylestane, Ricardi Raysebek, et aliorum, etc.

Item de aqua Use ex parte boriali (videlicet de ponte en le Fetysenge que vocatur²) sic extendens per unum fossatum et unum meer juxta le Spittelwell per unam viam usque molendinum abbatis Beate Marie. Et deinde usque le spittel³ in alta via. Et sic usque molendinum quondam Johannis de Rouclyff.⁴ Et deinde usque unum watergate en le Outegange super moram. Et sic per unum meere usque le Whitestanecrosse supra Astillbrigg. Et deinde ultra Fosse, juxta molendina aquatica abbatis Beate Marie, extendentem ad crucem super Heworthmore, super quam moram communis pastura est omnibus civibus Ebor'.

1. Drake (Eboracum, p. 244) gives similar boundaries but assigns a different date 1413. The boundaries in the companion MS. volume ^B $\frac{Y}{Y}$ are much more detailed, they occur twice with the dates, Tuesday after the feast of the conception of the Virgin, 21 Hen. VI. (11 Dec., 1442), *fo. 94b*, and Nov. 15, 23 Hen. VII. (1507), *fo. 108b*; they are identical, and agree with those given by Drake, p. 245, under the date 1445. The later boundaries 1442, and 1507, reverse the order, this being the final not the opening clause, and add the information that the bridge is of stone. The county gallows also figures. It was on the high road to Tadcaster adjacent to Knaresmire, opposite to a house, called when Davies wrote his Walks (p. 101) the White House, formerly the Gallows House.

2. The word has quite faded except one letter, which looks like Y, the word "Lyttleyng" can, however, be supplied from the other sources. The preceding word appears as le Fetysenge in 137 $\frac{1}{2}$ le Fletting in 1413, Fletesyng in 1442, and 1509, and Futzng in 1445.

3. According to the later boundaries "Maudlyn Spittal," a hospital with a chapel dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, near the Burton Stone.

4. Later boundaries supply "modo heredis Willelmi Ingilby." Johannis de Rouclyff "was the owner of the windmill in Chapel or Burton Lane, which long bore his name, but afterwards acquired the title of Lady Mill, and is now called Burton Mill." Davies, op. cit., p. 7, post, p. 27. The mill is not there now. In the will of John de Rouclyff of York, dated 15th May, 1392, no mention is made of this mill but there is an allusion in it to another Johannis de Rouclyff. Reg. Test. Ebor I. 53.

(Item communis pastura¹ est omnibus civibus in illis croftis ultra le Kenyndyke, sed artatur per Ricardum del See.) Que quidem bunde situate sunt per consilium et avisamentum, Thome de Sarteryne, Roberti de Smethton, Thome de Thorp, Thome Parchemener, Johannis Caperon, Johannes de Hesham, taillour, et aliorum, etc.

Item de cruce supra Heworthmore usque le Thefesebrigg, et sic extendentem usque crucem juxta pontem de ultra molendinum Sancti Nicolai, in alta via que dicit ad Kexby. Et de ista cruce usque crucem in les Grenedykes et furcas Sancti Leonardi.² Et deinde usque crucem ligneam in via que dicit ad Fullford juxta Allgarsyke, et sic extendentem usque Hawkese-well directe ad aquam Use.

³Et ibi est communis pastura civibus Ebor' usque Polebrigg citra le Adbotake. Que quidem bunde situate sunt per consilium et avisamentum³ Willelmi Halsale, Thomas Gyseburg, Thomas Welymot et aliorum, etc.

⁴*Communes servientes camere electi in crastino Michaelis Anno xxii.⁰*

Pro Bouthom, etc., Thomas de Holm; et pro Munkbarre, etc., Willelmus de Coupland; et Thomas de Holteby pro Pavimento.

Adhuc de boundis—Visus coronatoris juxta molendina castri.

(fo. 8b). Memorandum quod die Veneris, que est sexto die mensis Marci 51 Edward iii (6 March, 137⁶) ita accidit in civitate Ebor' quod quidam Thomas de Novocastro, serviens Roberti de Holbek *draper* de Ebor', equitavit super equum predicti magistri sui extra domum Johannis de Stowe de Ebor' usque ad aquam juxta molendina aquatica subtus castellum Ebor' pro equo predicti magistri ibidem adaquando, et ex magno infortunio predictus Thomas demersus est inter molendina

1. The allusions to common land are omitted in the later boundaries.

2. The later boundaries have several allusions to the Gallows, but this is the only reference in those of 137⁶, Davies, op. cit., p. 100, conjectures that this Gallows was upon Garrow, i.e., Gallowhill near Greendykes Lane, not far from Lamel Hill, the rising ground on which the Retreat now stands.

3—3. This clause is omitted from the later boundaries.

4. Added in the same hand as the list for year 23, see ante, p. 19. In the bottom corner is written "Plus de bundis sequitur."

predicta et murum lapideum que est la Goote aque currentis de fossa in aquam de Ouse inter les Utterholmes et molendina predicta; unde, illo facto, Thomas de Moreton, Thomas de Stayneley, et Johannes Derthington *mercer*, tunc ballivi dicte civitatis Ebor¹, ceperunt et seisierunt predictum equum ea de causa ut forisfactum¹; et die Jovis proxima, que est in festo Sancti Gregorii Pape anno supradicto (12 March, 137⁶.) predictus Thomas qui sic demersus fuit in loco predicto inventus est. Super quo- Johannes² de Santon tunc maior dicte civitatis et ballivi predicti per assensum et avisamentum Johannis de Acastre, Johannis de Gyseburn, Thome Gra, Roberti de Howom, Thome de Howom, Johannis de Bardene, Ricardi de Thoresey, Willelmi de Beverley, Ricardi de Barneby, Willelmo de Tykehill et aliorum quamplurimorum concivium civitatis predice—visus corporis predicti Thome factus est et captus per Ricardum Raysebek, tunc coronatorem dicte civitatis, ex opposito la Goote predictam per sacramentum Thome de Miton, *webster*, Walteri Lorymer, Roberti Parchemener, Johannis de Touthrop, Willelmi Lorymer, Willelmi Loksmith, Johannis Turnour, Simonis Vaus, Willelmi Bower, Andree Tailliour, Johannis Flecher et Willelmi Forester juratorum. Qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod predictus Thomas equitavit super equum predictum et fecit modo predicto et demersus est in forma prenotata. Et quod predictus equus fuit causa mortis predicti Thome etc. Qui quidem equus appreciatur ad xvij s. etc. et est forisfactura ballivorum predictorum etc. unde respondend¹, etc. Quod quidem infortunium predictum factum fuit, ut est dictum, tempore Radulphi de Hastyngs chivaler tunc vicecomitis Ebor¹ etc.

Tuesday the morrow of St. Thomas the Apostle, 1 Ric. ii. (22 Dec., 1377). In the Mayor's chamber on Usebridge before John de Santon, mayor, William Gery and others. Receipt from John de Cawode *bocher* to the executors of the will of Henry de Hesell *tannour*, citizens of York, for 30 s. in payment of 19*li.* 15*s.* due to the said John. These 30*s.* had been recovered in the said court as damages.

1. Introduction, p. xiv.

2. (The grammar seems wrong in this sentence; but the case of both Johannes (etc.), and visus (etc.), is clear).

Presentacio Cantarie.

(fo. 9). Memorandum quod die Lunc proximo post festum Assumptionis beate Marie Virginis (17 Aug., 1377) dominus Willelmus de Thorne capellanus admissus est et presentatus ad cantariam, pro Missa matutinali in capella beati Willelmi super pontem Use celebranda a predicto die usque ad terminum vite sue, quamdiu bene possit laborare ad Missam celebrandam. Et capiet pro salario suo per annum vj libras sterlingorum et partem obitus Ricardi Toller in eadem capella per manus custodum pontis Use, incipiendo salarium suum recipere ad festum Sancti Martini in yeme tunc proximo sequenti, per dimissionem domini Roberti de Haukesworth capellani tunc temporis etc. Et talis presentacio facta fuit eidem domino Willelmo de eodem die Jovis proximo ante festum Pasche ultimo preterito (26 March, 1377) ut patet in papiro tractatu, etc.

Memorandum quod die Sabbati proximo ante festum Purificacionis beate Marie Virginis 1 Ric. ii (30 Jan. 137⁷/₈) . . . Rogerus de Seleby filius Hugonis de Seleby, coram Johanne de Santon tunc maiore civitatis Ebor', Roberto de Howom, Thoma de Howom, Willelmo Tondew, Willelmo de Tykehill, Roberto Talkan et aliis probis hominibus dicte civitatis, in camera maioris super pontem Use venit, et dilectum sibi dominum Johannem de Crome capellanum ad cantariam in capella beati Willelmi archiepiscopi ad altare ejusdem confessoris super pontem Use in Ebor' pro anima Hugonis de Seleby senioris et animabus antecessorum suorum et omnium fidelium defunctorum antiquitus ordinatam et constitutam, eisdem maiori camerariis et probis hominibus ac communitati presentavit, ita quod dictus dominus Johannes dictam cantariam celebret prout decet, et secundum consuetudinem capelle predicte faciat et exerceat. Et quod omnia tenementa, res, redditus et possessiones ad dictam cantariam pertinentes habeat suo [sic] perpetuo possidenda. Quo die dictus dominus Johannes, communi assensu predicto, ad dictam cantariam tanquam idoneus et honestus ad predictam cantariam, in forma que predictur est admissus et juratus etc.

Item die Mercurii proximo post festum Sancti Jacobi Apostoli 3 Ric. ii. (27 July, 1379) predictus dominus Johannes Crome capellanus resignavit cantariam suam predictam, coram Johanne

de Acastre tunc maiore civitatis Ebor', Rogero de Seleby et aliis de civitate, cuidam domino Johanni Laake capellano. Qui ad omnia supradicta et ad dictam cantariam pertinencia est juratus et admissus etc.

Item die Sabbati nono die Octobris anno Domini etc. lxxvij, et regni Regis Ricardi secundi post conquestum secundo, dominus Henricus de Baseford capellanus ad cantariam Thome de Alwathorp in ecclesia Omnim Sanctorum in Ousegate, pro animabus in compositione contentis, est presentatus et juratus etc.

(fo. 9b). Memorandum quod die Jovis octavo die mensis Octobris 1 Ric. ii. (1377) Johannes de Hemelsay electus est pro officio custodis habendo tam mercati bladorum super Pavimentum quam in Coppergate, et juravit quod omnia ad dictum officium pertinencia fideliter faciet, et ad hoc invenit plegios et fidejussores; videlicet Johannem de Butterkrambe draper et Thomam Fox draper etc.

Firme et redditus pertinentes ad domum Dei super pontem Use per annum.

De tenementis Alani de Quixlay ¹ in Conyngstrete,							
que nunc sunt Alicie nuper uxoris Johannis							
de Rypon et Ade Punde, in quibus Adam del							
Grene inhabitat							vj s.
De tenemento quondam Johannis de Bugthorp in							
Seintemartinelane, quod Galfridus de Hopirton							
tenet							iiij s.
De tenemento Stephani de Grillington <i>litster</i> in							
Skelldregate, ex dono Johannis de Shirburn ...							vij s.
De quodam gardino super Byrchill in les Gilgarthes,							
ex dono Hugonis de Miton							iiij s.
De quodam gardino extra Mikellyth juxta							
Normanvyllath, ex dono Johannis de Clayton...							xxd.
De tenemento Georgii de Coupmanthorp in Skelldre-							
gate, ex dono Johannis Sevenhous mercatoris...							xvij s.

1. Alan de Quixlay was chamberlain in 1323, and John de Ripon held the same office in 1354.

De tenemento Philippi de Escryk in Patrykpole, ¹ ex dono Ricardi Basy de Bilburgh	iiiij s.
De tenemento Anabille de Holme in Clementhorp, ex dono predicti Ricardi Basy	ij s. vj d.
De tenemento Henrici de Hesyll in Northstrete in angulo, ex dono Johannis de Langeton senioris	di. marca.
De tenementis domini Willelmi de Quixlay nuper rectoris de Swylyngton, in Conyngstrete Fossegat Ousegate et Nessegate, ex dono ejusdem domini Willelmi	vij s.
De campanario Ebor' ex officio suo, per annum ...	x s.
² Item de tenemento quondam Ricardi de Raysebek in ² Northstrete in redditu, ex dono Ricardi de Allerton	xx s.
De tenemento nuper Walteri de Eston <i>pistoris</i> , cum pertinenciis juxta Thuresday market	iiij s. iiiij d.
Et dictus redditus debet sic solvi dictis pauperibus, videlicet singulis diebus Veneris imperpetuum in pane eisdem pauperibus distribuendo.	

Summa iiij li. xij s. ij d.²

Robertus de Howom	}	Memorandum quod xxiii die Marcii
Johannes de Barden		2 Ric. ii (23 March, 137 ⁶) coram
Willemus de Beverley		Johanne de Acastre tune maiore
Robertus Savage		civitas Ebor' in camera ejusdem
Willemus de Tykehill		maioris super pontem Use
Johannes de Sheffeld		venerunt dominus Radulphus
Paynell miles et Johannes Orewell serviens domini Regis ad arma, et supplicaverunt prefato maiori unacum istis probis hominibus amovere Thomam de Mikelfeld, tunc custodem piscarie ad pontem Fosse, et accipere Alexandrum de Midelham nuper custodem ibidem antea, ad predictum officium faciendum. Et ad preces eorum concessum est ei super bono gestu suo.		

(Jo. 10). Memorandum quod die Martis sextodecimo die
mensis Februarii 1 Ric. ii. (Tuesday, 16 Feb : 137⁷_s) venit

1. Patrickpool now Swinegate, it had assumed its modern name in 1635.
Davies, op. cit., p. 34. Drake, op. cit., 235, 322, 323, 346.

2—2. In a different hand.

magister Johannes de Rouclif¹ morans in Bouthum, et conquestus est corani Johanne de Barden, tunc maiore civitatis Ebor', de hoc quod—cum commune passagium et cariagium cum hominibus, equis et caretis sit in vico de Seintmarigate et a tempore quo non extat memoria esse consuevit, videlicet, ab aqua de Ouse erectum usque Bouthum—quidam dominus Willelmus de Staynegreef, monachus et bursarius abbathie beate Marie juxta Ebor', cum quibusdam servientibus dictae abbathie, fecit quoddam fossatum in vico predicto ex opposito le Lytellenge ibidem, ad nocumentum et impedimentum equorum et caretarum deinde transeuncium, in tantum quod quedam navis carcata cum bosco predicti magistri Johannis de Rouclif ibidem non potuit discarcari, nec per caretam sursum usque Bouthum cariari, ad dampnam tam predicti magistri Johannis quam aliorum civium dictae civitatis, et grave prejudicium maioris ac communitatis civitatis predicte. Et super hoc predictus dominus Willelmus de Staynegreef, ex malicia facti predicti, transivit ad navem predictam in aqua de Ouse jacentem, et cepit *le rother* ejusdem navis, ac illud asportavit causa quod eam posuit ad terram ibidem, in grave dampnum communitatis, etc. Unde predictus Johannes de Barden, maior civitatis predicte, ex assensu et consensu plurimorum validorum hominum dictae civitatis, misit Thomam Smyth et Johannem de Wrawby, ballivos dictae civitatis, unacum Johanne de Qwixlay, magistro Johanne de Rouclif, Johanne de Rufford, et aliis, ad loquendum cum bursario et monachis predictis quare hoc fecerunt et qua de causa fossatum predictum factum fuit etc. Ad quod predictus bursarius sic respondit, dicens quod non fuit voluntas neque factum abbatis nec prioris de fossato predicto, set quod idem bursarius fecit illud ex officio suo proprio tanquam jus et pertinens abbathie predicte; nichilominus, si placuerit alicui de communitate interrogare licenciam de abbatе vel bursario pro aliquo ibidem cariendo, habebit indilatе. Quod quidem responsum apparent ballivis predictis ac alis qui missi fuerant ex parte maioris non sufficiens nec esse verum, et quod illa placea est alta via de Seintmarigate et non jus et pertinens abbathie

1. Johannes de Rouclif, ante, p. 21. Introduction, pp. lviii., lix.

predicte etc. Et super hoc petierunt habere viam predictam sicut semper antea habuerunt, tam pro rebus et mercimoniis caricandis quam pro aliis necessariis ibidem, prout moris est, faciendis et ducendis etc. Unde predictus bursarius petiit diem de avisamento usque diem Sabati proxime sequentem, ad dandum responsum finalem de delicto predicto etc. Infra quem diem predictus bursarius, ex assensu abbatis et conventus, fecit implere predictum fossatum et facere illud eque et erectum sicut fuit antea etc., ita quod non fuit necesse inde amplius querimoniam facere neque colloquium habere etc.

Item memorandum quod die Mercurii proximo ante festum Ascensionis Domini, que est 25 die Maii 2 Ric. ii. (25 May, 1379)¹ quidam Willelmus Mynne, *shippman*, de Benyngburgh, cecidit in aquam Use extra navem Johannis de Sheffeld de Ebor' ex opposito abbathie beate Marie predicte ibidem. Super quo Willelmus de Rokeby, Thomas de Appillton, Robertus Bourourman, Johannes Stele, Willelmus Sawer et Willelmus Gaytronby venerunt (*fo. 10b*) et (sicut juraverunt super sancta Dei evangelia) viderunt predictum Willelmum Mynne tractum ad terram vivum et non plene mortuum; et, sperantes habere vitam suam per miraculum beate Marie Virginis, portaverunt illum ad capellam beate Marie ibidem coram ymagine ejusdem, putantes eam predictum Willelmum revifieare: et statim postea moriebatur et Deo fuit comendatus. Et, quia predictus Willelmus Mynne fuit mortuus infra libertatem prediche abbathie, quidam dominus Ricardus de Appillton monachus abbathie prediche, unacum aliis, de consilio predicti abbatis, venerunt coram Johanne de Acastre tunc maiore civitatis Ebor', Johanne de Sheffeld, et sociis ballivis ejusdem, ac aliis probis hominibus de communitate, et petierunt intuitu caritatis sepellire corpus predicti Willelmi, non petentes nec calumpniantes aliquod jus vel aliquam actionem petere nec habere, tam pro visu corporis habendo quam pro forisfacturis si que fuerint calumpniandis nec possidendis, sed occasione predicta. Et concessum est eis sepellire corpus predictum etc., ita quod de cetero non sit in exemplum abbati et conventui ad calumpniandum

1. Sic, but the Ascension in 2 Richard II. was May 19th. This would make the following Wednesday 25th. Probably ante is a mistake for post. Introduction, p. lix.

aliquem visum corporum mortuorum infra libertatem predictam,
superius ut est dictum (*sic*) etc.

Une ordinance fait des Buklermakers et Shethers. Pur comune profit de touz les gentz del artificez de buklermakers et shethers de la citee Deverwyk, et par comune assent de mesmes les gentz artificez, ordeigne est et establi qe nulle dudit artifice rien ne overe desoreenavaunt des buklers ne de shethes de noetaine Samady ou autres jours veiles de solempne festes, apres qe trois foith soit sone a vespers a le eglize parochiale, jesques a la matin de jour ferial prochein suant, sur peyne de sys souldz sept deners, a paier a la communalte et al artifice par ovels porcions par celui qui serra trove en defaut encontre ceste ordinaunce. Et a ceste ordinaunce ferment tenir furent serementez touz les mestres du dit artifice, devaunt Johan de Gysburn adonqe meir Deverwyk et autres bonez gentz illeoques assemblez.

Item ordeigne est qe nulle de ditz artificez overet aucun overaine de peale de berebitz ou de chivall, ne de quir qest appelle rawlether sur la peine suisdite de estre en fourme avaundtde.¹

Pestours.

Item ordeigne est et establi par commune assent des pestours Deverwyk que nul de lour artifice desore en avaunt vend nul roundel ne escu de payn de matyne a nul regatir de payn pur mettre a vent, sur peyne de demy marc apaier, ent xl d. a la chaumbre et xl d. a la pagyne des ditz pestours de Corpore Christi.² Et ceste ordinaunce tenir, devaunt les ditz meir et autres bones gentz, furent les mestres au dit artifice serementez.

xviii die Januerii 7 Henry v (18 January 14 $\frac{1}{2}$), de consensu omnium artificum de shethers hujus civitatis, ordinatum est quod

1. These ordinances, the first of an important series of similar enactments covering forty-one different trades, are unfortunately undated. The method followed seems to have been to copy any new ordinance, as soon as it was ratified by the civic authorities, then to leave a blank space for future additions. Often, however, the whole of the ordinances, not only the new ones, are copied into the book. When the date is inserted this plan of grouping together all the ordinances dealing with one trade, lends itself admirably to the historical investigator; the drawback is that uncertainty is introduced, when the chronological sequence of events is interrupted to make room for this newly enrolled legislation, and there is neither internal nor external evidence as to the date. Introduction, pp. xxvii.—li.

2. The second allusion to the pageant plays, ante, p. 10.

quilibet qui decetero incipiet occupare ut magister in arte sua in civitate ista, et non fuit apprenticius in arte illa in civitate ista, quod in prima occupacione sua ut magister solvat xij s. iij d. camere consilii, ad usum communitatis et artificii equis porcionibus dividendos.

(fo. 11). xii—Willelmus Gra, Johannes de Acastre, Robertus de Howom, Johannes de Gyseburn, Thomas de Howom, Rogerus de Moreton junior, Thomas Gra, Radulphus de Horneby, Johannes de Santon, Ricardus de Thoresby, Willelmus de Beverlay, Simon de Quixlay.

xxijij—Johannes de Rypon, Robertus de Ampilford, Ricardus de Barneby, Johannes de Yhole, Thomas Thurkyll, Willelmus de Burton, *mercer*, Robertus Sauvage, Rogerus de Moreton senior, Willelmus Tondew, Johannes de Poynton, Willelmus de Seleby, Thomas de Moreton, Johannes de Howden, Johannes de Brathwayte, Willelmus de Helmeselay.

Isti fuerunt congregati in Gilda aula die Lune in festo Sancti Petri in Cathedra (22 February 137 $\frac{1}{2}$); et, quia breve domini Regis venit directum maiori et ballivis Ebor' pro bargea dicte civitatis reparanda et ordinanda ad proficiscendum et laborandum super mare, et predicta bargea fuit dimissa apud Southampton male arata, et defuit tam velum quam gabell(a) et alia necessaria, ideo omnes isti de xii et de xxijij, unacum assensu tocius communitatis ibidem congregate, concesserunt levare de hominibus dicte civitatis quartam partem decime domini Regis pro eadem bargea ordinanda et reparanda, ut patet supra.

Memorandum quod die Lune proximo post festum Assumptionis beate Marie Virginis (2 Ric. ii. 16 August, 1378) preceptum est Johanni de Crosseby et sociis suis, servientibus Johannis de Barden tunc maioris civitatis Ebor' et communitatis ejusdem, ex mandato dicti maioris, ire cum quodam pavatore ad emendandum quoddam pavimentum factum per Johannem Marshall de Staynegate in magnum nocumentum venelle sub aulam communem et detrimentum maioris ejusdem. Unde predicti Johannes de Crosseby et socii sui iverunt mandatum predicti maioris facere et adimplere. Super quo predictus Johannes Marshall venit cum quodam gladio tracto in manu sua et duobus servientibus suis cum fustibus, et in ipsis Johannem de Crosseby

et sociis suos insultum fecerunt, maledixerunt et rescussum in officio suo faciendo maliciose fecerunt, ita quod mandatum suum et officium non poterant adimplere, in contemptum domini Regis, maioris et ballivorum Ebor', et contra sacramentum suum etc. Unde predictus Johannes Marshall attachiatus est per corpus suum. Et die Jovis proximo, in camera maioris super pontem Use, in presencia maioris et ballivorum, Willelmi Gra, Johannes de Rypon, Johannis Yhole, Thome de Moreton, Roberti Warde, Willelmi de Helmeselay, Willelmi Redehode, Roberti Wrenche, et aliorum in camera predicta congregatorum, et allocutus qualiter se velit acquietare de transgressione et contemptu predictis facta(sic) modo prenotato etc. Qui quidem Johannes dicit et fatetur se rescussum fecisse Johanni de Crosseby et sociis suis servientibus predictis, ac prefatis maiori et ballivis in omnibus ut est dictum delinquisse, et hoc non potest dedicere. Et super hoc ponit se in graciam maioris et communitatis etc. Plegii de attendendo graciam et solvendo eandem Johannes Yhole, Willelmus de Helmesley et Ricardus de Charow.

Presentatum est maiori et camerariis civitatis Ebor' die Mercurii in festo Concepcionis beate Marie Virginis (8 December) quod, cum Ricardus Sadeler, Johannes Davidson et Ricardus Neleman sellarii Ebor' sunt electi serchatores ejusdem artis ad eandem artem supervidendum, prefatus Johannes et socii sui venerunt die Martis antea ad domum cuiusdam Willelmi de Stelingflete junioris pro sellis et arte sua vidend(is) etc. Qui quidem Willelmus fecit se rescussum et noluit permittere eos videre artem suam, dicendo eis quod fuerunt false et nequiter ad hoc electi etc. Et super hoc predictus Willelmus allocutus est qualiter se velit inde acquietare etc. Qui quidem Willelmus die Jovis proxima post festum Concepcionis beate Marie Virginis in camera maioris fatetur se fecisse, et hoc non potest dedicere, et super hoc ponit se in graciam maioris et communitatis. Plegii ejusdem gracie Willelmus de Stelingflete senior, Ricardus Pape et Walterus Fox.

(*fo. 11b*). Johannes de Acastre, Robertus de Howom, Johannes de Gyseburn, Rogerus de Moreton junior, Thomas de Howom, Thomas Graa, Robertus de Ampillford, Johannes Yhole, Thomas Thurkyll, Johannes de Pathorne, Willelmus de Seleby,

Willelmus de Hovyngham, Thomas de Moreton, Thomas de Stanley, Johannes de Brathwayte.

Johannes de Sheffield	}	ballivi
Willelmus de Tykehill.		

Thomas Smyth, Johannes de Wrawby, Johannes de Beverley *draper*, Rober us Talkan, Johannes de Quixlay, Willelmus Redchede, Robertus Wrenche, Robertus de Brigg, Willelmus Bell, Adam de' Grence, Johannes Lambe, Willelmus de Crull, Robertus Garnett, Johannes de Hornyngton, Adam del Bank, Johanne: de Preston *vereour*, Adam Bukebynder, Johannes de Farnedale, Johannes Hunter.

Isti fuerunt congregati unacum communitate civitatis Ebor' n Gilda aula dicte civitatis, et quia videtur maiori et istis probis hominibus quod magnum onus et maxime expense ad communitatem de duabus bargeis tenendis et inveniendis erunt in futurum, ideo concordati sunt quod bargea civitatis vocata *la Petir* erit vendita ad solvendum debita civitatis prodiecte. Et primo quod illa sit frettata usque Caleys cum lani: hominum dicte civitatis et postea vendatur, ut patet supra. Et tunc quod *la balyngare* vocata *la Marie* de novo facta emendetur et inveniatur sicut bargea civitatis fuit antea etc.

De tempore Johannis de Acastre maioris.

Johannes de Gyseburn, Robertus de Howom, Thomas Graa, Johannes de Barden, Johannes de Santon, Ricardus de Thoresey, Willelmus de Beverley, Robertus Savage, Willelmus de Tykhill, Elias de Everyngham.

Johannes de Rypon, Willelmus de Seleby, Johannes Yhole, Rogerus de Moreton senior, Willelmus de Burton *mercier*, Thomas de Stayneley, Johannes de Pathorne, Thomas Smyth, Willelmus de Helmeseley.

Isti fuerunt congregati in camera maioris super pontem Use, die Sabbati que fuit in secunda septimana xl^e anno quinquagesimo (8 March, 137⁵), ad audiendum quamdam literam domini Thome de Percy, admiralli Regis versus partes boriales, missam maiori et ballivis ac probis hominibus dicte civitatis, cuius tenor talis fuit de habendo bargeam et balingeram arraiatam apud Southampton xxv die Marcii proximo futuro sine dilacione.

Unde ist: probi homines sunt sic concordati ad respondendum latori predicte litere, qualiter bargea est sic laborata, debilis, et vexata supra mare, ita quod non potest servire domino Regi priusquam emendetur. Et sic compertum est apud Hull per probos homines eciā eadem bargea vendetur tocius consensu communitatis etc. Et quoad balingeram, quia malus ejusdem cum les herynges sunt fracte ad disruptionem, et alii sunt defectus in eadem, ita quod oportet omnino emendari. Et ideo si videtur prefato admirallo attendere quoisque illa emendetur, et tunc mandare warantum pro nautis arestandis et habendis cum vadiis pro expensis suis, extunc eadem balyngera erit parata et ordinata quam sito (*sic*) poterit sine dilacione ad laborandum in dilate.

(*fo. 12*). Robert de Howom, John de Gyseburn, Thomas Graa, John de Barden, John de Santon, Richard de Thoresey, William de Tykehill, John de Sheffeld, Elias de Everyngham, Robert de Ampillford, William de Burton, *mercer*, Thomas de Morton.

¹Tuesday the eve of St. Peter and St. Paul 6 Ric. ii (28 June, 1382). Bond from Robert Cristendome, *bower*, Thomas de Howden, *bower*, William de Braddefeld, *bower*, and John de Preston, *shether*, to the King, mayor and bailiffs. William de Newby and John Flecher, sureties in *c li.* for the good behaviour of Robert Darte *bower* to William Tykill.

Die Sabbati in crastino Purificacionis beate Marie virginis 13 Ric. ii (3 February, 139 $\frac{1}{2}$) ordinatum est pro salvacione pontis Use quod amodo non veniant ad pontem flotas (*sic*) meremii ad obstruendum archeas pontis seu dampnum faciendum dicto ponti, sub pena forisfacture ejusdem meremii, nisi hujusmodi meremium fuerit alicujus regalitatis regni.

(*fo. 12b*). Memorandum quod die Lune 4 Julii 3 Ric. ii (1379), coram Johanne de Acastre tunc maiore civitatis Ebor ac aliis probis hominibus et communitate (quorum nomina scripta sunt ex altera parte folii) unacum communitate ejusdem in gilda aula sua congregatis, concordatum est et ordinatum de tribus camerariis Ebor' qui sunt electi et ordinati ad sedendum cum

1. This entry is crossed through.

maiore pro firmis et provenientibus dicte civitatis levandis et colligendis, et se detrahunt pro negotiis suis propriis faciendis ad dampnum tocius communitatis etc.

Ex communi assensu dictorum maioris et communitatis ordinatum est quod predicti camerarii sint et sedeant tocidie cum maiore et hoc ad minus unus eorum; et, si contingat quod sint absentes et se detrahant sine licencia maioris, quod sint americiati ad opus communitatis quolibet die quilibet eorum ad vi d. Et additum est per Johannem de Bedale maiorem et probos homines et communitatem anno regni regis Henricus quinti vii^{mo} quod quilibet camerarius se absentans in forma supradicta incurrat summam penam predictam, et ulterius perdat libertatem suam sine . . . ¹ pardonacione aliqua.

Warde serviencium communitatis tempore Simonis de Quixlay maioris.

Holteby.

In primis a Cruce super pontem Use usque ad pillorium juxta Pavimentum: videlicet Netherousegate, Overousegate, Coppergate, Kergate, Castillgate, Hertergate et Thurcelane, cum statha et ij^{bus.} venellis ad pedem pontis Use. Et cum posterno subtus castrum claudenda.

Robertus Bridde.

Item a cornerio de Ousegate usque aulam communem: videlicet, Conyngstrete, Brettagate, Petirlane, Fesegayle, Fynkullstrete cum mercato Jovis, Davygate et Grapelane et aliis venellis.

Willemus Coupland.

Item a cornerio de Seynsavourgate usque le Stulpes² in Petirgate: videlicet Colliergate, Seinsavourgate, Petirgate, Gotherumgate, Seinteandrewgate, Girdelergate et Patrykpole cum venellis etc.

Thomas de Holm.

Item de les Stulpes² in Petirgate usque portam de Bouthum et extra usque ad finem ville, cum Jelygate, Staynegate usque

1. Blank in MS.

2. Stulpes, stakes or boundary posts. *Promptorium Parvulorum*, p. 481. According to Davies these stulpes were placed at the Petergate end of an alley or passage formerly called Bookbinders' Alley, op. cit., 24.

aulam communem, Blaykestrete, Lopplane et Aldeconyngstrete cum venellis.

Thomas Serebarn.

Item a cornerio de Seynsavourgate usque ad ecclesiam Sancti Nicholai, cum Fysshergate et venellis, Walmegate, Fossegate, Pavymmentum usque pillorium cum carnificio et venellis etc.

Johannes Gude.

Item a Cruce super pontem Use usque portam de Mikellgate et extra: videlicet Skelldregate, Northstrete cum venellis, et postero de Hingbrigg claudenda cum porta predicta etc. Andreas Barker serviens camere juratus per plegium Ricardi del Howe et Johannis de Layton.

(*fo. 13*). Johannes de Gyseburn, Robertus de Howom, Rogerus de Moreton junior, Thomas de Howom, Thomas Gra, Johannes de Barden, Johannes de Santon, Ricardus de Thoresey, Robertus Savage, Willelmus de Beverley,¹ Thomas Thurkyl, Willelmus de Tykehill, Johannes de Sheffeld, Elias de Everyngham¹ Ricardus de Alne, Johannes de Munkgat, Willelmus de Rosyngton, Adam del Grene, Johannes Lambe, Johannes Benetson, Petrus Marshall, Willelmus de Brereton, Willelmus Benetson, Robertus Cristendome, Willelmus de Bollton, *barbeour*, Johannes de Beverley, *barbeour*, Ricardus Kyng, Godescallus Armurer, Willelmus Abbot, Phillipus de Escryk, Henricus de Bollton, Johannes de Kexby, Johannes de Hornyngton, Ricardus Spenser, Willelmus de Stokton, Thomas Parchemener, Rogerus Walker, Johannes de Essheburne, Willelmus de Wekelyngton, Johannes de Parker.

Robertus de Ampillford, Willelmus de Burton, *mercer*, Rogerus de Moreton senior, Johannes de Howden, Ricardus de Barneby, Johannes Yhole, Johannes Welande, Johannes de Poynton, Willelmus de Hovyngham, Thomas de Moreton, Robertus de Pothow, Johannes de Brathwayte, Willelmus de Helmeseley, Thomas Smyth,¹ Ricardus Taunton, Hugo Dimnok, Hugo Charters, Johannes de Useflete, Robertus Talkan, Johannes de Bollton, *mercer*, Johannes Qexlay, Willelmus

1. A space left blank here.

Redehode, Willelmus del Freres, Johannes de Duffeld, Johannes de Cesay, Johannes Nowell, Johannes de Collwich, Johannes Sevenhous, Johannes de Bollton, Willelmus Fox, Willelmus de Newby, Johannes Fournier, Thomas de Mallton, Johannes Cole de Mikelgat, Thomas del Walde, Willelmus de Howsom, Johannes de Rotsee, Johannes de Preston, Alexander Glasyer, Willelmus de Heselyngton, Johannes de seland, Robertus de Baynton, Robertus¹

Thursday, 30 June, 3 Ric. ii (1379). Agreement between the mayor and commonalty of the city of York and Master John de Cifford and Sir John de Midelton about the tenements belonging to the late Elias de Tanfield, *irenmanger*, in York, which were claimed by Clifford and Midellton as a legacy under the will of Agnes, widow of Elias, and by the mayor and commonalty as a legacy under the will of Elias himself. They agreed to submit to the arbitration of four good men and an umpire (*noumpere*), that is, of John de Helwell, Richard de Thorne, Adam de Thorpe and Sir John Marshall, canons of St. Peter's, York, or of two citizens of York, on the one side, and of two other like men on the other side, with the archbishop of York or Richard de Ravenser as *noumpere*. The mayor and commonalty had till Tuesday to take council in the matter, when they chose as their arbitrators two citizens, John de Gyseburn and Thomas Graa.

John de Clifford and John de Midellton chose two other like men. If the aforesaid were not able to come to an agreement, the Archbishop of York to be the final arbitrator.

(Jo. 13b). 12 Aug., 3 Ric. ii (1379). Before John de Acastre, mayor, in the mayor's chamber on Usebridge. Receipt from William Frome, merchant of Bristol, to John Nowell of York for 100 s. in payment of 29 *li.* in which he was bound to him by his bond *de duplo*.

9 April, 7 Ric. ii (1384). Presentation before Robert Sauvage, the mayor, of Sir William Girey, chaplain to the chantry founded by John de Eshton in St. Nicholas's Church, Micklegate, at a rental of 100s. a year, according to the form of the same John's will.

1. The names in all these spaces seem to have been purposely erased.

26 Sept., 3 Ric. ii (1379). Presentation by Richard de Hebden knight and Joan his wife, daughter and heir of Richard de Wateby, citizen of York, of Sir Thomas de Quixlay, chaplain, to the chantry in the church of St. John at Usebridge, founded for the health of the soul of Richard de Wateby and others, as is more fully contained in the agreement about the same. Oct. 24, Quixlay was sworn before John de Acastre mayor, to fulfil all the requirements in the agreement.

24 Oct., 1380. Presentation and admission by the mayor and commonalty of the City of York of Sir Robert de Clifford, chaplain, to the chantry of Nicholas Cerevaux in the church of St. Martin's in Conyngstrete.

Saturday, St. Andrew the Apostle (30 Nov., 1381). Resignation before the Mayor and others by Sir John Laake, chaplain, of the chantry in the chapel of the Blessed William on Usebridge, the presentation to which belonged to Roger de Seleby, who was present. On Monday following Roger presented Sir John Flemyn, chaplain, who was admitted and inducted.

Enquest pris a Richmund par le serementez Willyam de Midilton, Johan de Croft, Henri de Bellerby, Robert de Weslauton, Thomas de Midilton, Thomas de Melburn, Roger Denyas, William Vincent, Aceris de Clesaby,¹ Thomas del Spens del Boughes, Hugh Maunsell, William Fourbur jurez.

(fo. 14). Qeux diount par leur serementez qe les tenantz et reseantz et totes autres gentz ligez a nostre seignour le Roy a lour voluntee ount heuz et usez, de temps dount memor ore ne court, d'avoir comune passage ove touz maners de lours cariagez de la ville de Kyrkeby sur la More² tanqe a un hamelett qest apelle Mildby³, par un comune voy, et auxint par la haut chymyn regale de la dite ville de Kyrkby tanqe a la boute vers le north de le pounte de Burghbrigg, attache sur le soel appendaunt a la fraanchise de

1. The late Canon Raine, in his account of Marske-in-Swaledale, states in a pedigree of Clesaby (Yorksh. Archæol. Journal, vi., 222), that Acerisius de Clesaby (brother of John de Clesaby, rector of Marske 1394-1440, and of Thomas de Clesaby, lord of Maske), married one Alice, occurs in the Marske charters 1380-1400, had land in Hudswell and bailiff of Richmond 1388.

2. Kirkby sur la More=Kirkby Hill, near Boroughbridge.

3. Mildeby, i.e., Milby is close by.

Richmund et deinz la dite fraanchise, et de la dite pounte parmy la ripe de la dite eawe de Jore vers le orientz, ove totes maners de carriages, charetz, chivaux et autres qeconques chargez de biens ou marchandisez queles qils soient, tanqe a un certain lieu appelle Mildbylendyng, qest south la boute orientz de Mildby sur la ryver de dite eawe de Yore, et illoques lour carriages suisditz descharger de lour chargez sur la dit ryver, et illoques lour charge metter sur le dite river a lour pleyser et charger batels ove lour biens et marchandiz illoques venantz et esteantz en la dite eawe pur les carier a Everwyk ou autres places a lour volunte: et auxint des biens et marchandez quex y vyndrent parmy la dite eawe, ou batels ou autre maner, Deverwyk ou des autres lieus, tanqe a la dit lieu de Mildbylendyng illoques descharger et les mettre sur la ryver illoques et les encarier a lour volunte fraunchement, sauncez ascun impediment qeconques, puis la temps dount ore memoir ne court tanqe deinz ces trois aunz darreyne passez, deinz quels aunz ascuns des ministres del seignour le Duc de Lancastre de sa seignourie de Burghbrigg ount fait destourbaunce as ditz tenantz et autres illoques venantz davoir lour usages et custumes suisditz, atort et encontre reson, et ceo par arest de lour biens en lieu suisdit et en arest retenir tanqils troverent surte a respoudre en la court de dit seignour le duc de Burghbrigg ou Knaresburgh de lour usages et custumes suisditz, par la ou les ministres de dit seignourie de Burghbrigg ne de Knaresburgh unques devant ces heures ses mellerent de tiel arest ou destourbance fair: et sur ceo les ditz jurours sount requis si le dit lieu de Mildbylendyng soit deinz la fraunches de Burgbrigg a la seignourie ou ne my: quels diount tut outrement par lour serementz qe le dit lieu de Mildebylendyng est seur la ryver parmy ladite eawe de Yore de dit lieu de Mildebylendyng, tanqe a la chymyn haut et regale qe sortent outre le pount de Burghbrigg susdit, sount deinz la Wapentake de Halkeld qest tote entire deinz la fraunches et les boundes Richmunshir; et qe un comune voy et large, en quele deux charettz de ariage porount encourrere, ount este de temps dount memoir ore ne court sur la river avauntudit parmy la dit eawe pur carriages fair qeconques del North d de dit pount de Burghbrigg tanqe al dit lieu de Myldebylendyng, sauncez ascune maner de destourbaunce tanquez al temps sus dit.

(fo. 14b). Memorandum quod Burghbrigg est tenu en burgage et est auncien demesne et ne paient toll nemy eux cy et ne eux la, cest assavoir burgtoll; autre toll ils paient cy et nous ovesque eux. Knaresburgh est tenu en socage; et ils paient cy et nous ovesque eux, qar ils avount chartres sicome use et custume.

De tempore Johannis de Gysburne.

(fo. 15). De ceux que ne veignent my par temps a la sale.

Fait a remembrer que le xix jour de Marche, lan du regne nostre seignour le roi Richard secounde puis le conquest tierce (1379-80), pur ceo que le meir et plusours des autres bonez gentz de la citee, que veignent par temps a la Gildesale, sount targiez sovent foithe ultre covable temps, en defaut de ceux que sount garniez pur estre a la sale en temps covable sicom ad este use de tut temps avaunt ces houres, ordeigne est et assentu par Johan de Gysburn, adonques meir de la citee Deverwyk, et par commune assent de tute la commonaltee, que desore en avaunt celui qest garni pur estre a la sale, sil veint apres ceo que les nouns des bones gentz et des artificers soient leuz et solempnemement preconicez et que le meir eit ferri sur leschequer troifoith dune malet, ou autrement soit absente saunz resonable cause, sil soit ascun de les dousze counseillers il paiera a la commonalte xij d., et si ascun de les xxiiij il paiera viij d., et si ascun des artificers il paiera iiiij d.

Item mesme le jour est ordeigne et assentu par commune assent que, pur ceo que plusours fumers et fumes sount mys et coumblez ensemble en diverses places de la citee, si bien en venelles com en les hautez estretz, dount graundes corrupcions et orible et pernouse ayre issuit et engendrent de ycelles, et lede chose y est et graunde disease au poeple, que touz les veisnes entour les ditz fumers, ou qils sount mys, et autres qecunques qount apportez fumeez as ditz fumers, facent enporter a lour costages toutz les fumes avaundtitz; et que les ditz estretz et venelles oient desormes tenuz et gardez nettez et honestez, sur la peyne contenu en lautre estatut nadgairs ent fait et ordeynnee.

Item pur ceo que graunde clamour et esclaundre ad este par bones gentz et communes, si bien de la fraunchise com des autres estraunges, pur ceo que vyn ad este vendu en la citee

privement as singuliers persons par taillee et noun pas en commune mesme le jour, est ordeigne et estable par assent de tute la comonalte que qecunque vyn que desormes soit vendu en tel manere par taille ou pryvement as singuliers persons et noun pas en commune, que le tonel ou le pipe de vyn, le quel qil soit, que soit en tel manere vendu, serra forfait a la commonalte¹; ou la value de quelle tonelle ou pipe si vyn soynt tout venduz; et, sy ne soynt tout venduz, que le remen nt de vyn nient venduz soynt uttre en commune vent et taverne.¹

(/o. 15b). Ordeigne est et estable par des meir bailliffs et tut la comonalte, en la Gildhall assemblez le xvii jour de June lan du regne nostre seignour le roi R[ichard] secounde puis le le conquest quart (1381), qe deshore en avaunt nully eiant plee en la Gildhall ou en le Tolbothe, soit il pleyntif ou defendant, pursue brief de errorre du dit plee avant qil ad monstree sa grevance devant le meir les bailliffs et la comonaltee, et en cas qil poet avoir droit et due execucion de la ley devant les ditz meir et bailliffs; et, si adonques pursue tel manere de brief, ou par autre proces, pur faire venir 'a plee en autre court du roi en prejudice de la fraanchise, perde sa fraanchise et paiera a la comonalte xl li.

Et, enoultre ceo, accord est le jour suisdit qe nul pleidour en la dite court desormes ne pleide ascune plee en dirrogacion et prejudice du dite court ou del libertee du dite citee, ou qe ascune pleynt, ou proces a cause de son dit plee soit ascunement portu hors du dit citee sur peyne susdite, et auxint qe desormes nul plee de droit soit pleide en la dite court par ascuns qj illeoques pleidant, sur la peyne suis dite, sinonqe par brief.

De electione recordatoris.

Item ordeigne est et assensu par commune assent en la Gildehall, le xi jour doctobre 9 Ric. ii (12 Oct. 1385), que chescun an, quant les viscontz souint esluz, ils prendront un recordour que soit sachant de la ley et de bone fame a occupier l'office de recordour par avys du meir et des bones gentz de la citee, a demurrer de 'our con cil et du conseil de la citee pur le temps que les ditz viscontz occupieront lour office avaundit.

1—1. In another hand. Introduction, p. xxii.

Mildbyland.

Porceo que trove est et approve par overt malice et evidence que Hugh Tankard de Burghbrigg, de sa gros volunte et de sa malice demesme, ad torsenousement pursi vers les gentz de Everwyk par destres et attachementz a la court de Burgbrigg pur lours biens et marchaundises en repairantz et herbergez sur Mildbyland, et les ad maliciousement destourbe enpesche et endamage illeoques, en disheritison du droit de tut la commonaltee Deverwyk: par quoi est ordeigne et assentu en la Gilde sale, devant le meir et tut le commonaltee assemblee illeoques, lundy prochein apres la fest de Seint George, 12 Ric. ii (26 April, 1389), que desormes nul homme de la fraunchise de la citee Deverwyk, pendant ceste debat et le droit retreit du dit Mildbyland, prendra herbigage ovesque le dit Hugh, ne ferra vent nachte ovesque lui ne lui favorera en nul de ses affaires, sur peyne de perdre sa fraunchise et xl s. a la commonaltee.

Ordinacio Kaye.

(fo. 16). In Dei Nomine Amen. Cum dominus no ter Rex Anglie Ricardus secundus, xx^{mo} die Aprilis, anno regni sui undecimo (1388), concesserit maiori balliviis et ceteribus civibus civitatis Ebor' per literas suas patentes in auxilium reparacionis ejusdam nove kaye inter pontem Use et domum Fratrum Minorum Ebor' construende, a dicto xx^{mo} die Aprilis anno supradicto percipiendum usque ad finem octo annorum proxime sequencium plenarie completorum, videlicet de quolibet quarterio ejuscumque bladi venalis veniente per aquam ad civitatem predictam de viris extraneis unum obolum, de quolibet quarterio salis venalis sic veniente per aquam ad civitatem predictam unum denarium, de qualibet millena turbarum vel petarum venarium unum quadrantem, et de qualibet navi forinseca carcata cum mercandizis venalibus ad dictam civitatem portagii viginti doliorum vini et amplius sex denarios, et de hujusmodi navi minoris portagii tres denarios; et quia plures emptores et venditores bladorum salis et turbarum sive petarum de libertate civitatis predicte, colore et vigore libertatis sue predicte, tam magnas summas hujusmodi rerum venarium applicuerunt, emerunt, et ad dictam civitatem

ad vendendum adduxerunt, quod pene nulli vel pauci extranei mercatores hujusmodi mercandizas venales ad civitatem predictam cariare seu adducere curabant nec volebant ex causa premissa; unde predicti maior ballivi et communitas civium civitatis predicte, in festo Sancti Mathei Apostoli et Evangeliste 11 Ric. ii (21 September, 1387) in aula sua communi congregati, maliciam superius machinatam considerantes, et periculum retardacionis kaye predicte construende in hac parte evitantes, ordinaverunt et constituerunt ex communi consensu suo quod quisquis de libertate civitatis predicte qui blada, salem, et turbas venalia ad civitatem predictam advenire fecerit consimilem contribucionem sicut extraneus amodo solvere teneatur ad reparacionem kaye predicte, et ad nullum opus aliud apponendam.

Quod nemo ponat nec jaciat bona seu mercandizas supra Stathas.

Item die Martis in festo Sancti Mathei Apostoli et Evangeliste, 13 Ric. ii (21 Sept. 1389), concordatum est et ordinatum ex communi consensu tocius communitatis in Gilda aula tunc congregate quod quecumque mercandise, petre, plastrum, meremium, aut alie res quecumque posite super kayam inter pontem Use et murum Fratrum Minorum et ibidem jacentia, videlicet, octo dies, quod quodcumque pondus unius dolii hujusmodi mercandizarum et rerum solvet per septimanam iiiij d. Et, si eodem mercandise seu res jacuerunt per unum diem ultra aliquam septimanam, solvent pro illa die iiiij d., videlicet, quodlibet pondus dolii cujuscumque rei, et sic semper pro una die ultra octo dies tantum sicut et per octo jacuerunt.

Item eodem die ordinatum est quod ammodo factores tegularum non vendant carius tegulas coopertoribus pro coopertura domorum quam mille tegulas pro x solidis, et quod vendant sexies viginti tegulas hujusmodi pro quolibet centum, et quod tegule sint fideliter facte et combuste, et quod sint longitudinis et latitudinis juxta formam dictis factoribus tegularum assignatum, et eciam quod non vendant mille tegularum muralium carius quam pro quinque solidis, et invenientur semper et vendantur sexies viginti pro centum.

De vj servientibus camere.

(fo. 16b). Memorandum quod die Lune proximo post festum Sancti Hillarii 13 Rio. ii (17 Jan. 13⁸⁰) ordinatum est et concordatum in Gilda Aula per communem consensum quod sex servientes camere ammodo non querant oblaciones suas per civitatem sieut querere antea solebant, sed habeant annuatim et percipient de camera predicta pro oblacionibus suis predictis in festis Pasche et Natalis Domini duodecim marcas sterlingorum simul cum veste sua estivali et yemali.

De pane equino.

Ordeigne est et assentu que payn pur chivals soit dument fait des peyses et feves solunc le pris dycelles, et iiiij paynes pur j d., bien et loialment faitz saunz plus ou meyns, sur peyn de demi marc apaier a la chaumbre et al lumere del dit artifice des pestours.

Respice plus inde in statuto, videlicet anno xiiij^o, folio lxxxij.

Memorandum quod quinto die Junii, 13 Rie. ii (5 June 1390) in camera coram maiore et multis aliis probis hominibus, Ricardus Wodeman, Martinus de Stodelay, Willelmus Wodeman, et Adam de Wartre, mensuratores de *wode*, jurati sunt quod ammodo mensurabunt *wode* cum nova mensura que ordinata est et facta, ac singule mensure sic de novo facte sigillate cum una earum mensurabunt, et quilibet eorum mensurabit, et cum nulla alia mensura, sub pena forisfacture libertatis sue ac privacionis officii sui quod amplius non se intromittet de mensuracione hujusmodi; et, si quis ex nunc mensuraverit *wod* cum aliqua antiqua mensura, ipse qui vendit solvet camere pro quolibet quarterio sic mensurato contra formam predictam quadraginta denarios sterlingorum quo cienscumque sic mensuraverit.

Verdict of John de Beverlay of Gotherumgate, Robert de Huntyngton, John de Kexby, *couper*, Robert de Crakall, *mason*, John de Bolton senior, *mercer*, William de Wistowe, *porter*, John de Gysburn, *wolleman*, John de Grantham senior, *mercer*, Roger de Foston, and Robert del Burke, *cordewaner*, jurors, about an ancient water course running on the north side of the street of Gotherumgate, before Thomas Smyth, mayor, on 9 June, 13

Ric. ii (1390). They say on their oath that the water used to have its course of old before the messuage lately belonging to Master John de Hakthorp, and so ran down to the gate of Munk-gatebarre, and from the said messuage upwards to the king's gutter running down to St. Andrewgate (*viam S. Andree*).

De ordinacione torch' qui habent de liberacione civitatis proborum hominum.

Memorandum quod vicesimo septimo die Aprilis 22 Ric. ii (27 April 1399), ordinatum fuit et concordatum in Gilda Aula coram maiore, vicecomitibus, et aldermannis civitatis Ebor', cum consensu tocius communitatis tunc ibidem congregate, quod omnes homines qui habent et qui habebunt ex nunc garnientia estivalia de secta liberacionis estivalis proborum hominum civitatis predice, quod quilibet eorum eat cum maiore et probis hominibus in festo Corporis Christi in processione usque ecclesiam Sancti Petri et ad hospitale Sancti Leonardi, et quod quilibet eorum habeat torcheam suam portatam et illuminatam ante dictam processionem singulis annis in festo predicto, et qui defecerit in hac parte solvet ad opus communitatis vj s. viij d.

(fo. 17). Memorandum¹ quod die, Jovis proximo ante festum Sancti Valentini 5 Ric. ii (13 Feb. 138½), ita accidit in civitate Ebor' quod quidam Johannes de Braytoft de Seroby serviens Roberti de Comberworth equitavit super equum dicti magistri sui de Castro Ebor' usque ad aquam inter capellam et molendina aquatica subtus castrum predictum pro equo predicto adaqua(ta)ndo ibidem, et ex magno infortunio predictus Johannes demersus est in aqua ibidem inter dicta molendina et capellam. Unde illo facto Simon de Clapham, Simon de Wagen, et Henricus de Bolton ballivi et Willelmus de Newby coronator et plures alii probi homines de civitate venerunt pro libertate clamanda et seisnam inde possidenda.

Et super hoc, corpore predicti demersi invento et viso facto ut mo(r)s est ejusdem et captus (*sic*) per predictum Willelmum de Neuby coronatorem dicte civitatis, per sacramentum Thome de Lokyngton, Willelmi Lorymer, Walter Fox, Rogeri Wright,

1. Introduction, p. xiv.

Johannis Strynger, Roberti de Wistowe, Johannis de Elveley Willelmi del Ker, Roberti Pawe, Willelmi Fletcher, Johannis Pouchemaker et Johannis Stiel juratorum. Qui dicunt super sacramentum quod predictus Johannes equitavit super equum predictum in aquam predictam et in loco predicto; precii (*sic*) equi predicti *x s.* Et in magnam cretenam aque predice equo predicto titubante, et se collidente inter petras in aquam predictam latentes, per infortunium et vi collisionis predice cecidit de equo predicto in aquam predictam, unde tunc ibidem statim submersus fuit; et postmodum predictus Johannes separatus fuit ab equo predicto. Dictus equus extra libertatem dicte civitatis exivit, sed ad quorum manus vel ad cuius manum dictus equus deveniebat totaliter ignorant ut dicunt super sacramentum. Willelmus de Erghom tunc vicecomes Ebor'.

(*fo. 17b*). Memorandum quod 5 Junii, 13 R̄ichard ii (5 June, 1390) Ricardus Wodnian, Willelmus Wodman, Adam del Wartre et Martinus de Stodlay jurati sunt ad fideliter mensurandum *wod* inter mercatorem et mercatorem per novam mensuram jam de novo ordinatam sub pene forisfacture libertatis sue et officii sui; et, si quis mensuraverit cum alia mensura, solvet camere pro quolibet quarterio sic mensurato contra formam predictam *xld.*

Ordinatum est in Gilda Aula die Lune in vigilia annunciationis beate Marie Virginis 22 Ric. ii (24 March, 139*½*), cum consensu tocius communitatis ibidem tunc congregatae, quod omnes pile, pali et kidelli in aqua de Ouse positi ammoveantur citra festum Pasche nunc proximum per ipsos qui eos in aqua predicta posuerunt; et, si quis nocumenta in aqua predicta posuerit, nisi ea tempore prenotato amoverit, solvet ad opus communitatis predice quadraginta solidos sterlingorum; et quod nemo deinceps talia in aqua predicta ponat sub pena predicta.

De pultaria et volatilibus.

Mandatum est et concordatum pro communi utilitate in Gilda aula Ebor', die Lune proximo ante festum Sancti Martini in yeme 13 Ric. ii (8 Nov., 1389), per maiorem ballivos et communitatem ibidem tunc congregatos, quod omnes pultarii extranei, ducentes et portantes pultariam et volatilia ac alia victulia ad civitatem, veniant aperte cum dictis victualibus suis ad forum

venale de Thuresdaymarket et ibidem dicta victualia sua vendicioni publice exponant, et non in hospiciis suis neque in aliquibus aliis domibus; et, si noctanter adveniant ad civitatem vel in die proximo ante diem fori, ita quod oportent ipsos attendere ad forum in die sequenti, quod ipsi non intrent in hospiciis suis nec aliquibus aliis domibus cum victualibus suis priusquam custos fori seu supervisor ejusdem, qui pro tempore fuerint, videant et numeraverint pultariam suam et volatilia sine absconcione seu subtraccione, sub pena forisfacture omnium predictorum victualium; et quod nullus pultarius seu alius regratarius exponat victualia in foro predicto nec alibi nullo die, ante horam septimam campane super pontem, a festo Omnium Sanctorum usque ad festum Purificacionis, et ab eodem festo Purificacionis usque ad festum Omnium Sanctorum quolibet die fori ad quintam horam ejusdem campane et non ante; et quod nulla victualia a dicto foro ammoveantur invendita sub pena premissa; et quod nullus ammodo vendat gallum silvestrem, perdriem, pluverium, carius quam pro duobus denariis, unum tele j. d. ob., xij feldifares iiiij d., xij alaudas j. d. ob., sub pena forisfacture hujusmodi rei vendite contra ordinacionem predictam; et quod nullus pultarius seu vitelarius intrinsecus per se nec per alium sedeat neque intret in foro predicto ad emendum aliqua victualia aliquo die ante decimam horam dicte campane pulsat(am), sub pena forisfacture cujuscumque rei per ipsos ibidem empte; et quod sedeant et teneant forum suum cum victualibus suis super pavimentum inter domos in quibus habitant et guteram, et non alibi nisi in domibus habitacionum suarum, sub pena supradicta. Et ad supervidendum dictum forum et custodem ejusdem ac presentandum defectus in hac parte emergentes ordinati sunt custodes et supervisores A. de B.C. de D. etc.

Memorandum quod 28 April, 17 Ric. ii (1394) in Gilda aula coram maiore ballivis probis hominibus civibus et communitate ibidem congregatis,¹ quod amodo nullus nativus admittatur ad libertatem civitatis Ebor'; et, si quis amodo admissus fuerit ad dictam libertatem, inveniat sufficientem securitatem quod sit homo liber et libere condicionis, non utlagatus excommunicatus indictatus etc.

1. There is no verb in the MS.

Eodem die concordatum est quod omnes pagine Corporis Christi ludent in locis antiquitus assignatis et non alibi, sed ut sicut premunientur per maiorem ballivos et ministros suos; si qua pagina in contrarium fecerit, gentes artificii dicte pagine solvent ad opus communitatis in camera maioris vi s. viii d.

Iste ordinaciones victualium proclamate fuerunt cum supervisu et consensu justiciariorum domini regis tam de uno banco quam de alio ac baronum de scaccario quando plena curia fuit apud Ebor' in anno regni regis Ricardi secundi etc. xvi (1392-3) in forma subsequenti.¹

Cantaria Esshton—Terre et tenementa que fuerunt Johannis de Esshton et venerunt ad manus maioris et communitatis
(10 April, 1384).

(Jo. 18b). De uno capitali mesuagio quod Stephanus de Coppegrave tenet in Mikelgate	...	...	1 s.
De una domo rental retro dictum mesuagium usque les Toftes	...	...	x s.
De una alia domo ibidem	...	...	vj s.
De una domo cum camera infra versus strata, quas Ricardus de Ribistan nunc tenet	...	...	xij s. iiiij d.
De una shoppa cum camera versus in fronte ibidem	...	...	xiiiij s.
De una shoppa cum camera et solario juxta le Mikellyth	...	...	xij s. iiiij d.
De parva shoppa juxta ibidem	...	...	iiiij s.
De tribus shoppis cum cameris in Davyngate	...	...	xxij s.
De tribus parvis domibus cum camera infra ibidem	...	...	xij s.
De domo juxta cimiterium ecclesie Sancte Margarete Virginis	...	...	vij s. vj d.
De domibus tegularum in Bakener et Walmegate dimissis Simoni de Elvyngton	...	...	vj s.
De domo cum iij tentoriis gardinis et uno gardino Simonis de Waghēn	...	...	ijij marce iij s.
De una domo cum gardino extra barram de Walme gate	...	...	xij s. iiiij d.
De uno mesuagio in le Staynbewe	...	...	xij s. viij d.
	Summa	x li.	xvij s. viij d.

1. Translated by Drake, p. 243. Introduction, p. xxi.

Resolucion eorumdem terrarum et tenementorum.

Stephano de Girlyngton, littester, de ij domibus in fronte capitalis mesuagii versus stratam in Mikelgate	... ... ... ...	xvij s. x d.
Nicholao de Northfolk de domo juxta cimiterium ecclesie Sancte Margarete	... ... ...	ijij s. xvij d.
Et lumini ecclesie predicte de eadem domo	...	
Hospitali Sancti Nicholai de mesuagio in le Staynbowe	... ... ...	ij s. viij d.
Et capellano cantarie Elene Sergeaux in ecclesia Sancti Martini in Conyngstrete de eodem mesuagio	... ... ...	ijij s. ij d.
Et vicario ecclesie Sancti Petri Ebor' de eodem mesuagio	... ... ...	xvj d.
¹ De monialibus de Wilberfosse de domo cum gardino extra barram de Walmegate	... ...	xvij d.
De monialibus Sancti Clementis de eadem domo cum gardino	... ... ...	xvij d.
Et pro gabulagio de eisdem domo et gardino	...	ij d.
Et capellano celebranti pro animabus Johannis de Esshton et uxoris sue etc.	... ... ...	c s.
Summa	vi li. xvij s. viij d.	

Ordinaciones cerotecariorum.²

(fo. 19). Provisum est et concordatum est per magistros cerotecariorum Ebor' unanimi consensu eorumdem et pro communi utilitate quod nullus serviens dicti artificii per certum tempus in septimana serviat magistro et per certum tempus ejusdem septimane stet et occupet laborando in dicto artificio ad usum suum proprium, in prejudicium libertatis Ebor' et contra juramentum magistri sui qui ipsum hujusmodi colore conduixerit.

Item quod nullus magister dicti artificii vendat servo suo res aut mercandizas aliquas, quas colore dicti magistri sui eas

1. A line erased here.

2. Grovers' ordinances. Ceroteca pro Chirotheca Ducange. The date is not given, but from the dates when the masters mentioned on p. 50 took their freedom, the ordinances belong to the late fourteenth century, Johannes Rilly, 1372; Robert de Aldeburg, 1384; William Hebbe, 1386; Robert Palee and William de Wallesgrave, 1397.

advocet, subtrahendo aut detinendo theolonium aut muragium inde debitum.

Item quod nullus dicti artificii, per se seu per alium cujuscumque condicionis fuerit, temporibus autumpnalibus aut aliis temporibus quibus utuntur vendere cerotecas super Pavimentum Ebor' ponat aliquod stallum ibidem aut clamorem fecerit circa hujusmodi res ibidem vendendas ante primam pulsacionem ad matutinas in ecclesiis parochialibus, in perturbationem populi quiescencis aut sompnyentis.

Item quod quedam abusio mala que usitata est in artificio predicto abrogetur et totaliter ammodo relinquatur—ubi solitum fuerat inter ipsos magistros quod, si quis emulus fuerat alteri habenti bonum servientem et utilem, conduceret dictum servientem pro dupli salario et daret sibi premanibus pecuniam copiosam, causa odii et invidii dicti magistri sui, infra terminum inter ipsos concordatum—quod nullus deinceps tali condicione conduceat servientem alterius.

Item si quis¹ magister aut¹ serviens seu apprenticius dicti artificii² infidelitatem fecerit² in eodem palam vel occulte ad valorem iij d. vel amplius, et super hoc convictus fuerit, abjuret artificium predictum imperpetuum.

Et si quis in aliquo articulo premisso contra formam constitutionum predictarum transgressus fuerit et legitime convictus, quociens et quandounque solvet communitati Ebor' vj s. viij d. et ad opus luminarum (*sic*) Sancte Crucis in ecclesia maiori Beati Petri Ebor' per magistros artificii predicti fundatarum iij s. iiiij d.

Et si aliquis serviens extraneus dicti artificii venerit ad civitatem, quod nullus magister artificii predicti teneat eum ad operandum in artificio predicto ultra unam quindenam³ nisi pro certo termino inter ipsos concordando, videlicet, pro anno seu dimidio anno ad minus sub pena premissa.

Et oultre ceo est accorde par touz les mestres du dit artifice sauthescriptz, cestassavoir, par Thomas Otteley, Robert Paley,

1—1. Interlined in later hand.

2—2. Word erased *infideletatem* written in space.

3. MS. has quunden, quindenam spatiū 15 dierum, Du Cange.

Robertus de Bedlyngton, Robert Aldeburgh, William¹ Whallesgrave, Johan Whyte, Johan Rylly, Johan de Neuton, Thomas Wardall, Agnes Kepewyk, Thomas Hoton, Johannes Whetelay, Johan Scott, William Hebbe, William Poklyngton. En primes endroit del primer constitucion qil soit tenu en ceste fourme cestassavoir, que desorenavaunt chescun homme du dit artifice qui occupera come mestre en lour mistre, qil paiera a son comencement iij s. iiiij d. al chaumbre du mairaltee et al sustentacion del lumer de Corpore Christi du dit artifice v s.

Item que desorenavaunt nul mestre du dit artifice tiendra overte sun shopp pur monstrer ne vendrer ceo quiffert a son mistre en les Dymenches, forspris en le fest du Pentecost les comunes foyrs et del fest de Seint Pier advincola tantque al fest de Seint Michel donques prochein, sur peyne de xx d. a paier a chescun forfaiture al dite chaumbre du mairaltee et al lumer de Corpore Christi xx d.

Item que nul mestre du dit artifice resceyvera ou mettera ascun apprentice a ouverer par task le prochein ann apres son terme dapprentice soit passe, devaunt qil soit lowe par un an entier ove ascun mestre du dit artifice et soit trove sufficeant et able pour overer en lour mistre, sur peyne de iij s. iiiij d. appaier al chaumbre du mairaltee suisdit et au dit lumer de Corpore Christi iij s. iiiij d.

Des verrours glasiourz.

(fo. 19b). Ordeigne est et assentu par touz les verrours Deverwyk que desormes nul ver overe ultre la valu de demy marc soit deliveree hors de la citee ne mys en overaigne deincz la citee avaunt qil soit examine et approve par les serchours del artifice des ditz verrours; et, si les serchours ne soient presentz ou ne purront occupier pur faire lour dite office celle partie, que deux autres bones gentz de mesme lartifice facent le dit office; et celui qui face a contrarie de ceste ordinaunce paiera chescun foithe qil serra trove en defaut iij s. iiiij d. en la chaumbre de conseil al oeps et profit de la communaltee de la dite citee.

Al honorables homines le meir et les aldermans de la citee Deverwyk suppliount les communes de mesme la citee qe—com

1. William interlined.

ils fount graundes espences et costages entour le cuer et les pagantz de la jour de Corpore Christi, les queux ne purront estre juez ne perfournez mesme le jour solouc ceo com ils deveront estre, a cause que les pagantz suisditz sount jueez en si plusours lieux, a graunde damage et disease a les ditz communes et a les estraungers repairanucez a la dite citee mesme le jour pur mesme la cause— que pleise a vous considerer que les ditz pagantz sount mayntenez et sustenez par les communes et artificers de mesme la citee en honour et reverence nostre seignour Jhesu Crist et honour et profit de mesme la citee, de faire ordeigner que les pagantz suisditz soient jueez en les lieux quelles furent limitez et assignez par vous et les communes suisditz devaunt ces heures (les quelles lieux sount annexis a ceste bille en une cedulle)¹ ou en autre lieux chescun ane (*sic*) al disposicon et volounte de le mair et conseil de la chambre²; et que il ou ascun qi encountre les ordeignances et estabilismenz avantditz ferra ou ferrount, encourge ou encourgent en Payne de xl s. pur estre forfait a la chaumbre de counsale de la citee. Et que, si ascuns de les pagantz soient targiez ou delaiez par defaut ou necelignance de les jurers, encourgentz en Payne de vi s. viii d. a mesme la chaumbre.²

Et ces matiers suisditz suppliouint quelles soient perforreez ou autrement la dite jue ne serra my juee par les comunes suisdite. Et ceo priount pur Dieu et en ovore de charitee pur le profitte de les ditz comunes et de les estraungers repairauncez a la dite citee a lonour de Dieu et nuresaunce de charitee par entre mesme les comunes. Loca ubi ludus Corporis Christi erit lusus. In primo ad portas Sancte Trinitatis in Mikelgate. Secundo ad ostium Roberti Harpham. Tercio ad ostium Johannis de Gyseburne. Quarto apud Skeldergatehend et Northstretethend. Quinto ad finem de Conyngstrete versus le Castlegate. Sexto ad finem de Jubretgate. Septimo ad ostium Henrici Wyman in Conyngstrete. Octavo ad finem de Conyngstrete juxta aulam communem. Nono ad ostium Ade del Brigg. Decimo ad portas monasterii beati Petri. Undecimo ad finem de Girdlergate in Petergate. Duodecimo super Pavimentum. Et ordinatum est quod vexilla

^{1—1.} Interlined from ou to chambre but in the same hand and ink.

^{2.} The substance of this entry concerning the Corpus Christi Gild is given by Davies *York Records of the xv. Century*, Appendix, pp. 231, 232.

ludi cum armis civitatis liberentur ¹in pagina Corporis Christi per maiorem, ponenda in locis abi erit ludus paginarum; et quod vexilla ipsa annuatim in crastino Corporis Cristi reportentur ad cameram ad manus maioris et camerari(orum) civitatis et ibidem custodiantur per totum annum sequentem, sub pena vi s. viii d. solvendorum ad opus communitatis per illum et illos qui vexilla illa ultra crastinum illum detinuerint et ea non liberaverint modo quo prefertur.

De Bowers.

(fo. 20). Ceux sount les ordinaunces del artifice des Bowers de la citee Deverwyk par avys et assent des mestres du dit artifice southescriptz faitz et ordeinez 30 Dec., 19 Ric. ii. (1395).

Willelmus del Lee, Robertus de Gaynesford, Thomas del Clogh, Thomas de Houeden, Robertus de Haukehirst, Robertus Cristendome, Robertus de Gaygrave, Robertus Grenefeld, Willelmus Pirler, Willelmus Parcour, Johannes de Lyncoln, Johannes de Tanfeld, Johannes del Lee, Willelmus Garnet, Johannes de Panall, Willelmus Collyng, Robertus de Womwell, Willelmus Cuke, Johannes Fox, Ricardus de Pikworthe, Laurencius Bower, Ricardus Hachet.

Primerment est ordeinee et assentu que nul mestre ne servaunt du dit artifice overera en le dit artifice nulle chose de nuyt que coveynt estre overee ovesque instrument appurtinant a lour dit artifice, si noun qil soit overaigne pur amendre ascun des instrumentz de lour artifice quaunt busoigne serra, sur peyne de x li. a paier par le mestre qi ferra a contrarie a chambre et lart ovelment.

Item que nulle de dit artifice preigne nulle apprentice mes tant soulement un apprentice ensemble, et celui pour nulle meindre terme que pur sept anz ensemble, sil ne soit que lapprentice seit mort ou lesse ou perjure lart deinz le dit terme, savant ceo toutdis que puis le fine de sys ans accomplez lisiblement prendre puisse un autre apprentice et lui tener ovesqe lautre pur estre enforme et entre en la dite art devaunt le fin d'autre, sur la dite peine appaier en manere suisdite.

1—1. These four words are interlined in the same hand apparently to come in here.

Item que nulle meistre ne servaunt overa en le dite artifice nulle jour de Samady del houre de vespres taunqe la lunedy a matyn ensuaunt, ne nulle veille de double fest del houre de noun taunqe al matyn del prochein jour ferial ensuaunt, si ne soit pur estraungers, sur peine de vjs. viij d. to pay ¹be even porcions to the chaumbre and to the crafte.¹

Item que nulle homme del dite artifice ne ferra carier ne amesner nulles arkes hors de la citee d'Everwyk pur vendre en nulle lieu de la fest de Seint Martin en yver taunque al Pasche Flore, sur peyne de xx s.; ²et que nulle de cest cite en lez veilez de feirs nen lez jours prochein ensuantz lez feirs disclose ses shoppes ne monstre en apart sez darrez deinxx myles sur la pein de xx s.; saufe toutdys que, si lez bowers de la cuntre ne voilent illoeques estre bien governez, qadonques gents de ceste cite puissent franchement discloser et vendre comme eux de la pays a chacun temps.²

Item que nulle homme ou servaunt del dite artifice ne lerra apres eaux a lour departier hors du foir ou de marche nulles arkes en les mayns des autres gentz a vendre, sur peyne de lever de le mestre xx s. ³apaijer en manere suisdite.³

⁴Item que nulle mestre bower ne servaunt de ceste cite vaidera nulle estranger a overere en la dite artifice sur peine de xx s.⁴

Item que nulle mestre ou servaunt overa en nulle manere de lour artifice hors de la citee Deverwyk sil ne soit que lours darrez soient enbrowez de les policer come a lour artifice appent sur peyne de vj s. viij d. ⁴apaiers en manere suisdite.⁴

Item que nulle mestre ne ferra carier nul de ces arkes al foire de Chestre⁵ al feste de Seint Elyn, forsque chescun mestre un summage et di, sur peyne cs. ⁴apaiers en mesme le manere.⁴

Item que nulle mestre ne servaunt namendra ne ferra nul arke enfreint, forspris que lours propres, sur peyne de chescun

1—1. In another hand (B).

2—2. Added, but in the same hand (A).

3—3. Added in hand (B).

4—4. Added in hand (A).

5. A short word erased.

arké vj s. viij d.; ¹et qe, si ancun servaunt de mesme lartifice ale hors de ceste cite en la pays a overe pur son salary ou lucre de mone a informer gentz de la cunte nient sachant en larte de bowers, il ne serra autre foitz recu et alier a overer entre genz de bowercrafte deinz ceste cite mes comme un estraunger, sur peine de c s.¹

(fo. 20b). Item que nul mestre du dite artifice avera par luy ne par les soens en nul lieu hors de la citee Deverwyk, pur monstrar lours darrez del dit artifice, forsque soulement un stand ¹ou un four² sur peine de xx s. appaiers en manere suisdite.¹

Les queux forfaitours serrount levez et paiez de ceaux que ferrount a contraire des ditz ordeignaunces a quaunt de foitz qils serrount trovez en defaut: cest assavoir, lune moite des ditz forfaitours al oeps de la communealtee de la citee Deverwyk en la chaumbre de conseil et lautre moite a governer lour pagyne de lour artifice avaundtite.

BOWERS.

Indentures of apprenticeship, 1371.

Hec indentura testatur quod Nicholaus filius Johannis de Kyghlay serviet bene et fideliter more apprenticii Johanni de Bradley de Ebor', bower, tanquam magistro suo, et cum eo commorabitur a festo Sancti Petri Advincula anno Domini millesimo ecc^m septuagesimo primo usque ad finem septem annorum proximo sequencium plenarie completorum; et predictus Nicholaus precepta dicti magistri sui procul et prope libenter faciet, secreta sua celando, et consilium suum celabit. Non faciet ei dampnum ad valorem sex denariorum per annum vel amplius, neque fieri sciet quin illud pro posse suo impedit vel statim dictum magistrum suum inde premuniet; bona dicti magistri sui non devastabit nec ea alicui accommodabit sine ejus voluntate et precepto speciali; ad talos non ludet; tabernas, scaccarium, neque lupanaria ex consuetudine non frequentabit, adulterium seu fornicacionem cum uxore vel filia predicti magistri sui nullo modo committet sub pena dupplicationis annorum suorum predictorum; matrimonium cum aliqua muliere non contrahet nec ullam ducet in uxorem durante termino predictorum septem annorum. nisi fuerit cum voluntate et consensu dicti magistri sui; a servicio predicti magistri sui illicite non recedet nec se absentabit diebus seu noctibus durante termino supradicto. Infra quem terminum predictus Johannes de Bradley prefatrum Nicholaum apprenticium suum in artificio suo quo ipse utitur de bowercraft, emend(o) eciam et vendend(o), prout predicto artificio suo pertinet, meliori modo quo sciverit aut noverit instruet et informabit simo concelebato aliquali, et eidem de cibis et potibus, pannis lineis, laneis, lecto, calciamentis et omnibus aliis necessariis prout decet tali apprenticio per totum terminum supradictum

1—1. Added in hand (B).

2. "Ou un four" written over an erasure.

sufficienter providebit et ordinabit. Pro qua quidem informacione, prefato Nicholao in forma predicta in artificio suo predicto fideliter facienda, Thomas de Kyghlay, capellanus, dabit dicto Johanni de Bradlay sex solidos et octo denarios sterlingorum quolibet anno trium annorum proximo sequencium datum presencium; et, ad omnia premissa ex parte dicti Johannis in forma predicta fideliter perimplenda, Willelmus del Clogh de Ebor¹, bower, pro eodem Johanne se constituit plegium et manucaptorem. Et ad omnia premissa ex parte dicti apprenticii, et ad soluciones predictas fideliter in forma predicta faciendas, predictus Thomas obligat se per presentes. In cuius rei testimonium partes predicte et plegii prenominati sigilla sua partibus hujus indenture alternatim apposuerunt. Hic testibus, Johanne Sward, Roberto Cristendome, Rogerio Bower, Roberto Garnet, Philippo Bower, et aliis. Datum apud Ebor¹, festo et anno supradictis.

B
York Municipal Records, Y fo. 3a.

Les ordinaunces des 1^{re}chaundelers.

Suppliount treshumblement, si please a vous honorable seignour meir de la citee Deverwyk, et a les bones gentz aldermans de la dite citee, les voz symbles veisyns chaundelers de cire de mesme la citee accepter et confermer les poyntz south escriptz en amendement du dit artifice et pur commune profit du people.

Primerment que chescun mestre qui viendra pur occupier le dit artifice qil soit approve sufficeant et sacheant pur overer et occupier en le dit artifice et qil paiera au commencement quaunt il primes tendra shoppe et occupiera come mestre vj s. viij d.: cestassavoir, lune moite al oeps du dit artifice pur maytenir lour dit pagyne et lautre moite a la chaumbre du conseil al oeps et profit de la communaltee de la citee avaundite.

Item qe nul overaigne soit fait en le dit artifice sinon qil soit loialment faite come affiert du droit par loial examinacion des sercheours du dit artifice; et celly qui ferra overaigne faultyve au contrarie de ceste ordinance, il paiera xld. en manere suisdite par owelles porcions et quaunt foith qil sera t'ove en defaut.

Item Robert Chaundeler, Andrew Neuby, Richard Knyght, Richard Hebson, Johan Daungere et Robert Kyrk, chaundelers de cire de la citee Deverwyk, viendront devaunt William Bowes, meir, et autres en chambre de conseil, et de leur assent et volunte

1. Not dated, but the ordinances must belong to the early 15th century, according to the dates when the wax chandlers, who are not spoken of as masters, were enrolled as freemen, Andrew Neuby, 1404; Richard Knyght, 1408; Richard Hewsen, 1409; Robert Kyrk, 1415.

estoit ordeine conferme et estable et adjouste a leure ordeinaunces suisescryptz qe nul occupie de leur art sil ne sache faire et overer torches et tortes et tortes de broche et prykettis et perchours et mortars et tapors, et tout ceo soit fait par le surveu del serchours de le dit mistier sur peine de vj s. viij d. appaiers en la fourme suisdite tanqe de foiz comme le contrary de ce serra fait.

Item qe nulle manere del overaigne qest appelle *castynwerk* soit fait¹ par aucune¹ en ymagerye ne en nulle autre overaigne de *holghwerk* deins le poys de di. liver de cire pur deceit del poeple nostre seignour le roi, sur la pain suisdite appaier en la fourme² avaundite par le factour dicele overaigne² et forfaite de ymagerie et tout autre overaigne overe encontre ceste ordenaunce a chacun temps que defaut serra trove en yceste case.

Escriveners de Tixt.³

(fo. 21). Ceaux sount les ordeignances faitz parentre les escriveners de la citee Deverwyk par lour comune assent.

Primerment si ascun escrivener estraunge vendra a la citee pur demuerer illequoies, sil(ne) soit sachaunt et sufficiaunt a occupier sicome mestre, il serra tantost mys de la fraanchise de la citee ; et, sil ne soit abil a occupier sicom mestre en le dit artifice, il se mettra apprentice ovesquez ascun meistre del dit artifice pur apprendre tanqe il soit bien appris et sachaunt a occupier sicom meistre en mesme lartifice.

Item que nul meistre escribein preigne apprentice pur meyndre terme que pur v ans ; et que le dit apprentice soit del age de xvij ans au meyns, et qil preigne nul autre pur apprendre sinon qil soit son apprentice.

Et ceaux qui sount my de la fraanchise, et sount appris et enfourmez pur escrivere, demurgent ovesquez meistres del dit artifice de mesme la citee pur covenable salarye prendre solonc lour abilitee a overer en mesme lartifice.

Et que nul du dit artifice face au contraire de ceste ordinaunce en ascun poyint suisdit, il paiera xx s. desterlingas : cest assavoir,

1—1. Interlined.

2—2. Interlined.

3. Printed in Memoir of the York Press, by Robert Davies, F.S.A. Introduction pp. 1, 2.

x s. a la chaumbre du counsel et x s. al oeps de lour pagyne et lumer appartenante a lour dit artifice.

Bochors.

In nomine Domini Amen. Audita et intellecta gravi et frequenti querela populi quod carnifices hujus civitatis per certum tempus super se presumpserunt vendere super stalla sua carnes bovinas et alias carnes ad precium nimis excessivum, et precio cariori quam per prius vendere solebant quatenus memorie hominum occurrit, ad grave dampnum populi domini nostri regis et eciam in magnum scandalum civitatis; super hoc Willelmus Ormesheued, maior ejusdem civitatis, neconon vicecomites et aldermanni, de avisamento et consensu tocius consilii civitatis predicte diversis temporibus ob illam causam congregati, per modum remedii ordinarunt et concesserunt licenciam quibuscumque carnificibus forinsecis ex utraque parte civitatis commorantibus¹ ut veniant ab hac die in antea diebus et horis quibus eis placuerit ad mercatum de Thoresdaymarket cum universis carnibus suis, et scindere illas et vendere per retalliam in obolatibus denariatibus et in alio precio maiori vel minori² sicut ementes scindi et amputari desiderant sine impedimento in verbo vel opere quorumcumque carnificum dictae civitatis vel serviencium suorum; et super hoc proclamacio facta fuit, die Sabbati proximo post festum Corporis Christi (9 June) anno Domini millesimo ccccc,^{to} regni vero regis Henrici sexti tercio,³ in presencia maioris vicecomitum et aldermannorum predictorum neconon multitudinis populi astantis presencia, ex parte domini regis maiorisque et vicecomitum dictae civitatis, quod nullus carnifex civitatis hujus faciat nec fieri procuret aliquod impedimentum carnificibus forinsecis pro adventu suo ad civitatem predictam ad vendendum carnes suas infra civitatem istam in Thursdaymarket loco ad hoc assignato et non alibi; et, si forte probari possit super aliquem carnificem civitatis vel servientem suum quod impedit (Jo. 21b) aliquem de carnificibus forinsecis seu eis dampnum aliquod

1. MS. commorantes.

2. Majori crossed out minori substituted in a different ink and hand.

3. The date according to the figures in the text is 9 June, 1405, but according to the regnal year it is 1425 (3 Henry VI.)

fecerint pro adventu suo ad civitatem istam cum carnibus suis vendendis verbo seu facto, amittet libertatem suam et corpus suum committetur prisone alio modo puniendum secundum discretionem maioris et consilii camere; et quilibet magister carnifex civitatis respondebit pro servientibus suis delinquentibus in premissis.

Et similiter in vigilia Purificacionis Beate Marie 9 Henry vi. (1 February, 143²) ordinatum est per Ricardum Russell, tunc maiorem, et consilium camere hujus civitatis, quod quilibet carnifex forinsecus veniens ad civitatem istam cum carnibus venalibus solvat annuatim magistris page carnificum istius civitatis iiiij d. ad produccionem ludi sui in festo Corporis Christi.

¹Si mestier preigne apprentice on servant pur.....
autre parte. Pur.....et lieu.....
de vj s. viij d. apaier une moite a la chaumbre et la autre moitie
al oeps.....de.....
lour dit artifice par.....
ceste ordeignaunce.

Item pur ceo que les gantz du dit artifice puissent.....
.....l.....chaumbres.....
.....honourables homes et dames.....
.....mestre du dit
artifice preigne apres.....
.....preignent pur lour.....et
pur lour overaigne.

Item que nul mestre du dit artifice preigne apprentice pur
meyndre terme que pur sept ans.....xijj s. iiiij d.
apaier en maner come desuis est dit et que chescun mestre paiera
pur.....apprentice a commencement vj s. viij d.
en maner come desuis est dit.

Item, si ascun estraunge ou autre qad este apprentice ou
servant en le dit artifice et.....pur overer
come mestre en la dit artifice et son overaigne soit trove faultyve,
il ferra amende covenablement du dit overaigne a celly que

1. These ordinances are very much faded, in places quite illegible.

serra endomage celle partie, et outre paiera a la chaumbre et al oeps de lour dit pagyne xij*s.* iiiij*d.* en manere come desuis est dit.

¹Pur ceo que jatarde travers feust parentre les meistres del artifice de teelercraft et les gentz del artifice de plasterer craft, en droit de ceo que les ditz plasterers firent overaigne de teeler-crafte, et sur ceo ambedeux les ditz parties de lours en de gree soy remetent en agarde et jugement del honourable homme Nicholays Blakburn (1413) et deux viscountes Richard Russell et Johan Peticlerk. Sur qoy agarde feust par les ditez Nicholays Blakburn Richard Russell et Johan Peticlerk en bon deliberacion que les articles sous escriptz serroient desormez plenement tenuz et a touz jours perfournez saunz contredit de nully personne.

²Al honour de Deu et pur commune profite du poeple et pur amendement des defautes et ³mesprisons.....useez avaunt cez heures en lartifice de telers de la cite Deverwyk, par avys et commune assent de toucz les meistres du dit artifice, sount ordeinez et establez les poyntz south escriptz.

Primerment que deux serchours soient esluz en le dite artifice a surveier et presenter au meir de la cite les defautes desormes trovez en lartifice avantdit.

Item que, nulle del artifice preigne apprentice pur meyndre terme que pur viij ans sur peyn de vj*s.* viij*d.*, apaier xl*d.* a la chaumbre et xl*d.* al oeps de lour pagyne de Corpore Christi.

Item que, nulle overaigne soit trove fautyve en le dit artifice, celuy que ferra tiel overaigne paiera xl*d.* a la chaumbre et xl*d.* al ops de lour pagyne de Corpore Christi.

Item que, si nulle homme del artifice de plasterers face overaigne del artifice des tilers desormes, il paiera al pagyne des tilers de Corpore Christi iij*d.*, hors pris lour apprentice.

Item que, nulle homme del artifice des plasterers face overaigne del artifice des tilers, la mesme overaigne serra serche et surveie par les serchours des tilers; et si soit trove fautyve

1. The whole of this entry, Pur escriptz, is crossed through.

2. In the left-hand margin opposite al honour is written Tielers.

3. In the left-hand margin opposite mesprisons is written "Iste ordinaciones plasterariorum adnullantur et alie nove fiunt que scribuntur in novo registrariis," sic.

ferra tel overaigne paiera xl d. a la chaumbre et xl d. alops de lour pagyne de Corpore Christi.

Pelteres.

(fo. 22). A lour honorable seignour meir de la citee Deverwyk monstrent si pleise a vostre bountinouse seignourie les gentz del artifice des pelteres de la dite citee que pleise a vostre honorable descrecion, pur profit du dit artifice et pur comune profit du poeple, graunter et confermer les poyntz south escriptz, a estre ferment tenuz gardez et executz en manere sensuytt.

Primerment que touz les forfaitours qui sount duez en le dit artifice et sount aveniris soient levez et lune moite dy celles paye a la chaumbre de conseil et lautre moite al dit artifice pur mayntener lour pagyne et lour lumer.

Item si ascun homme vend^e veuz fururs pur novelles ou mette peux dagneux, ou porcion des fururs dagneux, en fururs de boge, ou sherlynges en fururs dagneux, ou vendre ancien pellur pur nouvelle, qil paie di. marc. en manere come desus est dit; et que nulle perfournesynges soit mys en novel pelour et vendre pur novel pelour, mes que soit halebrod et de pure quir (anglice *clene lether*) sur mesme la peine appaier comme desuis est dit.

Item que les serchours du dit artifice puissent fraunkement sercher et haunter lour office et faire execucion duement de lour dit office com affiert de droit parmy la cite et suburbes dy celle, saunz destourbance ou rebelle affair celle partie.

Item que nul servaunt du dit artifice overe nul overaigne en le dit artifice fors a son mestre a qi il sert, saunz lassent et licence de son dit mestre, sur peyne de xl d. appaier en manere come desus est dit; et que nulle meistre ne servaunt tewe nulle manere de werk ne furrour avaunt le temps que les serchours eient notice et vewe deus, auxi bien a le commencement comme a le fin, pur ceste cause que le poeple de roy ne soyt deceyve ne lour biens changez, sur peyn de vj s. viij d. appaiers, etc.

Item, si ascun servaunt du dit artifice soit trove ove disloialte a le valu de vj d. ou oultre, que a donqes nul mestre du dit artifice

lui dora nul overaigne, sur peyne de xx s. appaier en manere come desus est dit si sovent come ascune meistre ent soit convict.

Item que nul mestre procure ne lowe autri servaunt avaunt qil soit departie du servise son dit mestre, sur peyne de vj s. viij d. appaier en manere com desus est dit.

Item que touz gentz upholders qi vendont fururers deincz la dite cite ou les suburbes soient contributours appaier a lour pagyne de Corpore Christi.

Item, si aucun du dit artifice soit rebell, ou ¹distourbe,¹ medie, ou disobeie a lez serchours ou a lez pagent meistres de mesme lartifice qi serront pur le temps faisantz duement lour office, qil paiera vj s. viij d., lune moite a la chambre et lautre al dit artifice pur maintenir lour pagyne et lour lumer. Et si ensy soit que aucun vouldra compleiner daucun furrur pur estre serche, que cely qi qi soit viendra a lez sercheours pur le temps esteantz deinz le primer quarter dune an prochein suyant apres la deliverance de la furrur a lui faite, et donques lez sercheours averont plein poair pur chercher chacun tiel furrur deinz le dit primer quarter, et lez defaltes ent trovez faire estre duement correctz et amendez; et apres celui dit quarter accomle ne serront lez ditz sercheours compelles pur aucun serche faire en tiele case.

Adhuc de Bowers.

(fo. 22b). Ceux sunt les autres ordinances quelles les mestres del artifices des bowers de la citee Deverwyk ount ordeignez² et adjoustez a leur primer ordinance,² pur ceo qils ount vieu le dit artifice ad este mesgoverne et le overaigne de mesme lartifice ad este nounduement et nounable overee al profit du roy et de son people; pur qey ils ount ordeignez sercheours pur chercher en mesme lartifice qe loveraigne de mesme lartifice soit duement overe sicome affiert de droit al profit du roy et de son poeple.

En primes qe nul mestre du dit artifice prendra ascun apprentice devaunt ceo qil soit apporte devaunt les sercheours avaundtitz pur estre vieu examine et approve par eux si soit honest et able, cestadire qil soit Anglois nee, et auxi qil soit fraunk homme nee, et de ses membres dismahey mee ou dismembrez, et

1—1. Interlined.

2—2. Interlined in different hands.

bien conu et notice pur un loial homme et foial,¹ sur peine de c s. appaiers en dite fourme.¹ Et, si ²aucun mestre ou homme lowe en dit artifice² serra trove faux de larcyn a la valu de xij d., il perjurera la dit artifice sur peyne de c s., de paier lune moite a la chaumbre de conseil sur le pount de Ouse et lautre moite au dit artifice ; et, si aucun mestre de dit artifice puys ceo luy mette en overaigne, il forfetera mesme la peine et paiera en dite manere.³

Item qe nul du dit artifice ne occupiera ne ministra come mestre en la dit artifice saunz ce qil soit trove par les sercheours du dit artifice qil soit sachant, able et covenable pur servir le roi et son poeple en son dit art, sur peyne de c s. de paier en la manere avantdite ; alswa at hys first settynge up he shall pay vj s. viij d. in maner be for sayd.

Item qe si ascun du dit artifice preigne apprentice en le dit art il paiera a son primer entree al oeps de lour pagyne iij s. iiiij d.

Alswa that na man putte na bowes to payntyng be for tyme that they be sene with the serchours of the same crafte qwhether thay be abill to be payntid or noght, opayn of iij s. iiiij d. to be payd in maner be for sayd.

Item qe chacun de dite artifice qil serra garne pur venir et estre a lassemble et congregacion des gentz du lartifice, et ne my veigne a cele hour de clok et lieu qe serront limite, il paiera ij d. en manere suisdite.

Item qe nulle mestre de bowercraft de cele citee mette nulle estranger pur overer en la dite arte sil ne voile estre lowe pur le terme de quartre ans sur peine de xl s. appaiers en fourme suisdite ; ⁴ et qe null delivere aucun overaigne de dite arte a nully pur estre overe qest appelle taskwerk sil ne soit trove assisable et sachant par leurs sercheours pur overer en lart, sur pein de xx s. apaiers en la fourme avantdite⁴; savant qe, sil estranger qil viendra a ceste cite sciet covenablement overer en la dite art, qil serra mys pur overer solone lavise et lordenance dez serchours et bones gentz de le dit mestier; et qe null delivere aucun overaigne de dite

1—1, 2—2. Interlined in different hands.

3. “Principium harum constitutionum habetur in secundo folio proximo precedenti,” is placed in the margin, opposite the second paragraph.

4—4. The whole of this clause is cancelled, and as a marginal note after avantdite, “Et ulterius vide addicionem constitutionibus istis superadditam in folio lxij^{do.},” is written.

art a nullui pur estre overe qest appelle taskwerk sil ne soit trove assisable et sachant par leurs serchours pur overer en lart, sur pein de xx s. apaiers en la fourme suisdite.

The Skynnners Ordinaunce.

(fo. 23). In primis it is ordeynd that all the forfetes that heraftre shall falle and be due shalbe employed that oon half to the chaumbre and that othere half to the craft to the supporting of their pageant and othere chargez.

Item if eny of the same craft sell eny olde furre for newe, or put lambe fell or porcion of lambfell in furris, or sell any old pellur for newe, or putt in eny newe furre old pellur, that he pay vj s. viij d. in maner and fourme above writen. And that no perfurnessing be put in newe pellur and sold for newe but ¹yf the holl heris, be on¹ and clene ledre, upon the payn aforesaide.

Item that the serchourz of the said craft shall freely and feasibly exersiz thair office in serch of the said craft lawfully doon; and if eny of the said craft be founde rebell or² disowbysaunt to the said serchours in thair said serch so³ lawfully doon,³ to pay vj s. viij d. to be employd as above.

Item no servaunt of the said craft shall wirke eny warke in the same craft but unto his mastre that he servith without thassent and licence of his said mastre, upon peyne of iiij s. iiiij d. to be employed as above.

Item that no skynnere within this cite or suburbs of the same tewe no manere of warke ne no furre afore the serchours se it or he begynn, that no disseyt be founde therin, upon peyne of vj s. viij d.; and if eny skynnere tewe eny furrez but such as bilongeth to skynnerz⁴ craft, upon peyne of xiiij s., iiiij d. to be employed as above.

Item if any servaunt of the said craft be founden and proved untrue to the value of vj d. or above, that then no mastre of the said craft gyf hym any warke, upon peyne of xx s. as oft as he or thay shall be founde defectyve therin, to be employed in fourme aforesaid.

1—1. Altered from : if it be half-fored.

2. Altered from "and."

3—3. Interlined.

4. Altered from : his.

Item that no man occupying as a mastre in the same craft shall hire ne procure an othere mannez seruaunt of the said craft afore the tyme that he be departed from his mastre service, upon peyne of vj s. viij d. to be employed as above.

Item that every uphaldster that sellis eny furrez within this citie or the suburbez of the same shalbe contributory and pay unto the pagent of the skynnners in the playe of Corpus Cristi.

Item if ther be any complaynt made unto the serchours of the said craft for any furre by any of said craft solde within a quarter ¹of a yere¹ after the selling of the said furre, the said serchours for the tyme being shall have power to serche the said furre within the said furst quarter and to gar correct and amende duely the defawtez if any be; and aftre the said furst quarter the serchourz shall not be compelled to serch in no such case.

Item if the serchours of the said craft make not a due accompt and rekenyng within a moneth aftre that thay ²charge and newe chosen in their rowme, thay to lese and forfett vj s. viij d. in fourme aforsaid.

³Item that no ⁴which hath not been prentise within the citie or suburbs of the same shall in no wise sett upp (sho)⁴pp or sell by retaile unto the tyme that he have payed xij s. iiiij d. in fourme abovesaid.³

(fo. 24) als tofore this tyme it hase bien used this ordre emang the craft of the skynnners of the citee of York that when pakes of lamfell and conyngfell hase comen to the said citee.....skynnez he suld elyst thaim emang the said craft in to so mykill that iiiij men suld be sette to c^e and lyke als the pakes contened lyke suld ilk a man have his wherefore the said skynnners desyred that the same ordenaunce fra this day forward myght be kepyd, on the Payne of the some that the gude costes, to be forseyte other halve to the craft. Concess(um) in tempore Johannis Bolton maioris xxvj^{to} die Julii anno Domini Mccccxxxj et regni regis Henrici sexti nono.⁴

1—1. Interlined.

2. Illegible.

3—3. This paragraph is crossed through. (folio 23b. is blank).

4. Interleaved, no old numeration. (folio 24b. is blank).

Adhuc de lez couureours.¹

(fo. 25). Also we ordan be owre hall assent, that is to say serchours and maisters of the cuureour craft; Richard Evenwod, Roger Ascheton, serchours; Robert Lincoln, John Gainsby Myghell Massy, John Skelton, John Berker, Thomas Caton, John de Ryppon, Robert Gudewyn, that maisters and serchours gyf any of owre servantz or what man that wyll wyrk a peny-worth wark for a penny of the cuureour craft, he sall haf at the fyrst dryssyng coloryng or shafyng redy to the drying for j dakyr vij d., and the maister shall fynd hym all maner of instrument pertenand to the forsayd craft at wyrk wyth

Item for shappyng and laying in oyle and the fullyng to the knyf, for j dakyr v d.

Item for mossyng and for drissyng it clen up als it awe to be, for j dakyr of hose leddeyr viij d. summa xx d.

Item yat what man as wyrkys a dakyr of backes, for the fyrst drissyng, colouryng and shafyng (als is a boun wrytten), he shall hafe iij d.

Item in shappyng to the talgh and the laying inne and the dryssyng als abyll chafyr to tham yat awe it, he shall haf for the wyrkyng iij d.

Item for a dosan wames, drissyng coloryng and shafyng als it is a bouen' sayd, he shall haf ij d.

Item for shappyng laying in oyle and the fullyng redy to the knyffe ij d.

Item for the mosyng and the drissyng upp iij d. Summa viij d.

Item for a dossan wesshyn leddeyr, shaffyng and drissyng in oyle, wasshyng and colouryng, ij d. ob.

Item for the fullyng colouryng and granynge redy to the payring, for j dosan ij d.

Item for the payring of a dosan and the dryssing upp als thaim awe till be honestly, shall haf ij d. ob.

Item for a dakyr of leddeyr fresyng and dightyng redy to the gyrdelar, he sall haf for his handlenyn viij d.

1. Although not dated, these ordinances, which are interleaved and have no old numeration, belong obviously to a late period. Robert Lincoln took up his freedom in 1391, Richard Evenwod in 1393, Robert Gudewyn in 1394, John Skelton in 1411, John de Ryppon in 1415 and Myghell Masey in 1423, thus the earliest possible date is 1423.

Item that fra we hafe maynured, whatkyn chafyr so ever it be touchand our craft, that what man als endys it wyth owtyn lefe of the serchours he sall pay xl d. als is devyse before.

Item what man of the forsayd craft is rebell to the serchours and maisters, and sclaudyrs thair counsell, and wyll noght be governeyd be the serchours bot thwartzys wyth thaim, he shall pay j nobyll, the to^l half to the chaumbre of counsell and the tothyr half to the craft of the curreours beforsayd.

Item what servand so ever he be that wyrkys a penyworp werk for a penny, and wyll noght be governd at the serchyng of hys werk be the serchours and the maisters, and be contrary to any of the poyntes a bouen wrytten, he sall pay xl d., the ton half to the chambre of counsell and the tothyr half to the serchours and maisters of the forsayd craft.

Item it is ordand that whylk of us hafe a customer wyrkand wyth hym of what craft so ever he be and awe hym mony for hys werk, and castys hym noght to pay it nor wyll noght pay it, and gase in hynderyng of hym to a nother man, and leves hym nouthery suffiseaunt borgh nor wod, what man that wyrkys hys werk fro he be warnyd wyth the serchours sall pay j nobyll, to half to the chaumbre of counsell and tothyr half to the craft of cuureours.²

Les ordinances des couuereours. Eadem in novo registro.

(fo. 26). A lour honorable seignour meir de la citee Deverwyk suppliount humblement si pleser vous soit considre le povre estate del artifice des couuereours de la dite citee, coment ils sount chargez ovesqez une pagyne a tresgraundes costages et importables, qar ils sount pluis pousez gentz et povres qils soleient estre avaunt ces hures, et soleient avoir autre suppoiale et eide pur sustiner lour dit pagyne avaunt ces hures : cestassavoir, de chescun apprentice du dit artifice a son primer entree al dit artifice xij d., et de chescun servant qi prist lower en le dit artifice chescun an iiiij d., dount ils suppliont, si pleiser vous soit, qe desormes nul apprentice soit pris en le dit artifice pur meyndre terme ne pur pluis long qe pur vj aunz, et qil paiera en son entre en tout ij s.,

1. MS. to, and in both cases on next page.

2. (fo. 25b. is blank).

Some of the above is now illegible ; but the last paragraph is clear.

cestassavoir xij d. al oeps de lour dite pagyne et xij d. a la chaumbre de conseil, et chescun servant par an iiiij d. al oeps de lour dite pagyne, come soleit estre avaunt ces hures.

Item qe chescun mestre, qaunt il soit enfrauchese et hauntera lartifice primerment come mestre, qil paiera al oeps du dite pagyne xl d.

Et prient si pleiser vous soit qe cestes poyntz purroient estre escriptz en la dite chaumbre issint qils purroient avoir execucion qaunt busoigne serra.

Et, si ascun du dit artifice soit trove rebell a ses serchours ou disobeiant ou ferra au contrarie des ordinances avaundtitz, il paiera xl d. a lour dit artifice et a la chaumbre avaunddit par oweilles porcions a chescun foitz.

Les ordinaunces des parchemeners.

Suppliont humblement voz povres veisyns et conciteins les parchemeners de mesme la citee que pur la comune profeit et droiturel amendement du dite artifice les veuliez graunter parmy vostre grace et bone counge les poyntez ensuantz.

Cest assavoir que chescun ann les serchours de lour dite artifice soient serementez devant lour dite seignour le meir de bien et loialment devaunt lui presenter yceux defautez et meschelles queux sont par eux trove fautive, issint que le fauxe overaigne soit forfaite, et celui qui fait le forfaiture encourge la Payne du payment de vj s. viij d.

Et que nul meistre occupye la dite artifice parmy la dite citte sinoun qil soit ent expert et lad soy mesme bien appris la dite artifice, sur peyne avaundtite appaier en fourme suisdite.

Item que, si aucune de dit artifice soit rebell, medie, ou disobeie ses sercheours en fesaunce de lour serche et lour office, qil encourge la peine de xl d., appaiers en maner susdite a chescun foitz qil soit trove culpable en ceste case.

Les ordinances des coupers.

(fo. 26b). A lour treshonurable et tresreverent seignour meir le la citee Deverwyk suppliont treshumblement voz povres conciteinz les coupers Deverwyk que, come ils ount tresgraund charge a lours povres estates pur sustiner et mateigner lour pagyne et jue de yceste jour de Corpore Christi, desicome lour

artifice et eux mesmes sont tres povres gentz si bien destate come davoir, et dedeinz brief lour est moult enpaire, et auxint les junours q estoient ovesquez eux pur sustiner la dit pagyne sont oustez de eux. Qe please a votre tresbountinouse seignourie, en amendement de lour dit artifice, ordeigner et suffier estre registre devaunt vous qe qiconquez qi desormes fait lever novelle shoppe et comence doccupier come mestre en la dite citee paia a son commencement vj s. viij d., lune moite al chaumbre du mairaltee et la autre moite a lours sercheours du dit artifice, pur sustiner lour pagyne avaundite, et ceo en complisement de charitee.

Item ordeigne est par touz les artificers del coupercraft suisdite que chescun homme de mesme lartifice qui face ascun overaigne ou fait faire en mesme lartifice, et le dit overaigne soit trove fausement oevere par les sercheours de mesme lartifice, qil forfetra les deniers qensuent: cest assavoir, pur un saa noun duement fait xij d., et de chescun autre veseil de mesme le price xij d., sil soit trove faulty en merisme ou en overaigne, celly qui le fist ou fist faire paiera les xij d., lun moite a la chaumbre du meiraltee sur le pont de Ouse et la autre moite al supportacion de lour pagyne du Corpore Christi.

Item ordeigne est qe tout le overaigne a mesme lartifice appartenaunt qui est desouz le price de xij d., sil soit trove faulty par les sercheours, celly qui le fist paiera solonc la quauntite de ycelle en la manere come desuis est dit.

Item ordeigne est qe tout le overaigne qe amonta a greindre some qe a xij d., sil soit trove faulty par les sercheours du dite artifice, mesmes les sercheours ovesquez deux autres hommes de lour artifice as eux esluz ferront sercher le dite overaigne, et la ou est trove faulty et noun duement fait, la quelle soit en merisme ou en overaigne, celly qui le fist ou fist faire paiera a taunt come les ditz sercheours vuillent duement agarder en la manere come desuis est dit.

Item ordeigne est qe, si ascun homme du dit artifice face ascun rescow a lours sercheours en fait ou en parole qui vient pur sercher en mesme lartifice, qil paiera xij d. come devant est dit.

Item ordeigne est qe, si ascun serchour de mesme lartifice vient pur malice ou ascun autre fraude pur sercher en mesme lartifice, qil paiera xij d. come devant est dit.

*Coupers.*¹

(fo. 27). The xxijth daie of Juyn in the xjth yere of King Edward the iiiijth (1471) were gadered in y^e counseill chamber of the cite of York, William Holbek, mair, John Gillyot, John Glassen, Christofer Marshall, aldermen, Thomas Alan one of the shirraffes and John Towthorpe of y^e xxiiijth of the same cite; at whiche day yere and place the serchiours and the honest personnes of the craft of coupers cam in ther propre personnes and with grete instance desired the constytucions under writen to be added to thaire saide crafte ovr all othir thair constitucions and ordynances tofore made; at whose speciall instance and prayer than and there so made it was ordeyned and graunted for perpetuell to be used by all tho that occupied the same craft within the same cite in fourme felowyng, etc.

It is ordayned and establisshed that no maister of the craft of coupers within the saide cite shall take none alien borne oute of this royme of England to his appredez in the same crafte, apon Payne of forfeitour of xx s. evenly to be paide to the commons and the saide craft.

Item it is ordayned that evere hyred man of the same craft, be it be yere or be weyke, that has ben appredez in the same craft within the said cite, shall yerely pay to the serchiours of y^e same craft to the sustentacion of thair paygende iiijd.; and, yif he were nat appredez within the saide cite, yerly he to paye to the same serchiours to y^e same entent vj d.

Item it is enact and ordeyned that yif ony maister of that craft within the same cite frome hensfurth at ony tyme be duele warned by his serchiours of his said craft for tyme beyng to com to eny place for communicacon to be had touching the wele and worshipe of y^e saidez cite and craft, and therin fayles, he shall forfeitt to the common availl of this cite and to the saide craft, as oftyn tymes as he makes defaute in that behalf, vjd., evenly to be devided as is aforsaide.

Item it is ordayned that what maister of the same craft so ever from hensfurth is rebell and disobeysaunte unto his

1. These ordinances have no old numeration, they are interleaved, and there is no folio 27b.

serchiours of the saide crafte for tyme beyng, in executyng of thair office leyffully according to the constitucons of the same craft, shall forfett x s. to be paied in fourme afore writen with outyn eny maner of pardone.

Item it is ordayne that frome nowefurth it shall be leyfull to the serchiours of the same craft for tyme beyng to make due serche within this cite and subburbes of the same upon all maner of warke of newe wroght within the same cite and subburbes perteynyng to their said crafte such as is to be put to saile within the same cite, or by ony othir man made oute of the same cite and there expounded to saile; and that the saide serchiours duele without eny favour shall bringe all suche forfett stuff as they fynde within the same cite and subburbes unto the counsell chamber of y^e saide cite, ther it to have due execucion as reason requireth.

Item it is ordayne that, yif eny straunger of the same crafte com to this cite and will wirke in the same occupacion, what man so ever he commys to to that entent shall aske leyfe of the serchiours of the same craft for tyme beyng to set him on warke for a weyke, and than his warke to be seyn by the same serchiours yif it be warkmanly don or no; and than his hier to be extented by it for yere or be weyk, as reason and conscience will, betuyx him and what maister that him shall lust to be with and he (*sic*) and he can accorde to be to gidyrs; and who so dose contrarie to this ordinance to forfeit x s. for to be paied in fourme afore writen withouten eny manere of pardon.

(plus folio xxij^o).

Ordinacio fullars.¹

(fo. 28). Primerment est ordeine et assentu par toutz les gentz del artefice de fullers de la citee Deverwyk, cestassavoir Hugh del Gyll, Johan Bruys, Johan Talbot, Richard de Yepeswyth, Johan Hopshort, Lamkyn Spaldyng, Johan Spaldyng le puisne, William de Lynton, Johan de Harpham, Thomas de Kyrkeham, Thomas del Biggyng, William de Masham, William de Hemynghburgh, Richard Broun, William de Bowland, Richard

1. Judging by the date when the members of the craft were enrolled as freemen, the ordinances were enacted about 1390.

Walker, Robert de Hemyngburgh, William de Thresk, Johan de Segesfeld, Thomas de Ledall, Johan Cutberd, Thomas de Munketon, William de Skoreby, Thomas Swater, Robert del Hall, Hugh Hepe, Johan de Eshton, Thomas de Burn, Thomas de Fishergate et Johan del Grene, que les serchours du dit artefice jurez surveieront drap de layn que ne soit my duement overee, et en lour serment fait ils jugeront loialment amendes a la partie et forfaiture a la chaumbre de conseil et al oeps du dit artefice par owele porcions solonc la quauntite du trespass; et cest assavoir sibien de drap fulle en countee come deinz la citee;¹ et est adjouste a yeste que lez fullers de la citee ne monstrent haiour ne aucun tort en faisance de lour serche.¹

Item que nul du dit artefice preigne nul apprentice pur meyndre terme que pur le terme de vij anz, sur peine de xl s. apaier al oeps de lour dite artefice et de la chaumbre avaundite.

Item que nul du dit artefice overa ne ministra en tenturer des draps le jour de Dismaigne, sur peyne de vj s. viij d. a paier en la fourme suisdite.

²Item que lez fullours de la cite puissent prendre resonablement pur son service et labour en manere comme autres artificers faisont, cestassavoir pur fullure de chescun aulne de drap jd. et pur fullour et burlyngs ij d.²

Item que, si ascun du dit artefice soit garnie par les serchours pur estre a lour assemble par resonable garnisement a ordeiner et purposer chose profitable et lisible pur lour dit artefice et pur le comune poeple, et ne voet my venir, qil paiera xij d. et si qil soit rebell son sersour il paiera vj s. viij d. en la fourme suisdite.

Item que nul ministra sicome mestre en mesme lartifice avant qil veigne devaunt le meir ovesquez les serchours de mesme lartifice, pur tesmoigner et jurer pur lui qil est covenable pur occupier sicome mestre en lour dit artefice et qil bien vaudra de ses biens propres iiiij marcz au meyns, a celle entent que si cas aveigne qil perde une drap en sa overaigne qil soit sufficiant pur

1—1. Added in a different hand.

2—2. Interlined in a different hand.

faire amendes pur ycelle ;¹ et, si yey soit que aucun homme delivere aucun drap pur fuller a aucun fuller dicest cite, et yey aveigne que mesme celuy fuller ale horse de la citee, ou soy, mesmes esloigne et subtrahe, ou parloigne drap daucun homme, en vilany reprove ou esclandre, de la cite et de lartifice suisdite, que celuy, si reviendra, serra franchanser de novell et ferra amendes a la partie qil ad defraude, et qui accorde ove sa lartifice (*sic*) pur vilany qele ad suffre.¹

Item que desormes chescun qad estee apprentice ou servant en le dit artefice et soit trove covenable a ocupier sicome mestre en mesme lartifice paiera tost a commencement de son estat et ocupacion² de mestre xl d. en la fourme suisdite.

Item que nul mestre du dit artefice cocera ne procurera autrein servant du dit artefice avaunt qil soit departie de bone acorde de son service du mestre ovesqez quel il ad este demurrant a devant, sur peine de vj s. viij d. a paier en la fourme suisdite par le mestre qi ferra a contrarie.

³Item si aucun servant en dit artifice face aucun micherie ou disloyaltee, et ceo soit prove par tesmoignaunce de bonez genz,⁴ le meistre qui lui mettra en aucun overaigne deinz la citee pur le qil soit garnye par les serchours il forferra vj s. viij d. a la chambre et al artifice; et que les serchours de fullers serchent lez draps soyez par genz de mesme lartifice et ne my lez serchours de toundours.³

Ordinaciones alluteriorum.⁵

(fo. 28b). Ceux sount les ordinances faitz en lartifice des cordewaners de la citee Deverwyk par assent de toutz les mestres

1—1. Interlined in a different hand.

2. Short word erased before ocupacion.

3—3. Later hand.

4. Crossed through here “ il forferra vi s. viii d. al oeps suis dite appaiers par le (. . . . soi).” Plus in novo Registro istius libri de eodem, fo. ccixxxv. written at the bottom of the page.

5. The whole folio is crossed through faintly. The craft is unusually large, I have identified from the freeman's list 51 of the 59 masters. The dates of their enrollment are fairly consecutive and include a period of 37 years. 1356, 1358, 1360, 1361, 1362 (4 entries); 1363 (2 entries); 1367 (2 entries); 1368, 1369, 1370 (3 entries); 1371, 1373, 1374, 1375, 1376 (3 entries); 1380 (2 entries); 1381, 1382 (2 entries); 1383, 1384 (4 entries); 1385 (3 entries); 1386, 1387 (4 entries); 1388, 1389 (4 entries); 1390 (2 entries); 1393.

de mesme lartefice, cest assavoir par Johan de Knaresburgh, William de Burton, serchours de mesme lartefice, Robert Foghler, Thomas de Danneby, William de Brygg, Thomas de Skoreby, William de Everyngham, Johan de Skipton, Johan de Hathelsay lesne, Henry de Cotyngwyth, Johan de Burton, Richard de Bynglay, Johan Durant, William de Dyghton, William Brisgrene, Johan de Stokeslay, Thomas de Hemelsay, William de Flasseby, Robert de Bristowe, Robert del Bank, Roger de Fosseton, William de Sutton, Wauter (*sic*) de Westerdall, Thomas de Aldewerk, William de Osmunderlay, Johan de Hathelsay le puisne, Johan de Newton, William de Clyfton, Johan de Brighton, Thomas de Bridlyngton, Johan de Osgodby, Johan de Raskyll, Robert Spanyell, Adam del More, Johan de Hirst, Thomas de Wirkesworth, Johan Skarf, Johan de Bautry, Johan de Thorneton, Thomas de Clyff, Richard de Wartre, Johan de Watton, Richard de Drax, Richard de Crosseland, Thomas de Moreton, William de Berdesay,¹ William Doblyn, Roger Buk, Johan de Sutton, Thomas de Thorneton, Richard de Rykall, Johan de Thorlethorp, William de Seteryngton, Thomas de Eseby, Johan de Wygyngton, Symond de Acom, Johan de Walton, William de Wath, Adam de Northwod, et autres.

²Primerment que nul mestre du dit artefice alowera ne nul autre en son noun procurera nul servant d'autre mestre de mesme lartefice devaunt la fest de Seint Esteven en Nowell apres la houre de non, tauntqez a quele temps toutz les servantz du dit artefice sount de certeine covenante demurez ovesquez lours mesters dauncien usage et custume; et celui qui face a contrarie paiera la forfaiture qest ordeinee en apres et perdra le servant qil ad ensuit procure ou alowe pur mesme lan.

Item est ordeinee et assentu que nul mestre de mesme lartefice alowera nul servant pur plus excessive saler qest contenu en la statut nostre seignour le roy pur servantz et laborers en mesme lartefice.

1. Turnour crossed out, Berdesay substituted.
2. In the left-hand margin sta is written.
3. Opposite lartefice etc., vacat hic postea, fol. lx.

¹Item est ordeinee et assentu en mesme lartifice que chescun mestre du dit artefice a son primer estat de mestre en mesme lartifice paiera al oeps de lour lumer xl d.

Et cely qui serra trove rebell ou fesant au contrarie en aucun des ditz trois pointz suisnomez paiera x s., cest assavoir demy marc a lour pagent du dit artefice et a lour lumer avauntdit et xl d. en la chaumbre de conseil sur le pount de Ouse al oeps de la comunealtes de la citee Deverwyk avauntdite.

Item est ordeine et assentu par toutz les mestres del artifice avauntdite que qeconquez mestre de mesme lartifice qui preigne apprentice paiera pur son apprentice ij s. al oeps del chaundell par le dite artifice trove et maintenu en la graunde esglise Seint Pierre Deverwyk chescun foith que aucun apprentice soit pris en lartifice avauntdite,² sur la peine suisdite a paier en manere suisdite.³

Orfeverers—Goldsmythes.³

(fo. 29). Fait a remembre que la ou debate et travers oretarde furent movez parentre lez artificers orfeverers Deverwyk pur lours serchours destre eluz, la ou ascuns de orfeverers du dite artifice vorrount avoir trois serchours et ascuns deux, et sur ceo trestuz lez ditz artificers des orfeverers viendrent devaunt le maire et lui prierent deide et governaunce, et oultre ceo ils soy agreeerent desteier a sa garde et jugement et a ses compars aldermans et autres prudhommes du conseil del chaumbre; et sur ceo le honurable seignour le maire due bon deliberacon par lez mieultez vaux gentz de la citee Henry Wyman, John de Bolton, Nicholays Blakburn,⁴ Thomas Santon, Robert Howm, William del Alne, Wauter Askam et Thomas del More et Robert de Lokton, viscountz, Johan de Moreton, recordour, William Lambard, Johan Hewyk, Robert Gaunt, William Birkheued, William Ormesheued, Johan Lofthous, Galfridus Sauvage, chaumbrelayns, Henry Rothwelle,

1. Opposite the third ordinance is written first sta, and a little farther down "vac hic causa predicta."

2—2. Later hand.

3. Marginal note, "Iste ordinaciones reformantur tempore Pars. (Par civalli) Craforth majoris (1561).

4. Nicholas Blackburn was Lord Mayor 1412, made a freeman, as Nicholaus de Blakburn de Richemond, senior, in 1396, died in 1432. R. H. Skaife *Guild of Corpus Christi*, p. 16n.

Amond Askham, William del Both et plusours autres, le quint jour de Marce lan nostre seignour le roi Henry quart qorest xij^{me} (1410-11) agarde feust par le dit honour seignour le maire, aldermans, viscountz, et trestouz lez ditz bonez gentz, que desoravaunt y serroient deux serchours du dite artifice, Engleis hommes neez, et nemy plusours ; et sur ceo, mayntenaunt apres le dit agarde et jugement suisditz en la fourme suisdit fait, deux orfeverers, cest assavour Johan Cleveland et William Skyres, furent esluz serchours et furent serementz serchours pur occupier le dite office ; et enoultre ceo feust agarde par lez ditez honour seignour et bonez gentz suisditz que, ou les ditz orfeverers apporterent lours touchez et marche issint que lour darres purroient estre touche ovesqez le pounce come lastatut purport, et sils navoient mi touche ne pounce qils ferroient faire une novell touche et pounce en complisement de justice come le comune ley ent demand.

Et, si ascun meistre en dite artifice vende ou mettra a vente ascun choise dore ou dargent que appent a lour dite arte avaunt qil soit touche ovesqez le commune touch de la dite cite et le pounce de luy, qil le dite choise voiste vendre qil forfaite vj s. viij d., lune moite al use de la communalte de mesme la cite et lautre moite al profite de dite arte—harnoyes dez seintoures, dagares, coleres des gentilez, et autres choisies qil ne purront mie suffrer deporter le dite touche tauntsoulement exceptez—et toutz ceux choisies qil ne purront mie porter la dite touche serront touche ovesqez le pounce de luy a quy mesme le choise appente, sur le peine suisdite appaier en la fourme avaunt dite a chescun temps qascun deux fiste contrarie a ceste ordenaunce, issint que toutz choisiez ¹. . . . dore ou dargente faitez deins le dite cite purront estre conuz pur bones et droiturelx . . . ² autre choisies faitez en autres lieux deins le roialms Dengletere, etc.

(fo. 29b). ³Item que ceaux que sount aliens ou autres estraunges usent fisyk ou surgerie deinez la citee et preignent avaantage pur lours affaires, qils soient contributours a sustener

1. An illegible word.

2. An illegible word.

3. Crossed through, "quia infra, folio lxxiido.," these three ordinances belonging to the Barbers' craft are given in Latin on fo. 90.

et mayntcner lour dite pagyne et lour lumer sur peyne de vj s. viij d. a paier en la fourme suisdite.

Item si ascun soit rebel du dit artifice, pur venir a lour assemble, pur ordeigner necessarie purveaunce pur lour pagyne lumer ou autre ordeignaunce lisible et honest affaire par covenable garnishment, sinon qil est resonable excusacion il paiera une livere de cire a lour lumer.

Item, si ascun mestre preigne ou coille autre servaunt ou apprentice du dit artifice avant qil od servi son dit mestre pur le terme accorde entre eaux, il paiera vj s. viij d. en maner come desuis est ditz.¹

²Item ordeigne est qe chescun homme du dite artifice qui prendra ascun apprentice maundera pur deux hommes de mesme lartifice pur oier leurs covenantz, qe nul fraude ne colour soit fait entre le meistre et son apprentice, sur peyne de vj s. viij d. appaiers en la manere come desuis est dit.

Item ordeigne est qe nul meistre du dit artifice preigne ascun apprentice pur meindre terme mes pur le terme de septz ans, sur peyne de vj s. viij d. appaiers come desuis est dit a chescun fortz qe ascun meistre du dit artifice fait la contrarie et ent soit convict.

Item ordeigne est qe si ascun apprentice face ascun departier en ascun manere ove son meistre devant le fyn de son terme ovesqez lui fait, qe nul meistre lui lowe apres ceo pur meyndre terme sinoun pur les termes quelles sont aderers noun complenez ove son primer meistre, sur peyne de vj s. viij d. appaiers come desuis est dit.

Item ordeigne est qe, si ascun estraunge homme de mesme lartifice vient a la dite citee pur oeverer en mesme lartifice, qe nul meistre du dite artifice lui lowera pur meyndre terme mes pur un an, et auxi son overaigne serra ensorche par les sercheours du dite artifice, et solonc sa overaigne mesme les serchours par bon discretion et avise a lui rewarderent quel lower il prendra; et, si ascun meistre du dite artifice lowe le dit estraunger pur greindre

1. Crossed through, "quia infra, folio lxxiido.," these three ordinances belonging to the Barbers' craft are given in Latin on folio 90.

2. Above these ordinances is written "Respic adhuc de istis articulis in secundo folio sequente." In the left-hand margin, "Adhuc hic des Coupers," is written.

somme ou meyndre mes pur mesme la somme quelle les ditz serchours a lui ont rewarde, qil paiera vj s. viij d. en la manere come desuis est dit.

Ceux sount les ordeignaunces des capmakers Deverwyk.

(fo. 30). En primes que les sercheours de mesme le mestier qui pur le temps serront esluz purront duement entrer les mesons de chescun overant el dit mestier deincez la dite citee et les suburbes dycelle, et le oevre que soit trove faux et nient duement fait prendre et forfaire, et le forfaiture presenter al meir a taunt de foitz come ils le puissent issint trover, saunz destourbance de celui a qui le oevre y est et empêchement des ministres du roya celle partie.

Item que celui ou ceux es queux maynes tiele manere de faux oevre soit trovee chescun foithe soit amercie a iij s., dount ij s. serront levez al oeps de ¹ comunealte de la dite citee et xij d. al oeps del pagyne des capmakers avaunditz. Et a chescun foithe que ascun du dit mestier soit trove rebelle, contrarious, ou ne voet pas soeffrir les serchours suisditz entrer lours mesons pur lour serche faire en manere suisdit, que mesme la peyne soit leve de lui en la fourme avantdite.

Item que nulle du dite artifice desormes prendra ascun apprentice pur meindre terme que pur sept anz, sur peyne de vj s. viij d. apaier en la forme suisdite a taunt ²de² foitz comme ³ascun³ des ditz meistre ent soit convicte.

Item que nulle meistre du dit artifice desormes resceyvera autry servent ou apprentice pur luy servir avaunt qil soit sure et verrayment acertayne del meistre du dite servant ou apprentice a quy ad devaunt servy que les termes de son service ent serront a complez, sur la peyne de iij s. iiiij d. a payers ataunt de foiz comme ascun en soit⁴ convyct en manere suisdite.⁴

Item que nulle meistre de dite artifice desormes ne dorra ascun overaigne destre overee pur lower au ascun homme ou femme que nad este apprentice du dite artifice, sinoun qil meistre ou elle soit fraunchesez; ne que nulle tiel preigne a luy nulle

1. A word crossed out before comunealte.

2—2. Interlined.

3—3. Interlined.

4—4. Now illegible.

apprentice avaunt que yll ou elle soit frauncecez et soit de la libertee del dite citee, sur la peyne proschein suisdite apaier ataunt de foiz comme ent soit convict.

Item que nully de dite artifice desormes sen ale en haukyng ey en la citee ou aillours sur la peyne proschein avaundite; et auxint que les serchours du dite artifice facent lour serchement bien loialment et frauncement comme lour serement devaunt lour meir¹ fait requiert,¹ et si nulle ²homme² ou femme du dite artifice destourbe ou ne voet soeffrer les ditz serchours pur sercher comme appent, qadonquez celly paiera iij s. iiiij d. comme avaunt est dit ataunt de foiz comme ascunz en soit convict.

Item it is ordand in the feste of Penticost the tyme of William Girlington, maire (14³⁸/₄₀) that noon of the said craft shal make no capez of webb garn nother blew ne meld nor noon other colour o payn of forfating of a nobil to the chaumbre.

Item that noon of the said craft make no capez nother of meld woll nor meld garn, nother of thair awne spynnnyng nor bought spon, o payn of forfating of the said payn. And this ordinance is affermed bi Nicholas Blakburn, John of Bolton, Nicholas Uslet, Thomas Ridley, Thomas Kirby, Richard Bucden and Richard Shirwod, aldermen, Robert Yarom, John Rukeby and Thomas Danby xxiiij^{ti}.

Cardmakers.³

(fo. 30b). As honurables seignours et sages meir et aldermans de la citee Deverwyk monstrent si pleiser vous soit les voz simples veisynes de la comunealtee de la citee avaundite Johan Baker, Johan de Burton, William Orgoner, Thomas Junour, William de Bredon, Robert de Houeden, Henry del Chirche, cardmakers, et les autres mestres del artifice des cardmakers de la dite citee, pur comune profit et en relief et eide de lour dite artifice, qest en poynt deperir par malveis gentz qount fuez et se retretz hors de

1—1. Now illegible.

2—2. Interlined.

3. These ordinances are earlier than the preceding ones, the list of freemen is not very helpful here; Johannes de Burton took up his freedom in 1386; Johan Baker, William Orgner and William de Bredon are not mentioned; Thomas Junour was enrolled in 1394, Robert de Houedon three years later, and Henry del Chirche, if I am correct in thinking that Henricus of the Chirche, de Coventre, wydrawner, is the same man, became free of the city in 1368.

la dite citee ovesquez biens et chateux des autres loialx gentz, dount par vostre sage avys et conseil due remedy poet estre mys celle partie pur temps avenir si pleiser vous soit :—cestassavoir que nul tiel estraunge qui soit fuy ¹ou venu¹ des foreins lieux soit mys pur overer en le dit artifice ultre deux jours, saunz ceo qil eit sufficeant recorde pur lui par lettres de south seal autentik de sa conversacion et de sa bone fame, ou qil purra trover sufficeantz plegges a mayneparner pur lui et pur ses faitz, sur peyne de vj s. viij d. appaier a la chaumbre et autres vj s. viij d. al pagyne de lour dit artifice par celui qui serra trove faisaunt a contrarie de ceste ordeignance ; mais nest my lentent de ceste ordeignaunce que bones hommes et loialx, quez veignent a la citee a demurer illeoquez pur overer en le dit artifice et estre enfauchisez en temps avenir, qils soient enpeschez ne constreintz par force de la dite ordeignaunce.

Item celui qui ferra overaigne faux et nient covenable en le dit artifice paiera chescun foith qil ferra tiel defaut xl d. a la dite chaumbre et xl d. a lour dite pagyne, et nientmeyns son dit overaigne serra forfait quaunt foithe que tiel defaut serra trove.

Item que nul mestre du dit artifice preigne apprentice ²ou aucun servaunt en manere ou fourme dapprentice² en mesme lartifice pur meyndre terme que pur terme de sept anuz ensemble, et ceo par endenture, sur peyne de xij s. iiiij d. appaier par owels porcions en manere com desus est dit.

Item, pur ceo que plusours gentz voisount parmy la citee de meson en meson en manere de haukyng ovesquez cardes nient covenablement faitz, en deceipt du poeple, ordeigne est et assentu que nul du dit artifice ne de null autre voise en haukyng ovesquez cardes novelx ne eisnez pur vendre ou achatre parmy la citee, nen estreez nen mesons nen venelles dycelles, sur mesme la peyne avant nomee.

Item ordeigne est et assentu par touz les meistres del artificers de cardmakercraft, cestassavoir William Roston, Edward Cardmaker, Johan Burton, Michel West, Johan Wellom et , que nul meistre ne servant du dite artifice ne nul autre homme en

1—1. Interlined in a different hand.

2—2. Interlined.

lour nomme apportera de Covyntre a Everwyk ascuns cardeleves pur vendre mesmes les cardeleves entre eux qui sont faitz en la dite citee, sur peigne de xl s. appaiers lun moite a la chaumbre du meiraltee sur le pount de Ouse et lautre moite a lour dite artifice, a chescun foitz que ascun du dit artifice ile fait ou fait faire et ent soit counvict qil paiera les ditz xl s. come desuis est dit.

Item ordeigne est que si ascun homme du dit artifice face ascun rescows a ascun serchour de mesme lartifice qi vient pur sercher en mesme lartifice, qil paiera vj s. viij d. en la manere come desuis est dit.

The ordenaunce of the crafte of cardemakers.¹

(fo. 31). In primis that na straunger that ys fled or commyn fra straunge places be set in werk in the cardemaker craft over twa days, bot yf that he hafe sufficesant recorde for hym be letters under sele auctentyke of hys conversacion and of hys gude fame, or ellys that he may fynde sufficient plegges to undertake for hym and for hys dedys, of Payne of vj s. viij d. to be payde to the chambre, and other vj s viij d. to the pageant of thair crafte be hym that sall be funden doyng the contrary of this ordenaunce. Bot yt ys nocht thentent of thys ordenaunce bot that gude men and lele, that commys to this cite to dwell to wyrk in the crafte and be franchest in tyme commyng, be empeched nor constreynt be force of the sayde ordenaunce.

Item that he that sall make any fals werk and uncovenable in the sayd crafte sall pay at ylk a tyme that he makes any slyke defaute xl d. unto the chambre, and xl d. to the pageant; and never the lesse hys forsayd werk sall be forfeit als ofte tymes that slyke defaute be funden.

Item that na maistre of the sayd crafte take any apprentice or any servant in maner or fourme of apprentice¹ in the same crafte for lesse terme than for the terme of sevyn yerys togyder, and that be indenture, of Payne of xiiij s. iiiij d. to be payde be evyn porcions in maner als ys abouen sayd.

1. This is a verbatim translation of the Cardmakers' ordinances, not only of those on the preceding folio 30b but also of two clauses, which follow the Gloves' ordinances on folio 32. The final clauses, however, on folio 32, which are crossed through and now almost illegible, are not given in the translated form. There is no old numeration, parchment 11½ inches by 10¼ is interleaved.

Item for alsmykill that many men gase thurgh the citee fra house to house in maner of haukyng cardes noght conably made, in deceyt of the poeple, tharfor yt ys ordand and assented that nane of the sayd crafte nor of na nother crafte ga in haukyng wyth cardes newe nor alde to sell nor to by thurgh the citee, nor in streytys, nor in houses, nor in lanes, apon the Payne abouen sayd.

Item yt ys ordand and assented be all maisters of the same crafte of ye cardemakers that na maister, na servant of the sayde crafte, nor na nother in thair name bryng fra Coventre to York any cardelifes to sell tham amang thase that are made in the citee of York, opayn of xl s. to paye the ane half to the chaumbre of the mairalte apon Ousebrigg and the other half to thair sayde crafte at ylk a tyme that any of the sayd crafte dose yt or garres do yt and be convicte of yt that he pay the sayd xl s. als ys abouen sayd.

Item yt ys ordand that yf any man of the sayd crafte make any rescowse to any serchour of the same crafte that commys to serche in the same crafte, that he pay vj s. viij d. in maner als ys abouen sayd.

Item that yf any maistre or servant of the sayd crafte coille or procure, or in any maner garres procure any servant of the same crafte oute of hys servyce to dwell or to wyrke wyth a nother maistre, or to ga hys waye oute of this citee, pay xij s. iiiij d., of the whilk vj s. viij d. shall be to profet of the communalte, and vj s. viij d. to the oyse of the crafte als often tymes als he ys convicte tharof.

Item yf any servant of the same crafte that hase bene or shall be apprentice of the sayd crafte wyth in this cite take apon hym to ministre, to occupy, and to wyrk in maner of maister of the crafte, that he pay vj s. viij d. to the communalte of the sayd citee and to thair sayd crafte be evyn porcions.

Tannours, Gaunters, Parchemyners.¹

(fo. 32). Ceaux sount les ordeignances et constitucions novelment faitz en lartificees des tannours gaunters et parchemyners Deverwyk par assent de touz les meistres des artificees

I. These ordinances are crossed through in the MS., except the last paragraph.

avaunditz, cest assavoir Robert Palee, Thomas de Ottoley, Johan White, Robert de Aldeburgh, Robert de Bedlyngton, William Whallesgrave, Thomas Wardall, Johan Rilly, Johan Houeden, Thomas Hutton, William Poklyngton, Anneys de Kepewyk, Johan de Neuton, William Hebbe, Johan de Whetelay, gaunters; Thomas Whenby, Johan Catryk, Johan Wylyngham, Isabell de Morland, parchemyners; Johan de Cotyngham, Piers del Leven, Thomas Houeden, Robertus de Disford, Johan de Benton, Thomas de Benton, John Underwodd, Robert de Ruddestane, Johan Gunays, Robert de Sutton, Thomas de Sutton, Thomas de Tollerton, tannours.

Pur ceo que les ditz artificers comunement atchalent touz les peaux laynuz queux les bouchers en yeste citee ount a vendre come les vendours et atchateurs purront accordre, les quelles bouchers fount escorcher les ditz peaux noun duement en ceo qils ne lessont les orailles estre sur les chiefs des barbitz et autres parcelles de ycelle, en autre manere que nest usee en ascune citee ou ascun autre lieu parmy la roialme, a graunde reprove des ditz artificers et damage al comune people et auxint graunde esclaundre ent est fait parmy la pays des barbitz emblez; et quant ensorche divers foitz est fait parmy touz les ditz artificers pur avoir vewe de lours ditz peaux et a cause que les orailles et autres signes sont coupez les ditz artificers sont mys a trop reprove et ceo tressovent chescun aun; paront ordeigne est que chescuny des ditz artificers que desormes atchate ascun peaux laynuz as ditz bouchers, sinoun qils eient lours orailles chiefs et leyns a ycelles entierement afferaantz, qil paia pur chescun forfaitour dont est attenz *ijj s. iiiij d.* al chaumbre du meiraltee et autres *ijj s. iiiij d.* al sustentacion du lumer de Corpore Christi del artifice de celui en quy default serra trovez.

Memorandum quod die Martis, videlicet primo die Decembris, venerunt coram nobis in camera Robertus Pale, Thomas Ottelay et alii artificii predicti plurimi et supplicaverunt quod dicte ordinaciones adnullentur, et dederunt camere *vj s. viij d.*

¹Item que desormes si ascun mestre oue servant du dit artifice coille oue procure oue en ascun manere face procurer

1. This ordinance which follows the Glovers' ordinance without any headline belongs to the Cardmakers' craft and is translated on page 166.

ascun servaunt de mesme lartifice hors de son service a demurer et overer ovesqez un autre mestre, oue daler sa vois hors del dit cite, paiera xijj s. iiij d., dount vj s. viij d. al oeps del comunealtee et vj s. viij d. al oeps de lour dit artefice a tant foitz come il ent soit conviecte.

Item que si aucun servant de mesme lartifice, qestoit ou serra apprentice du dit artifice deins la dite mesme cite, soy presume a ministrer occupier et overer en maner de mestre du dit artifice, il paiera vj s. viij d. al communalte de mesme la cite et a lour dit artifice par ovell porcions.¹

²Item que desormes si ascun servant estraunge de dit artifice que nestoit pas apprentice deins la dite cite desira par occupier et overer en maner de servant del dit artifice, paiera xx s., douent x s. al commonalte avantdit et x s. a lour dit artifice.

Item que si aucun mestre au dit artifice de mesme la cite
receive ou coille plus seulement quatre al greindre

Bouchers

(fo. 32b). Ceux sount les ordeignances et constitucions novelmentes en lartifice des bouchers de la citee Deverwyk par assent de touz les mestres del artifice avantdit cest assavoir Johan de Cawod³

En primes que nully du dit artifice desormes ne tuera
ascunes maneres des bestes nuytaundre en les^t Shamelis mais
tuttis en jours naturelles ; et que nully du dit artifice ne tuera ne
mettear ascune chare al vendage saunz survieu des ditz sercheours
du dit artifice ou autres gentz de mesme lartifice a ceo destre
assignez ; et celluy qui face la contrarie de ceste ordeignance qil
paiera vj s. viij d., lune moite a la chaumbre de conseil al oeps
de la comunialtee et lautre moite al oeps de lour dit artifice.

Item que, si aucun du dit artifice qui desormes preigne
apprentice pur apprendre mesme lartifice pur meyndre terme que

1. This ordinance belongs to the Cardmakers' craft and is translated on page 81.

2-2. The whole of this ordinance, the last few lines are illegible, is crossed through.

3. A space is left after John de Cawood.

4-4. Written over part of an erasure

pur vij annz¹ ensemble par endenture,¹ et ceo poet estre conu et approve par les ditz serchours ou ascun autre de mesme lartifice, qil encourge la peyne susdite appaier en la manere come desuis est dit.

Ordinaciones artificiorum Ebor'. Tapitarii.²

(fo. 33). Philippus de Escryk, Johannes de Welton, Henricus Chaloner, Johannes de Coppegrave, Nicholaus Chaloner, Willelmus Maltster, Johannes de Wetherby, Robertus de Bagby, Adam de Wighall, Johannes Palmer, Thomas Baker, Willelmus Glover, Thomas de Copgrave, Johannes de Cothum, Willelmus del Hegh, Robertus de Heselyngton, Johannes de Kexby, Thomas de Escryk, Ricardus de Wartre, Johannes de Kayton, Adam de Cawod, Henricus de Snayth, Rogerus de Escryk, Thomas de Wetherby, Johannes de Escryk, Stephanus Knyght, Willelmus de Wartre, Willelmus de Boulton, Willelmus de Whitgift, Johannes de Stodelay, Robertus Abel, Petrus Laxman, Johannes de Seleby.

Primo vero ordinatum est et concordatum per communem consensum omnium predictorum ac aliorum magistrorum artificii tapitariorum Ebor', tam pro communi utilitate tocius populi quam gentis artificii predicti videlicet : quod nullus artificii predicti

1—1. Interlined in a different hand.

² The names of 57 members of this Gild are given, twelve of whom I have been unable to identify in the Freemen's Roll. The earliest member Phillipus de Escryk chaloner, was enrolled in 1349, the lat^{est} Thomas de Wetherby in 1401. There are 33 names entered before the first ordinance, but the dates of enrollment are far from being consecutive, 1349, 1361, 1363, 1365, 1366, 1374, 1375, 1376, 1378, 1379, 1401. To these are added in the margin the following names. I have inserted the date of enrollment. Thomas de Appelton (1374); Hugo de Hamerton (1380); Hugo del Clay (1363), this name is crossed through; Willelmus de Ellerker (1392); there is also among the freemen a William de Ellerker coverlytwever (1379); Thomas del Styke if a mistake for Syke (1384); Johannes de Hesalyngton (?); Thomas del Syke (1390); Ricardus de North (1389); Ricardus de Seton (1385); Thomas de Whitgift (1388); Johannes Houk (1380); Willelmus de Fritheby (1389); Johannes de Wheldryk (1387); Johannes de Burgh (1385); Johannes de Cattall (1393); Johannes de Staynlay (1389); Johannes Lambe (1379); Thomas de Neuton (1388); Rogerus Lomyng (?); Ricardus de Shirburn (1390); Johannes Dixsee (1390); Johannes Acastre (1379); William de Bredlyngton (1389); Robertus de W . . ply . . (illegible).

There is another marginal note above the list of names, at the left-hand corner, "Reformantur tempore Christoferi Harbert, maioris (157 $\frac{1}{2}$)," is written.

operabitur in eodem artificio nisi dum lux diei sibi ad operandum rationabiliter sufficere poterit cum instrumento dicti artificii vocato *shotil*, sub pena decem solidorum solvendorum quando et tocens aliquis contra dictam ordinacionem deliquerit, duas partes communitati Ebor' et terciam partem scrutatoribus artificii predicti ad opus ejusdem artificii.

Item quod nullus magister dicti artificii capiat aliquem apprenticium pro minori termino quam pro septem annis simul; et quod nullus magister vendat vel alienet apprenticium suum infra dictum terminum alicui homini alterius artis quam tapitariorum, nisi magister ille prius notum illud faciat et recordum habeat quod apprenticius ille infidelis sit et quod bene noluerit gubernari, et quod magister illius apprenticii tempore vendicionis vel alienacionis ipsius faciat ipsum abjurare artem tapitariorum et securitatem faciat et inveniat quod nunquam utetur arte illa infra civitatem Ebor', sub pena xxx s., quorum due partes camere et tercia pars artificio erunt applicande per magistrum quemlibet qui et quociens hujus constitutionis contrarium fecerit et super hoc convincatur; et quod nullus dicti artificii coliet apprenticium alterius, utrum sit plene etatis vel infra etatem, nisi prius concordet cum magistro illius apprenticii, sub pena consimili modo premisso applicanda.

Item quod nullus magister artificii predicti, uxor sua aut serviens suus, vadat publice vel occulte cum mercatoribus ementibus coverleta seu tapeta per civitatem, sed ut ipsi emptores eant et libere emere valeant pro libito voluntatis sue ubicunque voluerint, sine impedimento aut procuracione alicujus artificii predicti in prejudicium alterius, sub pena sex solidorum et octo denariorum duas partes dicte communitati solvendas et scrutatoribus terciam partem.

Item quod de omnibus pannis tam coverletis quam tapetis forisfactis, quod communitas civitatis Ebor' habeat duas partes dictorum pannorum forisfactorum et scrutatores dicti artificii habeant terciam partem eorumdem pro labore suo ad usum suum proprium.

Item quatuor magistri artificii predicti electi sunt et jurati coram maiore: videlicet, Johannes del¹ Johannes

1. Johannes del, surname erased.

Heslyngton, Willelmus Flixbir'. . . et Thomas del Syke, Johannes Dalton ad scrutandum diligenter dictum artificium cum scrutatoribus dicti artificii qui pro tempore fuerint; et, si quem magistrum invenerint non scientem nec doctum sufficienter ad operandum ut magister in artificio predicto et opus illius non approbaverint dicti jurati et scrutatores, (*fo. 33b*) premunient eum competenter quod emendet opus, vel, si nesciat, adiscet ad operandum competenter in artificio predicto; et, si noluerit super premunitione predicta hoc facere, quod instrumentum suum vocatum *lome* ammoveant et illud ut forisfactum camere maioris presentent, et duas partes inde provenientes camere et terciam partem ut supra deliberabunt.

¹Item en oultre les ditz suppliantz verroient par counge de lour dit seignour le mair qe desormes nul meistre du dit artifice mettera ascune estraunge homme al overaigne qest ordeignement venu au dite citee, avant qil soit examine par les serchseour qe pur le temps serrount du dit artifice la quelle il sciet, et soit sufficeant en lour dit overaigne ou noun, sur peyne de forfaiture de *vij s. viij d.* al chaumbre du mairaltee suisdite et *iij s. iiiij d.* au dit lumer; et en oultre qe ycelluy mestre de mesme lartifice a qi ascun estraunge home vagaraunt viegne au dite citee come desuis est dit pur servir, qe apres qil soit examine et soit trove par les examynours come desuis est dist qil est sufficeaunt et able pur servir, qe le dit mestre qe primerment a luy enparla luy eit pur salarye competent devaunt touz autres de mesme lartifice.

Pynnercraft.

En primes ordeigne est et assentu que nul mestre de artifice de pynnercraft desormes resceyve ne teigne nul homme estraunge du dit artifice pur overer ovesqez luy, sinoun qil soit mys al dit artifice pur servir en manere dapprentice come affiert dauncien usage et custume, et sicome est use en la citee de Loundres des vagaraantz et vacabundes et en autres citees du roialme, sur peyne de forfaiture de *xl d.* a la chaumbre de conseil et *xl d.* a la sustenance de lour pagyne del artifice avantdit.

1. In left-hand margin: Addicio ad istas constituciones habetur in vi^{to} folio sequenti.

Item si nul mestre ou servant du dit artifice face overaigne appurtenaunt al dit artifice sinoun quil soit par cler lumer de jour, qil encourge la peyne avauntdit; ¹ et que, sur mesme la peine pur estre paie en fourme susdite, face aucun appurtenaunt al dit artifice en Samady ne en veiles dautres festes apres que lez vespers soient sonez tanqez a le prochein jour ferial ensuant¹

Item que desormes chescun mestre et servant du dit artifice ferrount tut lour overaigne del longure solonc lassise des certeinz ensamples quels lours serront ballez par les sercheours du dit artifice, et celluy qui ferra au contrarie et de ceo soit atteint encourgera la peine suisdite et ataunt foitz qil serra trove coupable celle partie. ²Et en temps de Piers Bukcy, mair, le xxij jour d'Octobre lan de grace mccccxxvj,^{me}. adjouste est a ceste ordenance que null de lartifice suisdite preigne nulle maner de alien ne d'autre nacion pur overer en dite artifice, sur peine de xx s. a la chambre et autres xx s. a lartifice suisdite appaiers par le meistre qui lui mettera en overaigne a chescun foite que ceste serra faite.³

Item que nul mestre du dit artifice tiegne apprentice pur luy servir pur meyndre terme que pur vj aunz au meynes, et celluy qui ferra a contrarie encourge la peine³ de di. mark³ suisdite; et auxint que chescun apprentice, le primer jour qil soit overaunt en le dit artifice paiera vj d. a la sustinaunce de lour chaundel, com ad este use puisqez la graunde pestilence que cheia en lan de grace mil cccxlxi,^{me} sur la peine suisdite. ⁴Et que null meistre preigne ne teigne plusours apprentices forsquez deux emsemble, sur peyn de xijj s. iiiij d., lune moite a la chambre et lautre al artifice suisdite.⁴

⁵Fait a remembrer que le vj^{me} jour de Septembre lan notre seignour le roy, etc.. ix^{me} viendrent devant le meir, Richerd Badby, William Scotard, Johanes de Cave, William del Brigg, Thomas Clerk, Johan Skypwith le puisne, William de Burton, Thomas Middilton, Johan del Brigg, William Drax, Johanes Multon, Johanes Kirkby, Johan Sos . . ge, Adam Lutton, Johanes Skypwith leisne, Johan Potell, Johan Stele, praerent que si

1—1, 2—2. Interlined, but in the same hand.

3—3, 4—4. Interlined in the same hand.

5. Final paragraph, very indistinct and in another hand.

desormes ascune mestre du dit artifice ne se vorroit confourmer destre justifie par les sersours du dit artifice es choses appurtenautz au dit artifice, ou les rebeller, ou countre esteier lour ordeignance, que celly qui ensy est endefaut paiera xij s. iiiij d. en la fourme suisdite.¹

*Sellarii.*²

(fo. 34). Sachant touz ceaux qui cest ordinaunce verrount ou orrount :—Johan de Cotyngham, Deverwyk, sellour, Adam del Grene, Thomas de Horneby, Richard Neleman, Johan de Farndall, Johan de Kelfeld, Johan de Wardall, Johan Frankyssh, Nichol Everwake, Robert de Merston, William de Semere, William de Goldeburgh, William de Esedyk, William de Stillyngflete, Johan de Bolton, Robert Spencer, Johan Tyst (sic),³ Thomas Taverner, Robert de Gysburn, Thomas de Bedall, William Lyons, Matheu fitz William, Johan Beke, Johan de Strensall, Walterus Fraunceys, William de Buttercrambe, Johan de Richmund, et Johan de London, Johan de Bulmere, Dyonis de Westerdall, Edmondus de Barneburgh, Johannes Chapman, Willelmus de Gouthorp, Willelmus de Stilyngflete, junior,⁴ mestres del artifice des sellours de la citee Deverwyk saluz en Dieu. Sachuz vostre universitee qils sount assentuz et accordez a tenir et garder entre eaux ferment et estable les articles et ordinaunces southescriptz, en la fourme et manere qenseuyt. Primerment, si nul debat de chose tochaunt lour artifice y soit entre ascun del artifice avauntdit, celui qui se sentera grevee ou molestea monstera sa grevants as mesters du dit artifice, et iles ordeigneront dument redresse solonc ceo que les semblera mieult de bone foi et reson; et celui quiserra trove rebel ou a contrary celle partie paiera as sersours et governours du dit artifice "pur supporteller la pagyne de Corpore Christi"⁵ x.s., et v.s. al commune chaumbre du meir et communaltee de la citee Deverwyk. Et

1. Final paragraph, very indistinct and in another hand.

2. A marginal note is placed in the top left-hand corner: *Iste ordinaciones reformantur tempori Christopheri Herbart, maior (1573).*

3. I have not been able to identify Johan Tyst, but a Johan Tyse, saderel, became a freeman in 1368.

4. The last six names are written in a later hand, the latest enrollment is 1394.

5—5. Interlined.

chescun de la dit art qui soit rebel, et ne veuldra estre governe par les serchours et sept prudhommes de mesme lart esluz et jurez a eux en touz choses appartenauz a lour art, il forfaitera xl s. apaiers en manere avaundite; et que nulle meistre mette apprentice dacun autre en oevre de dite arte sanz acquittance de son maistre, sur pein de xx s. appaiers en manere suisdite.

Item est assentuz entre les gentz du dit artifice que nul servant de sadlcraft, de quelle condicione qil soit, ne ferra ascune overaigne appurtenant a mesme lart jour ne nyut forsquez al oeps son mestre a qi il siert, ne novera ascune manere doveraigne forsquez en la shop ou en la meson son dit mestre; et, si ascun servant autrement face, son mestre a qi il sert a chescun foithe que poet estre provee de lui qil ad deliveree louveraigne aillours si noun dedeinz sa meson paiera x s. as sersours et governours du dit artifice et x s. a la commune chaumbre susdite; ¹et que null de la dite art monstre ou pende overtamente en fenestres ou sur lez rakkes aucun chose appartenant a lour arte pur estre vendu en lez Dymenches ou en festes principalx, vigils ou double in lan (*sic*), forsquez en le temps de foirs de la cite, sur pein de vj s. viij d. apaiers en manere suisdite.¹

Item est ordeigne entre les gentz du dit art que nul mestre de mesme lart deshormes ne prendra ascun apprentice forsquez un taunsoulment ensemble, et ceo pur terme de sept aunz, si noun qil devie deintz la dit terme; et le mestre qi face a contrarie de cest ordinaunce paiera xl s. as ditz sersours et governours et a la chaumbre par owels porcions. ²Et, nient obstante le dite ordenance, ordeine est et assentu par toutz lez mestre du dite artifice, le xx jour de Decembre lane nostre seignour le roy Henry sisime puis le conquest xxxvij^{taame} (1459), que bien list au chescun mestre de mesme larte apreindre une autre apprentice au fine de iiiij anne puis lentre de son primer apprentice.²

Item chescun mestre paiera xij d. pur chescun son apprentice qil prendra a sustentacion de la pagyne de lour art et xij d. a la chaumbre de la citee; et chescun qi leve shopps in la cite tauntquez mestre, et ne fuist apprentice deintz la dite citee de sadlcraft

^{1—1.} Interlined.

^{2—2.} Opposite in left-hand margin is written: Cancellatur xxij die Januarii tempore Johannis Kent maioris (1466).

palera al commencement de sa levee xiij s. apaiier en manere suisdite; et celui qad este apprentice en le dit artifice deinz la dite citee paiera devant qil eit¹ shoppe xl d., apaiers en manere suisdite; et que nulle desormes occupie en le dit artifice tanqeze mestre devant qil soit approve pur suffisant et able par sersours de mesme lartifice pur ²bon service a le roy et son poeple loialment; et que null de le dit artifice overa a penyworth of werk for a peny devant qil soit prove pur able par les serchours (*fo. 34b*), ³yssynt que chescun soit allowe pur un penyworth of werk for a peny sicome il est digne solonc le juge-
ment de lez serchours et sept hommes.⁴

Item que nul mestre ne servant del dit art overa chose qui appartient al dit artifice de nuyt, fors soulement en presence du roi dedeinz la verge, ou temps de guere vers les parties de north, ou autrement qui chose quest avant erre ou atchatee et lachatour demoert pur celle cause en la citee, ⁴sur peyne de xx s. a paier en la fourme suisdite⁴ Et a cestez ordinances et articles avaunditz bien et loialment tenir meyntener et garder pur touz jours en touz poyntz, com desus est dit, touz les avaunditz mestres et artificers sount obligiez et serrementez fialement ensemble par lours foies. En tesmoignage des quelles choses ils ount mys lours sealx. Escript a Everwyk le vyntisme jour d'Octobre, lan de grace mil trescentz quater vyntz septisme et du regne notre seignour le roi Richard secounde puis le conquest d'Engleterre unszyme.

⁵Et est ordeine que si aucun servant de sadlercraft preignee et overe vj selles tauntsoulement, ou aillours par une semaigne, et ne fuist apprentice en ceste cite, paiera a lour pagin et la chambre ovelment xij d.; et si face aucun overaigne oultre que vj selles contenoit il paiera en fourme suisdite iij s.⁵

Item le x^{me} jour de May lan du regne notre seignour le roi Richard secound puis le conquest d'Engleterre xxj^{er} (1398) viendrount devant le meir et bones gentz de la citee Deverwyk en la chaumbre sur le pount de Ouse les mestres du dit artifice

1. This word is doubtful.

2. Illegible word.

3—3. Interlined in a later hand.

4—4. Interlined.

5—5. Interlined.

des sellours de mesme la citee,—cestassavoir :—Johan de Cotyngham, Adam de Grene, Thomas de Horneby, Johan de Kelfeld, Johan de Wardall, Johan Frankyssh, Nichol Everwake, Robert de Merston, William Semere, William Esedyk, William de Stillyngflete, Robert Spencer, Thomas Taverner,¹ Thomas de Bedall, William Lyons, Johan de Strengsall, Johan de Richemund, Johan de Bulmere, Dionis de Westerdall, Edmond de Barneburgh, Johan Chapman, William de Gouthop, William de Stillyngflete junior,—et priount touz dun assent que, quant al article en lour primer ordeignance ou la moyte des touz les forfaitous soient ordeinez destre paiez al overaigne de Seint Pier Deverwyk, que celle article soit tout oltrement repelle et tenuz pur nulle. Et que desormes la moyte de touz ditz forfaitous de lour artifice et ordeignance, come desuis est dit, soient paiez as serchours et governours de lour dit artifice pur suppaweller lour pagyne de Corpore Christi et en autres busoignes dycelles ou lour mieltz semblera; et quant as touz autres articles en lour primer ordeignance ils priount qils soient fiermentz tenuz et gardez en touz poyntz, ajoutantz a ceo que si aucun meistre de lour dit artifice soit rebelle ou disobeiaunt as lours serchours et governours quant ils sount requis par eaux pur estre presentz es honestres maters et lisibles en amendment de lour artifice, et ne voelt venir, et nule cause dexcusacion resonable purrai monstrer, qil paiera iiiij d. chescun foith, la moyte a la chaumbre et lautre moyte as serchours du dit artifice.

Et ordeine est et assentu par touz les artificers del dit artifice que leurs sersours soient annuelment esluz in le fest de Conversion de Seint Paule l'apostle pur lan ensuant; et que null de dite art howse ne face howser aucun sadeltrees in lether saunz borders de ferre, sur peyn de forfaiture de eux et de vj s. viij d. apaiers en manere susdite a tant de foiz comme contrary dicelle serra fait.

¹(*fo. 35*). For somuche as Miles Grenebank, John Driffield and Thomas Papede, sadillers, serchiours of the same craft

1. Opposite the list of names on the right-hand side is written: "Item that none of the said craft make any steropp lethers or reens of bridills or eny counter singils of any lether that is barked upon payn of ferfating thereof, nor none other harnese of barked lether but that is benavle opayn of ferfating of al the hernes that is fun fautee."

This folio is interleaved, has no old numeration, the word reformantur is written at the top, there is nothing on the back, size 6½ by 7½ inches.

within the cite of York in the name and for all the hole craft of saddillers of the saide cite, cam tofore William Holbek, than beyng mair of the cite of York, in to the counsel chamber of the same cite the xxth day of Octobir in the yere of oure Lord God mcccclxxth and ther and than desired instantly of the same mair that certeyne ordynances touching ther said craft wher of the fourme felowith, wheroft they were fully agreyd emonges thaime selfes, myght be registred, therfore the saide mair hath specially commaunded that it be so registered and it to be keppid and observed in tyme commyng by thaime of the same craft within the said cite under such peyn as is byneth assigned in that partie. To the which ordynance ben agreyd all those personez of the same craft whose names ensuye :—

Miles Grenebank, John Driffeld, Thomas Papede, Walter Graystok, Thomas Horbury, William Hawardyn, Thomas Topshawe, John Burgh, Roger Breer, Walter Gray, Henry Karter, John Papedy, Thomas Gilson, John Collyn, John Dowe, Thomas Milner, Robert Saxton.

First yt ys ordeined that no saddiller within the saide cite shall sett no seyt apon ony saddell of sheepe leddir but yf be curryed by the couourour handes opon payne of vj s. viij d. to be paied unto the chaumbre and craft.

Item that no saddiller of the saide cite sett no sege apon any saddill but he naile it behynde, uppon peyn of forfeitynge of iij s. iiiij d. to the commons of this cite and to the said craft evenly to be devyded with oute eny pardone in that behalf.

Item that noo saddiller within the saide cite set no seyte but of newe cannes or lewent, apon the same peyn and forfeit of iij s. iiiij d. to be payed in fourme above said.

Item that it shall be frome hensfurth levefull to every maister of the saide craft within the saide cite to make stirrop lethyr of blak barked lethir, ony ordynance within the same craft tofore tyme made to the contrarye not gaynstonding.

¹Item that there shall no saddiller from henceforth make any sadelles of trees that er calde stokke trees or Scottes trees,

1. The last item is written on a small piece of parchment 7½ by 2½ inches, interleaved, headed "Sed no Scoche tres yne thowder ordenances." There is no old numeration, new 35a. There is no folio 35b.

or trees that be made all of a hale peice, nor noo suche trees covere nor panell with newe stufle, o payne of leising of vj s. viij d. to the chaumbre and to the craft by even porcions, etc. Ande where afore this emonges other ordynance it was ordeigned ande establisshed that nai man of this same craft sholde hing furth of rakkes ne nan other thing eny thing pertenyng to ther craft in the festes double¹ ne opyn non wyndowes¹ uppon payn vj s. viij d. *equaliter camere et arti*, ande for it was not certain to the gude men of the craft the festes doble, therfore aswele by the assent of William Wellys, than beyng maire, as consent of of (*sic*) the gudemen of the said craft that the said payn shall ryn to all the fest vigill.

Foundours.²

(fo. 37). Ceux sont les ordeignances faitz et assentuz a garder et tenir en la artifice de foundourcraft en la citee Deverwyk, par avys et assent de Giles Bonoyne, Thomas Soureby, Johan Gervaux, Henry de Aughton et Johan Marishall adounques meisters du dit artifice, par conge et licence del meir, viscountz et aldre-mans en dite citee, pur amendement du dite artifice et profit du commune people.

En primes ordeigne est et assentuz que nul des ditz meistres enfourmera nully en la dite artifice forsquez soulement lours femmes ou lours apprentz, sur la peyne de demy marcz appaier a le chaumbre de conseil de la citee, ceste assavoir xl d. al oeps de la communealte et xl d. al oeps del artifice avantdite.

Item que nul du dit artifice overa par lumer del chaundel, mais soulement tanquez le lumer de jour lui purra resonablement suffier a overer, forsquez en le temps de smeltyng de lourmetall; et que nul overa plus longement le jour de Samady mes tanquez vespers soient sonez, et en les veile de double feste tanquez none soit sonne, sur peine avantdite.

Item que nul du dite artifice ferra stiropes ne esporons mais de laton pliable que ne voillent debriser par freletee de metal, ne chaundelers soundres mais de bon laton et entierement formes, sur mesme le peyne.

1—1. Interlined.

2. Written in top right-hand corner is: *Reformantur iste ordinaciones tempore Ro(berti) Maskewe maiceris (1574).* Probable date 1398.

Item que nul du dit artifice avera appreniez meyns que a terme de vij aunz, sur le peyne de xx s. appaier x s. a le chaumbre suisdite et x s. a le dite artifice.

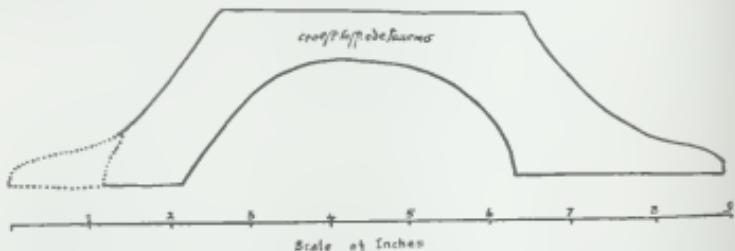
Item que nul homme du dit artifice ne melte ascun metal, de nule manere de nature, a ascun autre homme, mes un meister a un autre qad meson de mesme pur meltyng, sur peyne de le dite some.

Item si ascun homme du dite artifice soit conventu ou trove feisaunt disloialte a le valu de xiiij d. ou plus, qadounques, ceo prove, ne plus longement occupera en la dite artifice mes tut oultrement serra hors mys de la dite artifice, sur le peyne de xx s.

Item que nul dilivera ascun overaigne pur overer hors le fraunchise qest appartenant a le dite artifice, sur la peyne de forfeiture de la dite some a taut foitz qil soit ent atteint.

Item que, sascun de la dite artifice viendra a dite citee pur user ou overer en mesme la artifice, qil serra prove par les mestres du dite artifice la quelle il soit able ou nemy; et, sil soit able, qil overa par semaignes . . . ove touz les mestres, et nemy contynuelment ove un, sur le peyne avantdite.¹

Item ordeigne est que nul ferra ascuns lavers sinoun par un assise des ditz mestres a lui dilivere, sur la peyne de xx s. appaiere come devant est dit.



This sketch is on a piece of parchment 10½ by 4 inches, interleaved, no old numeration, new, 36, no folio 36b.

Ordinances des Tailliours.²

(fo. 37b). Ceux sount les ordinances faitz par assent et avis des mestres tailliours south escriptz et de tut lartifice au

1. The two first paragraphs are clear, the rest now almost illegible..

2. This is the most numerous gild, 128 members about 100 of whom are enrolled in the freemen's list, the earliest date being 1349, the latest 1384.

temps William de Selby, meir, lan du regne le roi Richard seconde
disme (1386) a comensement des quater sercheours esluz pur
mesme lan et touz les autres mestres ensuantz

Johan de Lynby, Robert de Fulford, William de Ripon,
Johan Warde, William de Kepewyth, Thomas Tighler, William
de Anderby, Johan de Hesham, Thomas de Hornby, Estheven
de Bukeston, William de Wortelay, Thomas de Chestre, Richard
de Kereby, Adam de Carleton, Petrus de Barneburgh, Thomas
Bland, Johannes de Wighton, Johannes de Chestre, Thomas
Frere, Johannes de Sotheray, Stephanus de Coksall, Johannes de
Bolton, Willelmus de Cousken, Johannes de Bynglay, Robertus
de Bedlyngton, Hugo Catoure, Simon Vavasour, Hugo de
Gyselai, Johannes de Watton, Galfridus de Acklom, Willelmus
de Barton, Ricardus de Middelton, Walterus de Mortham, Adam
de Corneburgh, Ricardus Fewe, Johannes de Houedoun,
Rogerus de Qwattoun, Johannes de Suttoun, Robertus White,
Johannes de Tykhill, Ricardus de Lancastre, Robertus de Borow,
Walterus de Borow.

Petrus Broune, Ricardus de Emlay, Willelmus Norrays,
Johannes de Whitfeld, Alanus Frere, Thomas de Keleth, Johannes
de Berghby, Willelmus de Hesill, Gilbertus de Twys, Patricius
de Wistow, Thomas de Emlay, Andreas de Neusom, Thomas de
Morland, Johannes Leche, Hugo de Conyngesby, Willelmus
Madok, Johannes de Draycotes, Johannes Knape, Johannes de
Paston, Willelmus de Pikall, Robertus Waxand, Thomas de
Knottynglay, Rogerus de Shirburn, Willelmus de Brawby,
Willelmus de Neuland, Robertus de Pikeryng, Henricus de
Colburn, Johannes Austyn, Willelmus de Gysburn, Willelmus de
Tunstall, Ricardus Haulay, Johannes de Barton, Johannes de
Grymeston, Johannes de Coddesworth, Ricardus de Percyvall,
Thomas de Hamstoun, Alanus de Croft, Johannes de Flete,
Robertus de Holm, Johannes Parvyng, Simon de Watton,
Robertus Kyng, Silvester de Stafford.

Willelmus de Horneby, Henricus de Blaktoft, Johannes
Grenegare, Henricus de Botilstan, Rogerus de Shalford, Johannes
de Somerby, Thomas de Wenteslawe, Willelmus May, Thomas
Fiharberd, Johannes de Cotyngham, Willelmus de Bilton,
Willelmus de Gunby, Willelmus de Cotes, Rogerus de Middelton,

Johannes de Bollessore, Willelmus de Coupeland, Ricardus de Coupeland, Johannes de Saxton, Johannes de Eyleswyk, Willelmus de Lekyngfeld, Johannes Smaues, Robertus de Wiggeslay, Walterus de Cawode, Willelmus Kyng, Willelmus de Thornton, Johannes Bulnays, Willelmus de Coverham, Thomas de Collom, Petrus Wright, Adam de Prischorow, Radulphus de Clifton, Johannes Dusebury, Willelmus Bullyng, Willelmus Patfyn, Johannes de Hothwayt, Willelmus de Bilton senior, Willelmus Travers (*fo.* 38) Willelmus de Colwyth, Robertus Cryspyn, Edmundus de Hesham, Henricus Dubber et Johannes de Rednesse.

Ceaux sount les ordinanz faitz al honour de Dieu et pur commune profit des gentz del art des taillours avauntnomez et du poeple de la citee avaunddite.

¹Primerment ordeigne est et estable parentre les mestres taillours de la citee avaunddite, que chescun an soient esluz le jour de Seint Jake lapostle quatre bones hommes et loialx de la dite arte pur sercher survere et examiner la dite arte, et les defautes trovez entre les gentz dy celle presentir au meir de la dite citee, et par bon avys de lui et des ditz quatre sercheours les ditz defautz dument punir et amendre solunc la quantite du trespass; et que les ditz quatre sercheours soient esluz par les mestres de la dite arte que a ceo serront garniez et assignez, issint que si nul mestre taillour a ceo garnie soi retreit et ne venit point (si noun qil se poet resonablement excuser ou eit conge de les quatre hommes ²sercheours avauntnomez ou de ascun de eaux,) il paiera une livere de cire a les avaundditz quatre hommes sercheours. Et, si ascun homme de mesme lartifice soyt garni par ses sercheours pur venir pur ascun point que touche la governance de la dite artifice et ne vient point mes se absente et soy retreit, qil paie vj d. ou une liver de cere a les sercheours a chescun foitz qil trespassse en este poynt sil ne soyt qil eit resonable cause pur estre resonablement excuse.³

Item les ditz quatre hommes sercheours coilleront chescun an parmy la citee lafferant de chescun homme de la dite arte

1. In the left-hand margin is written "quod veniat quando premunitur sub pena."

2. In the left-hand margin *Id. q.* is written.

3. A few words erased here.

qappurtient¹ a lour pagyn de Corpore Christi, et ferront toutes les costages et despenses pur sustener et mayntener la dite pagyn, et ent acompt rendront chescun an la tierce Dimaigne prochein apres la dite fest de Corpore Christi saunz plus delay, sur peyne de x s. apaier a les quatre hommes sercheours avauntiditz lun moite et lautre moite a la chaumbre de conseil sur le pount de Use en Everwyk.

Item ordeigne est que nul mestre taillour ne procure ne coille autri servant, ne lui alowe pur lui servir, avaunt qil soit departi de son mestre et qil eit servi pleynement le terme pur quel il fist covenant a servir son mestre avauntidit; ne que nul mestre taillour ne leve tables pur haunter et user la dite arte avaunt qil eit paie vj s. viij d. en manere com desus est dit; et, si ascun mestre du dite arte soit trove en defaut par les ditz quatre mestres esluz, al primer defaut paiera xl d. et a la seconde defaut di. marc et a la tierce defaut soit sa table abatu et les autres amercimentz amontz departiez com desus est dit.

Et les apprentices qont loialment serviez a lours meistres tanqezez a le fyne de lours termes entre eux accordez, ils ne paieront forsquez xl d. quant ils primerment mettant suis lours tables, nient esteant ascune ordeignance desuisdit.

²Et si ascun meistre taillour ou autre taillour qil soit qui mette les garmentz des prudhommes engage pur son viande, ou soit convicte dacune concelement ou esloigne de draps dacune personne, forfetra xx s. destre paie en laffourme suisdit par owele porcions at tant de foiz comme il serra ent convict.²

That no mester send no garment to no servant of a nother mester nor non cover in no chaumbre and to tak no servant but for yer no less.

(fo. 38b). Item que nul mestre taillour ne doigne nulles garnementz ne drapes a overer ne cuser a nul servant d'autri mestre ³taillour devant qil soit departi de son service; et si nul mestre taillour face au contrarie et de ce soit atteint, chescun foith qil ferra en tiel manere il paiera xl d. a la communealtee et

1. Quod compotus de expensis pena x s. written in left-hand margin.

2—2. Interlined in a different hand.

3. On left-hand margin a few words very much faded "quod—nul—procus—xl d." appear.

a les ditz sercheours par owels porcions com desus est dit. Et que nul mestre taillour ne covere nulles cotoures ne servantz en chaumbres en peine nen appert, si noun qil face assavoir a les ditz quatre sercheours, sur peyne de xl d. a paier en manere com desus est dit. Et que nul mestre taillour allowe nul servant pur coturer ou cuser ne lui mettre en overe a sa primere venu a la citee, meyns que pur un an entier, sur la peyne susdite, sil ne soit par conge et licence de les ditz quatre serchours.

*Tak no servant less then vij yer di. marc and that non cut cloth
or he be serched xl d.*

Item que nul mestre taillour ne preigne apprentiez pur lui servir meyns que pur sept anz ensemble, sur peyn de demy marc a paier a la dite communealtee et a les ditz quatre sercheours par owels porcions, et ultre ceo que le dit mestre mesmes paie ij livers de cire al mistere des taillours avaunteditz; et que nul mestre taillour face nul coturer en la dit mister avaunt qil soit vieu par les ditz quatre serchours et joustment examine et qil soit trover sufficient et covenable a ceo faire, sur peyne de xl d. a paier par le dit mestre en manere com desus est dit.

¹Item si ensy soit que si aucune compleint soit faite de aucun garment et porte devaunt les serchours pur estre serche, et depuis aveigne que le factour de le garment soyt porte devant lez sercheours pur la perde dicelle, et il poet cele garment amendre ove la stuffe dicelle il remera mesme le garment pur amender ensy, touz voyes que cele factour trove seurtee de reporter cele garment a les sercheours.¹

That non be rebell to the serchors xl d. to pey servant hire ij s.

Item si nul mestre taillour deteigne le sallarie de son servant que serra a lui due de clere dette ultre certain jour de paiement acorde entre eaux, et le dit mestre ne lui voet paier de gree, si le dit servant face assavoir a les ditz quatre sercheours, ils ferront le dit servant estre paie sur peyne de ij s. a paier par le dit mestre en manere com devaunt, et nientmeyns qil face gre al servant avauntedit. Et si nul de la dite mister face destourbance ou rescus as ditz serchours ou a ascun de eaux, en lour office fesant

1—1. Interlined in a different hand.

en amendement et profit del dit mester et des articles et poyntz suisnomez, qil soit amercie chescun foith a xl d. a paier com devant est dit.

That serchors do ther duti of peyn of xx s.

Item que nullez serchoures ne facent aucune destrucion en leur coillet en autre manere mes comme ils voillent en responder devant le meir et accompt rendre a lartifice avant dit; et, si aucun face le contrair en lez poyntz suisnomez et ent soyt convict, il perdra la forfaite de xx s. apaiers en manere et fourme suisditz.

That servaunt hold another servaunt to wirk of paine xl d.

(fo. 40). Item que nul servant du dit artifice teigne ne allow servant south lui a overer pur lui en le dit artifice, tantqez il est mesmes servant ou estiet mesmes en degree de servant, sur peyne de xl d. a paier owelment com desus est dit.

Quia ante.

¹Item accorde est entre les maisters del artifice suisdite que, qaunt ascun forein taillour vient novellement a la citee, nul maister du dite artifice ne lui lowera ne lui mettra a oeverain sinon pur lui servier pur un an pur lower, et que mesme le foreyn sachera a le commencement lentier some de son lower pur tout lan suant. Et le maistre qi fait le contrarie encourge le payn du paiement de xl d. auxi sovient come il fait le contrarie, en la fourme suisdite.

That no straunger sew in no place bot opynle in a mester shope xl d.

Item que nul straunger ne servant du dit artifice ne seura en nulle lieu fors solement en la shop dacune meistre taillour en ceste cite, sur peyn de xl d. appaierez taunt de foith com il serra trove defautive en la fourme suisdite, si noun qil lui donques voille enfraunchiser.²

1. The words written above this ordinance imply that it was intended to cancel it, but there is nothing to show that the intention was carried out.

2. Now partly illegible.

*That non set no straunger to sew bot he warn serchours within
xiiii jours xl d.*

Item que chescun meistre du dite artifice preignant ascun foreyn ou estranger veignaunt a yeste citee pur estre alowe en lour dite artifice, celui meistre qiconquez soit qui lui allowera ceo certifera as serchours du dite artifice ou a un de eux deinz xiiiij^{me} jours procheins apres le resceu de tiel estranger, sur peyne de xl d. apaierz el manere desuisdite; et mesme lestranger 'paiera iiiij d. a lour lumer et son noun serra enroulle en lour liver; et que null meistre taillour preigne null estranger a overer ov lui a son primer venu a ceste cite pur meindre terme que pur ij ans, sur peyne de xxvj s. viij d. appaiers en fourme suisdite.

Item que, si aucun meistre preigne apprentice a lui servir pur sept ans, que mesme le meistre viendra ove lapprentice a les serchours deinz xiiiij jours prochein ensuantz puis le jour qil feust receive apprentice; et mesme le meistre le paiera vj d. a la supportacion de lumer de Corpus Christi; et lez nouns de tielx apprentices enroulez et entrez en le liver de le dit artifice, sur la forfaiture de xij d. a la supportacion de dit lumer.

*That the serchours expen in Corpore Christi et in al
yere est ij s. viij d. sub pena xx s.*

Item que null sercheours qui serront ordeinez pur garder et sercher lartifice avaundit expendront en la coillet de la moneie de lour pagant et a lour expensez en le jour de Corpus Christi iiiij s. en moneie, et pur touz autre petit expensez par tout lane ij s. viij d. saunz pluis; et, si soit prove que aucun serchour face contrary diceste, il forfaitra xx s. al oeps de la communealtee et a la supportacion de le lumer suisdite par owels porcions.

Item que lez serchours del artifice de taillours ne prendront aucune distresse dapporter dehors mesons de nulluy pur nulle forfaite, eins qui soyt ajugge par les serchours et counseill a eux eslu si soyt forfet ou noun.

1. A note in left-hand margin: that nom tak any straunger—ii marc.

*That non mak comble nor livere of peyn c s. and a servant of
peyn xx s.¹*

(fo. 39a). Item ordinatum est per Thomam Esyngwald, maiorem, (1423) aldermannos, et probos homines et scrutatores de lez taillours hujus civitatis, et consilium artis sue eis assignatum, quod nullus magister artis predicte aliquam faciat congregacionem artis sue nec aliquam liberatam panni nisi tantum de voluntate et consensu scrutatorum predictorum et consilii sui, pro dubio timoris et dampni quod verisimiliter posset evenire camere et populo civitatis et arti predicte; et si aliqua persona fecerit contrarium hujus ordinacionis tunc solvet c s. camere et arti, equis porcionibus applicandis ad supportacionem pagine artis predicte. Et quod nullus serviens artis cissorum faciat congregacionem nec liberatam panni sine voluntate et consensu scrutatorum de la Taillour crafte et consilii eis assignati, sub pena xx s. modo predicto applicandorum.

Ordinances des esporoners et lorimers.¹

(fo. 40b). Ceux sount les constitucions et ordinances faitz par commune assent de les esporoners et lorymers de la citee Deverwyk—cest a savoir, Robert de Secroft, Johan Spillesby, Richard Pape, Adam de Raghton, Thomas Petchee, Henry Fairhare, Johan Matheu, Robert de Croftun, Johan Phelipp et William de Clayton, sporiers, James de Rye, Johan de Hayton, Robert de Parys, William Barker et William de Theweyng, lorymers, Adam de Arkesay, Johan Clerk, Lundy prochein devant la fest de Seint Luke levangelist 11 Ric. ii. (14 Oct., 1387).—Prymerment, que les ditz mestres del artifice avauntdi ount graunde volente et corage lour mester et artifice dument, amender et punir les defautz et mesprisons trovez en ycelle, et mettre la chose en due execucion pur commune profit si bien de tute la citee come de lour dit mister.

Primes, que nul mester ne servant des mesmes les artifices overera en lour mester susdit en les veyles des festes doubles apres le heure de noune, ne les Samadyes ne les veyles des autres

1. This ordinance is interleaved between fo. 39 and fo. 40, it has no old numeration, the new being 39a. There is no 39b. Size (11 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 3) inches.

simples festes ¹apres les houres des vespres, sur peyne de vj s. viij d. apaiers lune moite au meir et a la communialtee de la citee Deverwyk et la autre moite al oeps de lour mister susdit, sil ne soit pur petit overaigne que briefment purroit estre fait et parfournee, ou en case des gentz travaillantz, et en cas que le roi soit en les parties de North, qadounques ceste ordinance ne teigne effecte tant qil soit demurrant illeoques.

Item ordeigne est que nul homme, mestre ne servant des ditz misters, overera en lour mister susdit en prive nen appert nuytaundre, en yver nen estee, cest a savoir de sayer a nuyt tantquez al aube de jour a matyn, que loialment purra estree provee, forpris en tieu cas come desus est dit, sur peyne de vj s. viij d. a paiers en manere com desus est dit.

²In tempore Willelmi Ormesheued, maioris (1424), istud statutum moderatum erat, et concessum eis quod a festo Sancti Luce Evangeliste artifices isti incipere possunt operari in artibus predictis ad horam sextam in mane ad horilogium super pontem Use usque ad festum Purificacionis Beate Marie sine calumpnia, etc.

Item que nul homme mestre ne servant des ditz artifices, par eaux ne par autres, nachatera ne chaungera nulles maneres des aunciens esporons pour les faire novelles esporons; ne que nul homme teigne overt fenestre de lours choppes les dismayngez ne nul manere doveraigne ferra de lours misters susditz, sur la peyne avauntedite.

Item en temps de Johan Aldestanemore, meir diceste citee, le septisme jour de Feverer 5 Henry vi (142⁷), ordeigne est que les sercheours de lartifice suisdite ³soient annuelment esluz en le fest de Conversion de Seint Paule pur occupier en lan prochein

1. A note on the left-hand margin is inserted here, "Cest article fiust revoke et repell en temps du Thornas Appleyard, maiour, viz., xij die Junii anno v. E. vi. (1551).

2. In the left-hand margin the following note is inscribed, "Et in tempore dicti Thome Appleyard ordinatur quod incipere possunt operari ad horam quintam in aurora et nonam post meridiem." Thomas Appleyard was Lord Mayor of York in 1551 and 1563, and Governor of the Merchants' Company 1549—1551, he had a son Thomas, who was also Lord Mayor in 1584, having been Governor of the Merchants' Company for the three years previous.

3. Another note is put in the left-hand margin at this place, "Cest fest eschanges al fest de Scynt Paull apostole en le dit mois."

suant, et que null presume sur luy a occupier pur pluys long temps que pur un an sanz novell eleccion, sur peine de ij s. appaiers en manere suisdite.

(fo. 42). Item iles ount ordeigneze parentre eaux qils serrount chescun an deux hommes esporoners et un homme lorymer esluz pur chercher et survoyer les defautz trovez en mesmes les artifices, et les presenter au meir de la dite citee sils ne veullent estre redressez par les surveyours susditz. Et que null maistre des ditz deux mistiers prendra ne recevera aucun alien en son apprentice, sur pene de xiiij s. iiiij d. appaiers en maner suisdite par ovels porcions.

Item ordeigne est que les poyntz et articles susditz tendront lieu del jour de la date de cestez tant qal fyn de sept aunz adounques prochein ensuantz pleynement accompliez, saunz empeschement ou contredit dascuns des mesters de les artifices susditz.

¹Ordeigne est ensement le jour de la Translacion Seint Thomas de Cauntirbirs 2 Henry iv. (7 July, 1401) que desore enavaunt nul esporoner ne lorymer de la dite citee ou les suburbis dicell, par lui ne par son servant, over ou face overer en autri artifice mais soulement esporoner ceo que affiert a son artifice et lorymer ce que affiert a son myster, sur peyne de xiiij s. iiiij d. appaier par celly qui face la contrarie dicell ordeignance, cestassavoir lune moite au mair et communaltee de la dite citee et lautre moite al oeps del pagyne des artifices et mystiers suisditz.¹

Item que bien lise a ascun² mestre lorymer et esporoner de cest jour enavaunt prendre deux apprentices ensemble en lour mistiers, et ceo pur le terme de sept aunz; et durantz cestes sept aunz null de eulx prendra aucuns plusours apprentices, sinoun en cas que aucun apprentice devie deinz son terme de sept aunz; que donqes³ le dit mestre purra prendre un autre apprentice pur autres viij aunz; mais, en cas que lapprentice remue ou departe hors de son service contre la voluntee son mestre, que adounques le mestre ne prendra plusours apprentices deinz soun terme

1—1. This ordinance is crossed out and ^{ext} written in the left-hand margin and Qe adnullatur tempore Nicholai Loncastri maior (1485-6).

2. A ascun interlined.

3. Donqes interlined.

eincz pursuera pur lui reavoir, el meultz que lui plerra, sur peyne de xijij s. iiiij d. appaiers com avaunt est dit.

Item que nul homme mestre ne servant travaile ove nul overaigne appurtenant a lour mystier pur vendre as foires et merchez 'pluis procheinz que xl leukes de la dite citee Deverwyk, forsqez tauntsoulement a les foirs de Dernyngton, sur peyne de xijij s. iiiij d. appaiers com desuis est dit.

Item que nul homme mestre des ditz mystiers allowe ascun servant pur overer par task mais par certeine covenant ove lui affaire par an ou par semaigne, solonc ceo qils purront accorder, sur peyne de xijij s. iiiij d. appaier come amont est dit.
 [Memorandum quod xij^o die Maii tempore Ricardi York, maioris (1469 and 1478) additum fuit quod les Hatmakers istius civitatis sint contributorii pagine artis prediche et solvent absque contradictione, sub pena cujuslibet xl d.]

Item que nul homme forein qui survient pur overer es artifices ou mystiers suisditz soit mys al overaigne devant qil soit examine par les sercheours sil sciet overer ou noun. Et en cas qil sciet overer que mesme les sercheours lui metteront pur overer ove celui des ditz mystiers qui pluis de lui enbusoigne, ou par defaut que soun servant soit mort ou qil mesmes nad servant ove lui demurrant ou qil ou son servant soit malades qil ne purra overer, sur peyne de xijij s. iiiij d. appaier come amont est dit. [Vide plus de istis ordinacionibus secundo tempore maioratus venerabilis viri Roberti Pacoke (1567)].

Ceux sount les nouns queux furont a lez ordeignances avaunt escriptz, cestassavoir Johannes Spillesby, Ricardus Pape, Adam de Raghton, Johannes Mahew, Thomas Pecche, Johannes de de Hayton (sic), Adam de Arkesay, Johannes de Arkesay, Willelmus de Doncastre, Johannes Clerk, Adam de Wartre, Willelmus Rykhall, Johannes Frost, Thomas de Dalton, Willelmus de Lancastre, Robertus de Parys, Johannes de Raghton, Thomas de Wandesford, Willelmus de Theweng, lorymers.²

1. Left-hand marginal note, "Cest repell entemps del Thomas Appelyard, maiour," see ante p. 102n.

2. Now almost illegible.

*Sadelers.*¹

John Wylson, John Porter, sersours ; Marmaduke Shawe, Patryke Knyght, John Walshefurth, Richard Wodd, Barnard Cleter, Cristofer Croxton, Roger Drewry, John Wryght, Thomas Mason, William Marston, Nyholes Haveloke.

Memorandum that the sersors of the Sadlers wyth the hole occupacion before namyd cam personally before the right worshipfull John North,² maier of the citie of Yorke, within the counsell chamber of the said citie, the viijth day of Aprile in the yere of our Lorde God mccccxxxviii,³ and then and ther desyeryd and instansyd the said mayer that suche ordynance touching ther said craft whereof thay were fully agreyd emonges them self myght be regysterd. Therefore the said mayer hayth commaundyd that it be so regestred and also that thay be firmely kept hereafter.

Fyrst it is agreyd by the said sersors and the hole occupacion abovesaid that it shallbe laufull to any of the said occupacion to wyrk of ther said occupacion frome Myghelmes unto Candylmes with candyllyght unto viijth of the cloke at nyght but no longar, oneles he or thay have lycence of ther Sersors for the tyme beyng, appon payn of forfatyng of vj s. viij d. camere et arte, any act or ordynance heretofore maide to the contrary notwithstanding.

Item it is forther agreyd by the said sersors and occupacion abovesaid that noon of them shall wyrke to a nother mans customer and he be not paid for his handlay with whome he wrought before, but assone as he is warnyde thereof he shall sease, and wyrk no more unto he be paid or agreed with all, appon payn of forfatyng of vj s. viij d. as is abovesaid.

Ordinances des foundours.

(fo. 42b). Ceux sount les ordinances fait et assentuz a garder et tenir en lartifice de Foundourcraft en la citee Deverwyk par

1. These ordinances are interleaved on a piece of parchment 7½ inches by 7; no old numerations, new 41, no 41b.

2. John Shawe died Feb. 12, 1538, and John North, his successor, was elected Lord Mayor, Feb. 14, 29 Hen. VIII. (1538).

avys et assent de^{1a°} regis xiiij^{o1}
²Gyles de Bonoyne, Thomas de Soureby, Johan de Gervaux,
 Henry de Aghton et Johan Marshall, adounques mestres du dit
 artifice.

En primes ordeigne est et assentu que nul des ditz mestres
 enfourmera nully en lour dit artifice forsquez soulement lours
 femmes ou lours apprentiez, sur peyne de demy marc apaier a la
 chaumbre de conseil de la dite citee, cest a savoir v s. al oeps de
 la communaltee et xx d. al oeps del artifice avauntdit.

Item que nul del dit artifice overa par lumer de chaundel
 mais soulement tantquez le lumer de jour lui purra resonablement
 suffier a overer, forsquez en temps de meltyng de lour metal; et que
 nul overa plus longement le jour de Samady mais tantquez vespers
 soient sonez et en les veyles de double festes tantquez noun soit
 sonee, sur la peyn avauntdit.

Item que nul du dit artifice ferra stiropes ne esporons mais
 de laton pliable que ne veullont debriser par freletee de metal,
 ne chaundelers sondreez mais de bone laton et entierment
 fourmez, sur mesme la peyne.

Item que nul du dit artifice avera apprenticz meyns que a
 terme de sept aunz et nul plusours ensemble forsquez un apprenticz,
 sauve que le dit Gyles puisse avoir deux apprenticz ensemble a
 cause qil nad nulle femme; et que chescun mestre paiera pur son
 apprenticz a son entree al dit artifice iij s. iiij d. a la dite
 chaumbre.

Toundours.

Ceux sount les constituciones et ordeignances ordeignez par
 touz les meisters del artifice des toundours de la citee Deverwyk
 a le fest de Chaundelour 6 Hen. iv (2 Feb., 140⁴₅).

En primes, pur ceo que graundes damages et perdes tutdys
 ount cheiez en mesme lartifice des draps quels ne sount my
 duement overez, ordeigne est et assentu, par lassent et consent
 de touz les meistres del dit artifice, que desore en avaunt les

1—1. Added, anno regis xiiij, apparently refers to 14 Ric. II. (1390);
 Gyles de Bonoyne was made a freeman in 1360, Thomas de Soureby in 1380,
 Johan de Gervaux in 1360, Henry de Aghton in 1384, Johan Marshall in 1385;
 thus 14 Ed. III. is an impossible date and 14 Henry IV. not so probable
 as 1390.

2. “Respicte istud articulum in iiiij folio,” is added as a marginal note.

sercheours du dit artifice presenterount au mair de la dite citee les defautes trovez et approvez par les ditz sercheours et deux autres sufficeauntz meistres de mesme lartifice elieux pur juger le defaute ove quy le defaut est trove, que celluy qest trove en le defaut paiera iij s. iiiij d., lune moite a la chaumbre de conseil et lautre moite a lour pagyne de Corpore Christi, sil soit que ceaux qount la damage soi pleignet et presentent la damage.

Et auxi que nul meistres de mesme lartifice allowe servant pur overer en mesme lartifice plus haut que pur ij d. le jour ovesqez son manger et boier, sur peyne de iij s. iiiij d. appaier en manere come desuis est dit.

Et auxi que nul mestre du dit artifice preigne apprentice pur myndre terme que pur viij aunz, sur peyne de iij s. iiiij d. appaier en la manere come desuis est dit.

Et auxi que chescun meistre qui preigne apprentice en mesme lartifice paiera pur chescun apprentice al son entre, al oeps de (*fo. 43*) lour pagyne, xij d. Et celluy qest trove rebell et ne voelt my paier les ditz xij d., qil paiera iij s. iiiij d. en la manere avaundite.

Et auxi que en chescun an que le mair envoiera la bille de lour pagyne de Corpore Christi as gentz del dit artifice, sicome est la custume de la citee, touz les meistres du dit artifice assemblerount en certain place par le temps assigne, et illeoques ordeigneront pur lour pagyne et lour lumer et les poyntes et la arraie dicelle; et celluy qest trove rebell envers la assemble come desuis est dit et les ditz ordeignances paiera iij s. iiiij d. come devant est dit.

Et auxi que nul mestre ne servant du dit artifice overera en ascun meason mais soulement en un meason dun homme enfauncheise de mesme lartifice, sur peyne de iij s. iiiij d. appaier come desuis est dit.

Et auxi que nul homme du dit artifice overera en les jours festivals tenuz pur festivals ovesqez les masons de chief eglise de Seint Pier Deverwyk, sur peyne de iij s. iiiij d. come desuis est dit.

Et auxi que nul de mesme lartifice mette estranger pur overer en mesme lartifice avaunt qil soit examine et approve sachant et covenable pur overer en la dite artifice, sur peyne de iij s. iiiij d. appaier en la manere come desuis est dist.

Et auxi que desore enavaunt chescun mestre del dit artifice al commencement, pur mettre sa table a overer en la dit artifice, paiera a la chaumbre et al governance de lour pagyne suisdit vj s. viij d.; et, si ascune homme du dit artifice soit contrariant ou rebell as ditz sersours ¹et deux autres hommes eslieux pur lane,¹ et refusaunt dacomplere les ditz constitucions, il paiera vj s. viij d. en la fourme suisdit saunz rien ent estre pardonez.

Et auxi ordeigne est et conferme que desore en avaunt celluy qui encourge en ascun des poyntes des dites ordeignances avaunt nomez paiera iij s. iiiij d. a la dite chaumbre et al pagent, come desuis est dit.

Item, pur ceo que diverses defautz furent faitz et approvez sur Thomas Lonkesby encountere sassuraunce et lordeignance suisditz, y feust agarde par le meir et bones gentz, arbitours pur le dit Thomas et les ditz artificers esluz, que si il desormes soit trove en defaut en contre les ditz articles que il pur chescune defaut forfeitra xl d., destre paiez en fourme suisdite; et nepurquant il paiera oultre ceo pur les defautz que lui approvez faitz come les articles suisditz purportent.

Plus inde fo. cclxx.[°]

Ordinaunces des feuers smyths.¹

(fo. 43b). Al honour de Dieu et pur commune profit de tut le people, si bien de deinszeinez come de foreynes, et par assent de touz les mestres artificers des feuers de la citee Deverwyk, est ordeigne et assentu que nul fer qest appele landiren soit overee ne mys en nulle overe de lour dit artifice, forsque soulement en brandrets et ploghstrakes.

Item que nul serure soit fait de vert boys ne de sap, mais soulement de boys de bone keyne et setche; ne les slottes de serures de dros ne de landiren, mais de bone fer et covenable pur tiel overaigne, et touz les autres necessaries de fer appurtinauncez a les serures; et que nul loksmyth ferra clief a nul serure par pryt de cire ou en autre manere par pryt ou par clief sur fauls ou feynt sugestion ou fauls colour, mays que poet estre bien et loialment avowe; et que les serchours du dit artifice jureez facent

1—1. Interlined.

Last paragraph now illegible, covered with tracing paper.

¹Iste ordinaciones reformantur tempore W. Allyn, maioris (1572).

dument lour office celle partie, et les defautes trovez en lour dit artifice loialment presenteront au meir de la citee; et celui qui serra trove en defaut contra la fourme des ditz ordinauncez forfaitera son fauls overaigne et quaraunt deneres dargent au dit meir, et autre quaraunt deneres as dit serchours quandefoithe qil soit trove en defaut ¹al oeps de lour lumer.¹

Addicio ad ordinaciones tapitariorum.

Et non est omittendum sed pocius memorie commendandum quod xx^o die Septembris vii Henry v (1419), de consensu et voluntate Johannis de Bedale tunc maioris Ebor', et proborum honimum ejusdem et omnium artificum tapitariorum ejusdem, ordinatum erat et additum ad ordinaciones suas antiquas quod ab hac die in antea nullus predicti artificii occupabit ut magister in artificio predicto, nec utensilium anglice vocatum *a lome* levabit infra libertatem hujus civitatis, nisi prius examinatus et approbatus fuerit habilis et sciens per scrutatores et quatuor homines predicti artificii eis juratos, ad operandum et occupandum ut magister in artificio supradicto.

Et quod nullus magister artificii predicti civitatis predicte assumat aliquem in apprenticesium suum in arte predicta erudendum, nisi ille apprenticius sit natus Anglicus et liber homo, sub pena xxvj s. viij d. camere et xijj s. iiiij d. ad sustentacionem pagine et aliorum onerum artis predicte.

Item si aliquis alienigena natus extra terram et regnum Anglie, cujusecumque nationis fuerit, qui voluerit ex nunc occupare ut magister in artificio tapitariorum predictorum infra libertatem predicte civitatis Ebor', ordinatum est per omnes magistros artificii predicti civitatis predicte quod quilibet talis solvat in prima occupacione sua ut magister camere predicte civitatis liij s. iiiij d., et ad supportacionem pagine artis predicte in ludo Corporis Christi et aliorum onerum ejusdem artis viginti sex solidos octo denarios sterlingorum.

Ordinances des irenmangers.

(fo. 44a). Memorandum quod, scrutato vetere registro camere tempore bone memorie Johannis de Shirburn, tunc

1—1. Different hand.

maioris Ebor', inventa fuit quedam ¹ordinacio¹ artificii de irenmangercraft Ebor' cum consensu Galfridi Irenmanger, Willelmi de Wistowe, Thome Davydson, Elye Irenmanger, Johannis de Moreby, Ade de Waplyngton, Roberti de Quixlay, Roberti de Wystowe, Johannis Gower, Rogeri de Wystowe, Roberti de Ampilford et Petri Irenmanger, magistrorum artificii predicti, cum consilio et avisamento predicti maioris et proborum ²dictie civitatis Ebor', quod si quis artificii predicti ³decetero³ aperuerit ostium seu fenestram alicujus shoppe diebus Dominicis ad emendum seu vendendum aliquod ferrum seu ferra aut alias res vel instrumenta dicto artificio pertinencia, aut in domibus suis vel alibi infra dictam civitatem aliqua die Dominica hujusmodi emerit seu vendiderit,⁴ solveret dictie camere ad opus communitatis dictae civitatis xx s. sterlingorum.

Et quia visum est maiori et probis hominibus ac magistris dicti artificii nunc quod dicta ordinacio utilis est et necessaria, confirmata est in anno regni regis Ricardi secundi, etc., quarto-decimo (139¹) vacat.⁵

Fletchers.⁶

Als honourables reverentz et sages sires les meir aldirmans de citee Deverwyk suppliont touz les artifciers des fletchers de la citee suisdie que pleise a vous que les ordenances subzescritz purront estre gardez, pur le commune proufet de trestout le poeple et pur loneste de lour dite artifice.

In primis que nul fletcher de yeste citee ne overera desormes ascun Dymenche ascune overaigne⁷ appartenant a lour dite artifice, ne ne mettera ascunes setes, boltis, nautres lours darres pur avaunt pur monstrar ne vender ascune Dymenche, sur peyne de xl d. appairz lun moite a la chaumbre et lautre a lour pagent de Corpore Christi, et ceo a chescun foith qascuns ou ascun entz

1—1. Interlined.

2. Hominum not in MS.

3—3. Interlined.

4. Venent crossed through, vendiderit substituted.

5. The whole page crossed through and vacat written.

6. Isti constituciones composite fuerunt in die Lucie virginis anno xij. (December 13, 1388 ?), is written in the top right-hand corner.

7. Interlined.

serront ou serra atteyntez,¹ forsquez pur mettre les chefs sur les setes quant busoigne soit, noun obstant lordeignaunce suisdite.¹

Item que chescun homme du dite artifice, ou qil soit de la citee ou de pays, avant qil leve ascun shop deinz la dite citee ou dedeinz la fraunchise de ycelle vj s. viij d. paiera, la moite a la chaumbre et le moite al dite pagent come desuis est dite.

Item que, sascun foreyn du dite artifice veigne en ycelle citee pur overer en mesme lartifice, nul meistre de ycelle artifice lui rescevera pur overer avant que le dit foreyn soit examine devant les serchours du dite artifice pur clerement savoir sil soit sachant ou nemy, sur peyn de viij s. viij d. appaierz en la forme suisdite.

(*fo. 44b*). Item que nul meistre du dite artifice ne mettera desormes ascun oeveraigne en la ville hors de sa meason, pur estre oevere alliours, fors soulement en sa meason, de mesme sur peyn de vj s. viij d. appaierz en la forme suisdite.

Item que nul meistre du dite artifice preigne nul apprentice pur meyndre terme sinoun pur vij aunz, et que ne preigne plusours apprentices ensemble sinoun un puis autre, sur peyne de xiij s. iiiij d. appaierz en la forme suisdite; fors soulement que par ij aunz devant le fyne del terme de primer apprentice bien list a chescun meistre pur prendre un autre apprentice.

Item que nul homme de dite artifice ne leve ascun shop en la dite citee sinoun qil soit examine par les ditz sercheours pur conuser sil soit assez sachant en lartifice pur occupier come meistre, sur peyne de vj s. viij d. appaierz en la fourme suisdite.

Item que nul² meistre du dite artifice ne lowe nul homme pur lui servier en la dite artifice sinoun soulement un homme, et ceo pur le terme dun aun entiere, ³saunz plusours,³ sur peyne de vj s. viij d. pur payer en laffourme suisdite; ne que nul meistre du dit artifice ne teigne nule shoppe en la dite citee ne en la dit fraunchise, sinoun, tantsolement une shoppe saunz plusours, sur la peyne suisdite; et, si ascune meistre du dite artifice lowe ou fait lower ascun servant de lours dite artifice oultre un an entier, a

1—1. Interlined in a later hand.

2. Nul interlined very faint.

3—3. Interlined.

chescun foitz qent soit convict il forfetra vj s. viij d. come desuis est dit, et perdera la service du dit homme ensy lowe.

Litsters.¹

(fo. 45). Ceux sount les ordinauncez et establementz faitz en lart des teynterres de la citee Deverwyk par assent et avisement des toutz les Meistres de lart avauntudit, cest assavoir Thomas de Kelfeld, Adam del Bank, Johan de Bedale, Adam de Stok, William de Meburn, William del Hale, Johan Larcok* de Helmeslay, William Sampson,* Nichol de Middelton,* Estheven Littester,* Thomas de Everyngham,* Richard de Howe, Johan de Shirburn, Thomas de Bolton, Johan de Malghoum, William Pertyrk, Anneys de Rudstan,* Johan de Katerton, Johan de Lekyngfeld, Laurence de Laukeland, Thomas Grethed,* Johan de Blythe, Richard de Anlaby, Anneys de Helmeslay,* Johan de Wighton,* littester, Henry de Welloum, Richard de Usseburn,* Nichol de Brame,* Johan Barbour,* littester,* Estheven Waxand,* Johan de Dautre,* Thomas de Wyntryngton, Adam de Hesham, Robert de Haltoun,* Laurence Littester extra Fosse, Henry de Hemynburgh,* Robert de Kelfeld,* Piers de Kelfeld,*² Adam de Swynburn, Laurence de Hesham, Robert de Marton, Thomas Waxand, Thomas de Bemeslay, Thomas de Malton, William de Heslyngton, Henry Littester, James de Westerdall, Johannes de Caterton, Johan de Hemeslay, Johan Stiele, Johan de Hofeld, Thomas de Merston,* William Selburgh, Robert de Rudstan, William Bis . . , Johan Lekynfeld, Agnes que fuit uxor Stephani Littester, Agnes de Meburn, Johan de Useburn.

En primes que nul meistre face mettre nul wadd forsqezez deux fatz, avaunt qil soit en certain coment qil la atchatera.

Item que nul meistre face madrer nulles leynes que serrount deliverer pur blewe.

Item que nul meistre resceyve nulles garneses ne file de layne de lyne mes secchez et resonablement poisez, cest assavoir xij li. pur le peer.

1. The whole of these ordinances are crossed through. The Gild is unusually large, including two women, fifty-nine members, eighteen of these are crossed through. Judging by the dates of the enrolment on the freemen's list the enactments belong to the last decade of the fourteenth century.

2. The last twenty-one names are added in different hands, from Thomas de Merston to Johan de Useburn, they are placed in the margin.

Item que nul meistre, par lui ne les soens, face apporter a sa maison de la maison dascun denszein demurant demez la citee Deverwyk nul manere de oevre, forsquez soulement drapes ou demy drapes.¹

Item que nul meistre face envoier ascuns de ses servantz hors de la citee en pays pur amesner ou apporter ascuns leynes ou drapes hors de pays tantquez a Everwyk; ne que nul encourra hors de la dite citee nul estraunge homme chemynant vers Everwyk ovesquez ascuns leyns ou drapes destre colorez, pur lui amesner a sa maison demesne pur oeverer, par quel fait la toluen et la murage parteignantz au meir et as baillifs de la citee purroit estre detenu, quele ad estee sovent foith par tiele fait concele et suistreit avaunt ces houres.

Item que nul meistre fait lower autrieu servant pur soi deserver avaunt qil soit departie de son meistre et pleynement acorde ovesquez lui.

Item que nul meistre resceyve ascun estraunge servaunt ou apprentice dautrieu pur lui deserver en sa art, sinoun que le dit servant ou apprentice poet prover ou trover tesmoignes qil ad estee apprentice ou servaunt sachaunt et en son art, et parfourne loialment son terme ovesquez son meistre ove quele il ad demurree adevaunt.

Item que nul resceyve ascun apprentice meyns que pur sept aunz.

Item que chescun que desore comence primerment destre meistre en la dite arte, a son commencement paye a les meistre du pagyne du dite arte, al oeps del pagyne et la chaumbre du meir de la citee, xx s. par owels porcions.²

(fo. 45b). Item que chescun apprentice que serra fait et resceu au dite arte desore enavaunt paie a son entree al dite arte al oeps del pagyne et a la chaumbre xx s.

Item que nul meistre face teytnturer ascun drape dascun denszein de la citee, forsquez tantsoulement des estraunges hommes du pays, et ceo al perill et aventure de celui a qil les drapes serrount.

1. Vacat is written by the side of this ordinance.

2. Uppsett is written by the side of this ordinance.

Item acorde et ordeigne est par toutz les meistres suisditz que celui que freynt ou face forfaiture en ascuns des articles suisnomez, et de ceo soit atteynt par quatre meistres de la dite arte, serra tenuz de paier mayntenaunt a les ditz meistres de lour dite pagyne que serrount pur le temps et a la chaumbre avaundtite **xx s.**

Item ordeigne est que, si ascun apprentice ou servaunt del dite arte soit atteynt dascune fausyne faite en la dite arte a la valu de xij d., il paiera a primer defaut xl d. en manere come desus est dit, et a la secund defaut demy marke; et, sil soit atteynt le tierce foithe, soit il juree qil ne se medlera unques enavaunt del arte avaundtite.

Item est ordeigne et assentu que les serchours del arte avaundtite facent sercher et assaier toutz les poisez des meistres de larte suisdite, et que chescun teigne la pere de dusze liveres loialment poisez par lestandard du roi sur peyne de forfaiture de toutz ses poises.

Item que nul meistre par ascunes douns ou presentez va pur coiller ou enprocurer le customer dascun autre meistre a soi mesmes, sur peyne de **xx s.** a paier en manere come desuis est dit.¹

Item que nul mestre du dit arte face bartirer ou autre bargaigne pur les colours de son arte faire, pur layns, vynes, chivalx ou autres choses ; mes soulement pur wadd, mader, alom ou cendres.

Item que nul meistre face colorer nulles garnes de layne pur meyns la livere ou la pere qil ne voleit fair la livere ou la pere en layne.

Item que drap entier ne demi ne serra pas colore gaudegrene ne sangwine de drap blank sur peyne de **xx s.** qar les colours sont faux:

Item que nulle femme du dit arte occupiera la dite arte apres la mort de son baron plus longement qun an entier, meyns que son servant qui occupera la dite arte² pur lui soit mys de la fraunchise de la citee, sur peine de **xx s.** appaiers en la maner suisdite.

1. Vacat is written opposite to this ordinance.

2. Interlined.

Item accorde est et assentu que, tost quant lour overaigne soit fait, en qiconquez colour soit il, en drap ou en layne ou en file, tantost sur la liveree du dit overaigne paiement soit fait pleinement saunz ascun aprest fair celle partie outre la somme de *iiij d.*, sur payne de *xx s.* apaiers en la forme avantdite quant foitz que tiel forfait soit trove; et que celle poynt comencera de tenir effect a la Pentecost prochein lan *xix^{me}*.

Item accorde est et assentu par les mestres del artifice avaunt-dit que quatre des meillours du dit artifice ovesquez les deux serchours serront esleuz pur travailler et circuier diligentment entre les gentz del dit artifice, pur sercher et examiner chescun semaigne une foitz au meyne et plus sovent foitz si busoigne serra et les defautes que serront trovez presententer loialment au mair de la citee qils puissent estre duement correctz et amendez.

Plastrers.¹

(fo. 46). Al honour de Dieu et pur commune profit du poeple et pur amendement des defautes et mesprisons noterment useez avaunt ses hours en lartifice des plastrers de la citee Deverwyk, par avys et commune assent des toutz les mestres artificers du dite artifice, cest assavoir Gilbert Plastrer, Walter Sparowe, Roger Plastrer, Johan Sperowe, Johan Dyson, Richard Chapman, Robert de Garton, Robert de Kereby et Johan de Butterwyk, sount ordeinez et establez les poyntz south escriptz.

Primerment que deux serchours soient esluz en le dite artifice a surveier et presenter au meir de la citee les defautes desormes trovez en lartifice avaundite.

Item que null del artifice preigne apprentice pur nieyndre terme que pur *vij ans*, sur peyne de demi marc, a paier *xld.* a la chaumbre et *xl d.* al oeps de lour pagyne de Corpore Christi.

Item qe, si null homme soit overant en le dite artifice et ne soit my trove sachaut a overer duement en le dite artifice, il se mettra apprentice ovesquez ascun mestre de mesme lartifice, ou autrement il refusera mesme lartifice, ou il paiera *xx s.* a la dite

1. These ordinances are undated, but judging by the time, when the members were enrolled, they were probably enacted about 1390. They are all crossed through, and opposite the first ordinance in the left-hand margin is written "Iste ordinaciones cancellantur et alie nove fiunt que scribuntur in novo registro." Opposite the third ordinance is written "Ordinacio de Plasterers et Tyleurs similiter habetur in xvij^{mo} folio precedenti."

chaumbre et xx s. al oeps de pagyne avauntdite; et mesme la summe et en mesme la maner paiera le mestre qe covera et mayntenera tel servant sauncz ceo qil soit mys ovesqez lui apprentice pur apprendre son dite artifice en fourme dapprentice come desuis est dit.

Item que si null overaigne soit trove faultyve en le dite artifice, ou si overaigne soit fait de plastre nient covenable celly que ferra tel overaigne paiera a la primer defaute xl d. par owels porcions en manere come desuis est dit, et a la secound defaute demi marc en mesme la maner.

Henricus Percy, comes Northumbr' et dominus honoris de Cokirmouth' ac custos sive gardianus marchie orientalis Anglie versus Scociam, universis et singulis ad quos presentes literae nostre patentes pervenerint salutem. Et, quia pium et meritum fore credimus cuilibet testimonium perhibere veritati, hinc est quod universitati vestre tenore presencium declaramus quod Willelmus Rokke, civis et mercator Ebor', semper fuit et est verus et fidelis liegeus domino nostro regi et oriundus sive natus Anglicus infra villam dicti domini nostri regis Berwici super Twedam. Et Willelmus Rokke pater ejus oriundus sive natus Anglicus existit in villa de Rokke, infra dominium sive baroniam nostram castri nostri de Alnewyk in comitatu Northumbr', prout inde veram et sufficientem noticiam habemus et per diversos milites armigeros et alias quamplures fidelegnos ipsius noticiam habentes plenius informamur. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum nostrum fecimus apponi. Datum sub sigillo nostro apud manerium nostrum de Semar 4 Dec., 6 Henry vi. (1427).

(fo. 46b). Final concord made at York in the octave of the Purification 36 Henry iii (9 February, 125½) before Silvester bishop of Carlisle, Roger de Thurkelby, Hugh abbot of Selby, Gilbert de Preston and Adam de Hilton, justices on eyre; between John de Selby mayor, and the citizens of York plaintiffs and Simon Crisplos and Christine his wife defendants, of a messuage in York. Plea of warranty of charter was summoned, and the defendants released the messuage to the plaintiffs for a yearly rent of i d. payable at Easter. For this concord the defendants paid to the plaintiffs ten marks of silver.

¹Hec est finalis concordia facta in curia domini regis apud Westmonasterium a die Pasche in unum mensem anno regni regis Henrici filii regis Johannis tricesimo septimo (18 May, 1253), coram ipso domino rege, Radulfo filio Nicholai, Johanne Grey, Bertramo de Criol, Johanne de Lexington et Roberto Walram senescallo, Gilberto de Sedgrave et Nicholao de Turri justiciariis et aliis domini regis fidelibus tunc ibi presentibus; inter David le Lardener querentem et Johannem de Selby maiores et cives Ebor' civitatis,² de hoc quod predictus maior et cives summoniti fuerunt ostensuri quare non permiserunt predictum David capere tholoneum mensurarum, et de quolibet pistore vendente panem in eadem civitate quolibet die Sabbati unum panem vel unum obolum, et de quolibet carnifice carnes vendente in eadem civitate unam denariatam (*sic*) carnium vel unum denarium, et de qualibet braciatrice cervisia m vendente quolibet die Sabbati unum galonem cervisie vel unum obolum, et de qualibet caretaria veniente ad pontem de Fosse cum pisce venali et ibi moram faciente quatuor denariatas piscium pro quatuor denariis sicut emebantur ad mare, et hoc per fidem caretariae, et de quolibet summagio veniente ad eundem pontem unam denariatam piscium pro uno denario sicut emebantur ad mare, et hoc per fidem summagii; similiter quare non permiserunt ipsum David facere districcionem in predicta civitate pro debitibus domini regis et pro qualibet districcione facta capere quatuor denarios. Et unde placitum fuit inter eos in eadem curia; scilicet, quod predictus David remisit et quietum clamavit de se et heredibus suis predictis maiori et civibus et eorum heredibus totum jus et clavium quod habuit exigendi aliquod tholoneum vel aliquam capcionem panis, piscium, cervisie, carnium, vel aliquam distinctionem capere pro aliquo debito in predicta civitate, sicut predictum est, imperpetuum. Et pro hac remissione, quieta clamancia, fine et concordia, predicti maior et cives dederunt predicto David viginti marcas argenti. Et hec concordia facta fuit de assensu et [per] licenciam [?] domini regis ad amelioracionem predictae civitatis,

1. See introduction, p. liv.

This fine and the charter following are mentioned in Drake, p. 325.

2. MS. ciuit?

quia predictus David clamabat omnia predicta pertinere ad serjanciam (*sic*) quam tenet de domino rege.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit David le Lardener salutem in Domino. Noveritis quod cum implacitarem per literas domini regis maiorem et ballivos civitatis Ebor' coram ipso domino rege, ad permittendum me capere in civitate predicta teoloneum mensurarum, et de quolibet pistore vendente panem quolibet die Sabbati unum panem vel unum obolum, et de quolibet carnifice carnes vendente unum denariatum carnium (*fo. 47*) vel unum denarium, et de qualibet braciatrice cervisiam vendente unum galonem cervisie quolibet die Sabbati vel unum obolum, et de qualibet carecta veniente ad pontem de Fosse cum pisce venali et ibi moram faciente quatuor denariatas piscium pro meis quatuor denariis sicut emebantur ad mare et hoc per fidem carectarii, et de quolibet summagio veniente ad eundem pontem unam denariatum piscium pro meo denario sicut emebantur ad mare et hoc per fidem summagiorum. Et ad faciendum districciones in civitate Ebor' pro debitis domini regis et pro qualibet districcione facta quatuor denarios; que dixi proposui et vendicavi pertinere ad serjanciam meam quam de domino rege teneo, et placitum illud coram domino rege per aliquod tempus prosequerer, tandem animadvertis per consilium bonorum virum et jurisperitorum me minus justam causam habere in demanda mea, a dicto placo omnino me retraxi. Et remisi et quietum clamavi pro me et heredibus meis et de me et heredibus meis, predictis maiori et ballivis et omnibus civibus civitatis predice et eorum successoribus imperpetuum omnem illam demandam meam quam erga illos habui; ita quod nec ego David nec aliquis heredum meorum aut aliquis pro nobis vel per nos versus predictos maiorem et cives super dictis articulis vel super aliquo articulorum prescriptorum aliquam de cetero movere poterimus questionem vel demandam, nec eis super predictis articulis unquam inferre molestiam aut gravamen. Et, si maior et cives prenominati istam remissionem et quietam clamanciam aliquo tempore in curia domini regis voluerint cirographare, ego David vel heredes mei illud negocium fideliter et sine aliqua difficultate fraude vel contradicione sumptibus eorum pro toto posse nostro procurabimus ad cirographandum.

Et ad omnia supradicta fideliter tenenda et observanda pro me et heredibus meis, tactis sacrosanctis, juravi et affidavi. In cuius rei testimonium presenti carte sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus: dominis Thoma de Stanford clero domini regis, Roberto de Creppyg tunc vicecomite Ebor', Adam de Everyngham, Roberto de Stapilton, Willelmo de Bothal, Gerardo Salv(vein), Johanne de Romundeby, Willelmo de Leyirton, Simone de Halton, Johanne de Hamerton, Alano de Katherton, Simone de Lyllyng, Willelmo Hageth, Roberto Euer, militibus, Johanne de Reygate, Stephano de Wautham Nicholao et Gervasio de Routheclive, Willelmo de Lillyng, Ricardo de Thorney et aliis. Actum apud Ebor' ultimo die Aprilis anno regni regis Henrici filii regis Johannis tricesimo septimo (1253).

Vide adhuc ulterius de ista eadem materia in xx^{mo} folio sequenti.

(fo. 47b). In Dei nomine Amen. Die Veneris in octavis Epiphanie Domini 3 Hen. iv. (13 Jan., 140 $\frac{1}{2}$), in Gilda Aula congregatis maiore, vicecomitibus, aldermannis, probis hominibus et communitate in multitudine copiosa, querela gravis cum ingenti clamore per communitatem predictam facta fuit de eo quod quedam consuetudo liberalis, approbata et a tempore cuius memoria non existit usitata, fraudulenter usurpata et dampnabiliter subtracta est, in dicta communitatis prejudicium non modicum et gravamen: videlicet, quod consuetum fuit et usitatum inter mercatores et vendentes grana, bracia, salem, et hujusmodi victualia in aqua de Ouse deberent allocare cuicunque emptori hujusmodi victualium vicesimum denarium; et jam tarde, quia caristia bladorum indies crescebat et parcitas imminebat et populus multipliciter concurrebat ad aquam predictam pro bladis emendis, ita quod, quantum propter oppressionem populi ac propter aviditatem habendi de bladis predictis, multi pauperes qui emerunt modicas mensuras bladi predicti caruerunt jure suo de allocacione predicti vicesimi denarii. Quapropter die et anno supradictis, ex consensu predictorum maioris vicecomitum aldermannorum proborum hominum et tocius populi communitatis in hac die in dicta aula congregatorum, concordatum fuit et ordinatum quod quedam nova fidelis mensura per maiorem predictum ordinaretur, in qua continebitur et

contineri debeat amodo in futurum illa commoditas vicesimi denarii emptori cuicunque bladorum in aqua predicta, ita quod pauperes, ementes modium, bussellum, aut majus seu minus quorumcumque hujusmodi victualium, habeant jus suum allocacionis predicti vicesimi denarii in blado seu aliis hujusmodi victualibus in mensura continetur (*sic*), secundum ratam porcionis per ipsos de illis sic emendis

21 June, 6 Henry vi (1427). Letter testimonial from Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland, and warden of the East March towards Scotland, that on the above-mentioned day William Bell, a Scotsman, had sworn on the Gospels that he would be a faithful Englishman and liegeman to our sovereign lord the King.

De Carnificibus. De Denario.

(fo. 48). Rex thesaurario et baronibus suis salutem. Cum ballivi nostri civitatis nostre Ebor', per Johannem Westby de Ebor', bocher, et plures alios carnifex dictae civitatis per diversas billas suas asserentes ipsos ballivos colore officii sui de quolibet ipsorum carnificum unum denarium in qualibet septimana certis temporibus per extorsionem cepisse et levasse, coram nobis in dicto scaccario¹ implacitentur, ut accepimus; ac jam predicti ballivi per cartas progenitorum nostrorum per nos confirmatas, in cancellaria nostra ostensas, nobis ostenderunt qualiter ipsi dictam civitatem nostram Ebor' cum omnibus pertinencieis et libertatibus suis et cum omnibus rebus ad firmam ejusdem ville pertinentibus teneant per certam feodi firman ad scaccarium nostrum annuatim reddendam, ipsique ulterius allegaverunt quod solucio unius denarii in septimana de quolibet carnifice dictae civitatis, dum carnes vendiderit sit parcella dictae firme ejusdem civitatis ac ballivi civitatis predicte unum denarium per septimanam de quolibet carnifice ejusdem civitatis carnes vendente tanquam parcellam firme predicte hactenus habere et levare consueverunt, per quod iidem ballivi auxilium a nobis in hac parte petierunt ad ipsos in placitis illis pro comodo nostro et salvacione juris nostri dictae civitatis defendendos. Nos, volentes hiis que jura nostra concernunt in hac parte prospicere ut tenemur,

1. *Sic* (the full writ would be to "baronibus de scaccario suo.")

vobis mandamus quod, scrutatis rotulis et memorandis scaccarii predicti premissa tangentibus, si per inspecccionem eorundem vel alio modo legitimo vobis constare poterit dictam solutionem unius denarii in septimana de quolibet carnifice ejusdem civitatis dum carnes vendiderit parcellam dicte firme fuisse, dictosque ballivos dictum denarium in septimana de quolibet carnifice tanquam parcellam dicte firme in forma predicta percepisse et levasse, tunc in placitis predictis tam circumspecte vos habeatis ut prejudicium nobis aut corone nostre, seu diminucio firme nostre dicte civitatis, in hujusmodi placitis nullatenus generetur. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium xvij die Marcii, anno regni nostri quarto (1380-1).

De memorandis de termino Sancti Hillarii rotulo ccclxxxvij.

Ebor'.

Johannes Westerby venit coram baronibus hujus scaccarii xij die Maii hoc termino per Ricardum Gascoigne attornatum suum et queritur per billam de Roberto Talkan, Roberto Warde, et Ricardo de Alne, nuper ballivis civitatis Ebor,¹ presentibus in curia eodem die, super compoto suo de denariis Regis levabilibus infra libertatem civitatis predicte, de eo quod predicti nuper ballivi, die Dominica proxima post festum Sancti Michaelis Archangeli anno tercio Regis nunc (2 Oct., 1379), injuste venerunt ad domum ipsius Johannis in civitate predicta in parochia de Cristkirk in Conyngesgarth, et ibidem colore officii sui ceperunt de prefato Johanne j d. per extorcionem et proxima Dominica sequenti unum alium denarium, quolibet die Dominica continue post alium unum denarium usque diem Dominicam proximam ante festum Sancti Mathie apostoli tunc proximo sequente, clamando hoc de custuma ubi nulla talis est custuma. Unde idem Johannes deterioratur et dampnum habet ad valenciam x marcarum. Et hoc offert etc.

Et predicti nuper ballivi, presentes etc., defendunt dampnum et quicquid etc. Et dicunt quod cives Ebor' a toto tempore tenuerunt civitatem Ebor' de regibus Anglie pro certa firma inde annuatim reddenda quod rex Johannes quondam

1. Bailiffs of York in 1379-80.

(fo. 48b) firme sue predicte pro stallagio j d. Et dicunt ulterius predicti nuper ballivi quod dominus Edwardus quondam Rex Anglie, filius Regis Henrici, capi fecit in manum suam civitatem predictam certis de causis, et per tempus¹ quo dicta civitas in manu Regis sic extitit responsum fuit prefato Regi. Et de quadam certa summa de stallagio carnificum. Et inde vocant rotulos etc. Et sic dicunt quod dictus j d. est parcella firme civitatis prediecte, et quod predictus Johannes Westeby est carnifex ejusdem civitatis et in eadem civitate commorans et carnes vendens per tempus quo etc., et non intendunt quod curia ista super placito isto Regi (*sic*) inconsulto procedere debet. Et super hoc scrutatis rotulis etc., compertum est in magno rotulo de anno xx^{mo} dicti Regis Edwardi filii Regis Henrici, in compoto Johannis Meaux, vicecomitis Ebor', de exitibus civitatis Ebor' a festo Pasche dicto anns xx^{mo} (129 $\frac{1}{2}$) usque festum Sancti Michaelis tunc proximo sequens, sic:—“Idem reddit compotum de lxxij s. viij d. de stallagio carnificum ibidem per idem tempus.” Et habito visu per consilium inter barones concordatum est quod predictus Johannes Westeby prosequatur versus Regem pro brevi de procedendo in placito predicto si etc.

²In rotulo ix° Regis Edwardi filii Regis (1280-1) Henrici in Ebor' continetur sic:—

"Compotus Johannis Lythegreynes, vicecomitis comitatus Ebor', de civitate Ebor' a festo Nativitatis Sancti Johannis

1. Edward I. kept the city of York in his own hands during the eighth, ninth, and tenth years of his reign.

2. Cf. P.R.O., Pipe Roll, 9 Edw. I., Yorks.

Baptiste anno viij^o usque ad festum Sancti Michaelis proximo sequens (24 June—27 September, 1280).

Idem reddit compotum de xx s. de redditu assiso in eadem civitate per idem tempus, sicut continetur in rotulo de particulis quem idem Johannes liberavit in thesauro. Et de iiiij s. viij d. de Thoma Nach de theoloneo sic tradito ad firmam per idem tempus sicut continetur ibidem. Et de xl s. de theoloneo de Doncastr' pertinente ad eandem civitatem sic posito ad firmam per idem tempus, sicut continetur ibidem. Et de xlviij s. viij d. de theoloneo pontis de Fosse sic posito ad firmam per idem tempus sicut continetur ibidem. Et de cxiiij s. iiiij d. de theoloneo port(arum) de Walmegate, Layrethorp et Munkgate sic posito ad firmam per idem tempus. Et de iij s. vj d. de theoloneo quod dicitur, 'sero' sic posito ad firmam per idem tempus, sicut continetur ibidem. Et de iiiij li. porte de Mikelgate. Et de xvij s. iiiij d. de theoloneo porte de Bouthum sic posito ad firmam per idem tempus. Et de xxvij s. viij d. de theoloneo mensurarum sic posito ad firmam per idem tempus. Et de lxx s. de theolonio stallorum carnificum sic posito ad firmam per idem tempus. Et de viij s. de theoloneo de Malton pro toto anno. Et de x s. de herbagio in fossatis circa C . . . pitle sic posito ad firmam per idem tempus. Et de v s. de theoloneo batellorum transeuncium sub archa pontis sic positio ad firmam per idem tempus. Et de iiiij li. de quadam consuetudine annua que vocata Housgable. Et de lxxvij s. ix d. de theolonio pontis de Ouse per idem tempus. Et de xlij s. ix d. de exitu nundinarum ad festum Apostolorum Petri et Pauli infra idem tempus. Et de lxiiij li. viij s. ij d. de custuma lane in eadem civitate per idem tempus, scilicet de quolibet sacco xij d. Et de x s.¹ de theoloneo vinorum venditorum. Et de xiiij li. xvij s. viij d. de placitis et perquisitis in eadem civitate per idem tempus.

Summa cxvij li. xj s. iiij d.

Idem reddit compotum de clxx li. v d. ob. de . . .² exitibus ejusdem civitatis, preter wapentachium de Anesty de

1. P.R.O., Pipe Roll, 9 Edw. I., Yorks., has lx s. de theoloneo not x s., but the MS. is difficult to read here, and as the totals agree, lx s. is obviously the right reading.

2. Consimilbus in Roll.

quo respondet infra, a predicto festo Sancti Michaelis anno viij° finiente usque ad idem festum proximo sequens, scilicet de toto anno ix°, sicut continetur in rotulo de particulis quem idem vicecomes liberavit in thesaurario. Et de xli. de exitibus ejusdem wapentachii¹

(fo. 49) sic posito ad firmam per idem tempus. Et de ij marcis dimidia de exitu ejusdem wappentachii de ultima quarta parte anni supradicti.

Summa hujus anni cxxiiij li. xiij s. jx d. ob.

xx

Summa utriusque temporis cciiij. xix li. v s. ob. In
thesaurario cxxij li. viij s. v d. Et in elemosina constituta
Militibus de Templo j marca de ultima quarta parte anni preteriti
quia redditur ad festum Sancti Michaelis. Et in eadem alloca-
cione j marca de hoc anno. Et Beatrici que fuit uxor David le
Lardiner de ultima quarta parte anni predicti xxv s. iiiij d. pro-
dote sua. Et in eadem allocacione l s. viij d. ob. de hoc anno.
Et pro expensis quas ipsi et ministri sui fecerunt circa custodiam
dictae civitatis per idem tempus xxv li. per breve Regis. Et in
thesaurario xl li. Et de vij li. xiiiij s. xij d."

In rotulo x^o regis Edwardi filii regis Henrici in Ebor^c:

"Compotus ejusdem vicecomitis de exitu civitatis Ebor' a festo Sancti Michaelis anno ix° usque x^m diem Novembris anno x° (1282), antequam liberavit eandem villam cum maioritate et libertate ejusdem ville et cum wapentachio de Aynesty civibus ejusdem civitatis per breve Regis, qui quidem cives debent respondere de exitibus civitatis a festo Sancti Michaelis anno x^{mo} finiente usque ad dictum x^m diem Novembris proximo sequentem sicut rec(epit) et respondet infra.²

Idem vicecomes reddit compotum de lij s. ³ de redditu assiso
in eadem civitate. Et de exvj s. j d. ob. de redditu qui vocatur
Husgavel. Et de xxxix l. xvij s. iiiij d. de theoloneo diversarum
rerum venalium veniencium ad eandem civitatem. Et de iiiij li.

1. Illegible in MS., but Roll has "predicti quos dicti Cives dudum percipere conueverunt."

2. Cf. Pipe Roll, 10 Edw. I. m., 13 d.

3. Pipe Roll has llii s., viii d.

dimidia marca de theoloneo ville de Doncastr'. Et de c s. viij d. de theoloneo vinorum venalium veniencium ad eandem civitatem cum aliis theoloniis.¹ Et de xlviij li. xij s. x d. de custuma lane.² Et de lxxiiij s. de exitu nundinarum. Et de xiij s. iij d. de catallis quorundam latronum. Et de lj s. iiiij d. de catallis Johannis le Despenser. Et de vj s. vj d. de catallis Johannis Mol fugientis. Et de c s.³ de catallis Ade Hengeman. Et de xl marcis de catallis Nicholai de Ellerker. Et de xxvij li. iiiij s. iiiij d. de placitis et perquisitis in eadem civitate per idem tempus.

Idem reddit compotum de x li. de theoloneo et aliis exitibus wapentachii de Anesty pertinentibus ad eandem civitatem, sic posito ad firmam per idem tempus.

Summa clxxvij li. xj s. ob. In thesaurario etc. Et quietus est.”

(fo. 49b). “Placitum inter Simonem de Wagen Simonem de Clapham et Henricum de Bolton quondam Ballivos Ebor' querentes, et carnifices de eadem defendantes, de quodam placito contemptus et transgressionis etc, scilicet pro *Schamel toll*. Johannes de Barton, *boucher*, Willelmus de Patheley, *boucher*, Thomas de Skelton, *boucher*, Johannes Dughty, *boucher*, Hugo de Wakefeld, *boucher*, Ricardus de Cotyngham, *boucher*, Johannes Clerk, *boucher*, Johannes Rouchlyff, *boucher*, Robert Lyndesay, *boucher*, Johannes Bikerton, *boucher*, Henricus Doighe, *boucher*, Johannes Laton, *boucher*, Johannes de York, *boucher*, et Petrus Tesedale, *boucher*, in misericordia pro pluribus defaltis etc.

Iidem Willelmus de Patheley et alii attachiati fuerunt ad respondendum tam domino Regi quam Simoni de Wagen uni ballivorum civitatis Ebor', de placito contemptus et transgressionis per billam.

Et idem Simon in propria persona sua, qui tam pro domino Rege quam pro se ipso sequitur, queritur quod cum civitas Ebor' est antiqua civitas et extitit a tempore quo non extat memoria, et quod in eadem civitate et suburbio ejusdem ab eodem tempore

1. Pipe Roll has “veniencium ad eandem civitatem cum theolonio balellorum transeuncium sub area pontis una cum fine ejusdam vintarie.”

2. Pipe Roll has “videlicet de quolibet sacco intereante xij d. et de quolibet sacco exeunte xij d.”

3. Pipe Roll has, ij s., but the total is identical with the total given in the MS.

usitatum fuit quod quilibet carnifex de eadem civitate et suburbio ejusdem, in dieta civitate et suburbio ejusdem aliquas carnes vendicioni exponens aliqua die in septimana per annum, unum denarium argenti vocatum *Schameltoll* qualibet die Dominica in septimana qua carnes vendicioni exponit maiori et communitati ejusdem civitatis per manus ballivorum ejusdem civitatis qui pro tempore fuerint levandum reddere consuevit, et¹ in auxilium et partem solutionis firme domini Regis ad scaccarium ejusdem domini regis per cives dictae civitatis prefato domino Regi annuatim solvende ad certos terminos etc.; quos quidem denarios in forma predicta predicti carnifices solverunt predictis civibus, et predicti cives de denariis predictis percipiendis in forma predicta pro eodem tempore (pro aisiamento habendo infra predictam civitatem et suburbium ejusdem bestias suas interficiendi et vendicioni exponendo,² et pro stallagio suo et aliis diversis aisiamentis infra eandem civitatem et suburbium ejusdem habendis) seisisi fuerunt, et consuetudo ejusdem civitatis de toto tempore usitata predicti cives pro predictis denariis per ballivos suos vel per aliquem eorum qui pro tempore fuerint vel fuerit distingere possint, et distinctiones asportare et penes se retinere quounque de predicto denario eis fuerit satisfactum, quounque dicta civitas et omnes libertates ejusdem tempore J(ohannis) nuper regis Anglie, progenitoris domini Ricardi Regis nunc, certis de causis seisisite fuerunt in manus ejusdem J(ohannis), qui quidem dominus J(ohannes) nuper rex Anglie seisisitus fuit de denariis predictis percipiendis de predictis carnificibus qualibet die Dominica (prout superius declaratum est) per ministros suos per ipsum regem J(ohannem) deputatos infra eandem civitatem, quounque idem dominus J(ohannes) nuper rex Anglie anno regni sui octavo restituit et concessit eisdem civibus civitatem et libertates predictas, cum omnibus proficuis eidem civitati pertinentibus sive emergentibus, tenendas sibi et successoribus suis adeo libere et in eadem forma sicut illas tenuerunt et usi fuerunt antequam seisisite fuerint in manus dicti domini J(ohannis) nuper Regis Anglie etc.,

1. The MS. has *et* by mistake—it is not in the same phrase below.

2. *Sic*: for exponendi.

reddendo annuatim prefato domino J(hannis) et heredibus suis ad scaccarium suum clx li. ad duos anni terminos (videlicet ad festum Sancti Michaelis et Pasche) equis porcionibus, virtute quarum restitucionis et confirmacionis, predicti maior et cives et eorum heredes et successores cives civitatis predicte postea seisiti fuerunt de proficuo denariorum predictorum percipiendorum et levandorum in forma predicta; et postmodum (scilicet die Sabbati in festo Sancti Mathei apostoli 5 Ric. ii. (21 Sept., 1381) maior et cives civitatis predicte elegerunt predictos Simonem de Wagen Simonem Clapham et Henricum de Bolton essendi ballivos civitatis predicte in anno ex tunc proximo sequenti; et, pro eo quod xxxv. denarii de quolibet predictorum Willelmi de Patheley et aliorum aretro fuerunt, eodem anno per xxxv septimanas in quibus quilibet predictorum Willelmi de Patheley et aliorum carnes in eadem civitate vendicioni exposuit, predictus Simon de Wagen unus ballivorum etc., die Dominica proxima ante festum Translacionis Sancti Thome martiris anno regni regis (*fo.* 50) nunc predicti sexto, de quolibet predictorum Willelmi de Patheley et aliorum cepit unum cultellum nomine districcionis pro denariis predictis aretro existentibus, et predictus Willelmus de Patheley et alii eodem die distrincciones predictas vi et armis—scilicet securibus, gladiis, baculis—rescuserunt, in contemptum domini regis nunc et retardacionem solucionis firme sue predicte, et contra pacem domini regis nunc, unde dicunt quod deteriorati sunt etc. ad valenciam cc li. etc.

Predictus Willelmus de Patheley et alii per Willelmum de Waldeby attornatum suum veniunt et defendant omnem contemptum, et quicquid etc. Et predicti Hugo, Ricardus, Johannes Clerk, Johannes de Rouclyff, Robertus, Johannes de Bekerton, Henricus, Johannes de Laton, Johannes de York et Petrus dicunt quod ipsi in nullo sunt inde culpabiles, et de hoc ponunt se super patriam et predictus Simon similiter etc.

Et predictus Willelmus de Pathelay dicit quod, ubi predictus Simon dicit quod in predicta civitate a tempore quo non extat memoria usitatum fuit quod quilibet carnifex de eadem civitate et suburbis ejusdem aliquas carnes in eadem civitate et suburbis ejusdem vendicioni exponens aliqua die in septimana per annum unum denarium argenti vocatum *Schamel toll* qualibet die

Dominica in septimana qua carnes vendicioni exponit maiori et communitati ejusdem civitatis per manus ballivorum ejusdem civitatis qui pro tempore fuerint levandum reddere consuevit et tenetur,¹ in auxilium et partem solucionis firme domini regis, ad scaccarium ejusdem domini regis per cives dicte civitatis annuatim domino regi solvende ad certos terminos etc.; et quod, ubi iidem carnifices solverunt eisdem civibus denarios predictos in forma predicta et quod predicti cives perceperunt denarios predictos percipiendos in forma predicta ab eodem tempore pro aisiamento habendo infra eandem civitatem et suburbium ejusdem habend(um ?),² et pro consuetudine ejusdem civitatis de toto tempore usitata predicti cives pro predictis denariis per ballivos suos vel per aliquem eorum qui pro tempore fuerint distingere et distinctiones asportare et penes se retinere quounque de predictis denariis eis fuerit satisfactum seisisi fuerunt, quounque predicta civitas et omnes libertates ejusdem tempore domini J(ohannis) nuper regis Anglie, progenitoris domini regis nunc, seisisite fuerunt in manus ejusdem domini J(ohannis) nuper regis, dicit quod ante tempus predicti J(ohannis) nuper regis denarii predicti de carnificibus in dicta civitate tunc existentibus aliquo tempore levati non fuerunt; nec, a tempore a quo non extat memoria, usitatum fuit in eadem civitate quod denarii illi de carnificibus in dicta civitate et suburbii ejusdem existentibus levari deberent; sed dicit quod ex accio denarii predicti de novo levata fuit et incepta per extorcionem; et hoc paratus est verificare etc., et unde petit judicium, si predictus Simon actionem suam predictam in hoc casu versus ipsum manuteneret debeat.

Et predictus Thomas de Skelton dicit quod, ubi predictus Simon per querelam suam supponit quod predictus J(ohannes) nuper rex etc., tempore quo predicta civitas fuit in manibus suis, fuit seisisitus de denariis predictis percipiendis in forma predicta; et quod idem J(ohannes) nuper rex etc. per cartam suam concessit civibus civitatis predicte civitatem illam tenendam sibi heredibus et successoribus suis in forma predicta etc., dicit quod predictus J(ohannes) nuper rex, tempore quo civitas illa fuit

1. MS. tenentur.

2. Habendo, put a second time in the sentence by mistake?

in manibus suis, non fuit seisitus de denariis predictis capiendis in forma predicta etc.; et hoc paratus est verificare etc. Et sic proficuum denariorum predictorum, percipiendorum in forma predicta per cartam ipsius J(ohannis) nuper regis etc., in personam ipsorum civium transire non potest nec potuit; unde petit judicium si predictus Simon actionem suam etc.

Et predictus Johannes de Burton dicit quod, ubi predictus Simon per billam suam supponit quod quilibet carnifex de eadem civitate et suburbii ejusdem aliquas carnes in dicta civitate et suburbii ejusdem vendicioni exponens aliqua die in septimana per annum unum denarium argenti vocatum *Shameloll* qualibet die Dominica in septimana qua carnes vendicioni exponit maiori et communitati ejusdem civitatis per manus ballivorum ejusdem civitatis qui pro tempore fuerint levandum reddere consuevit et tenetur, in auxilium et partem solucionis firme domini regis, dicit quod denarii illi, si aliqui, (*fo. 50b*) levari debeant et consuerunt de carnificebus forensibus ad civitatem illam cum carnibus vendendis venientibus, et non de carnificebus intricesis ejusdem civitatis et suburbiorum ejusdem; et hoc paratus etc. et unde petit judicium si predictus Simon actionem suam etc.

Et predictus Johannes Dughey, non cognoscendo quod denarii predicti aliquo tempore soluti fuerint in forma predicta, dicit quod ballivi ejusdem civitatis denarios illos per districcionem nec aliqui ballivi ejusdem civitatis unquam, ante predictum diem quo predictus Simon supponit transgressionem predictam sibi fieri, aliquam districcionem pro denariis predictis levandis ab aliquo carnifice ejusdem civitatis ceperunt; et hoc paratus est etc.; et unde (*sic*) petit judicium si etc.

Et predictus Simon dicit quod, a tempore a quo non extat memoria, in civitate predicta usitatum fuit quod quilibet carnifex in dicta civitate et suburbii ejusdem aliquas carnes vendicioni exponens aliqua die in septimana per annum unum denarium solvere tenetur ballivis ejusdem civitatis qualibet die Dominica in forma qua superius declaratum est; et hoc paratus est tam pro domino rege quam pro se ipso verificare etc. Et predictus Willelmus de Pathley similiter.

Et ulterius dicit idem Simon quod dominus J(ohannes) nuper rex Anglie, progenitor etc., tempore quo civitas illa fuit in manibus

suis, seisitus fuit de denariis predictis in forma predicta levandis; ac maior et cives civitatis predicte post restitucionem et confirmationem de civitate illa sibi factas similiter scisiti fuerunt de denariis predictis in forma predicta levandis; et hoc paratus est verificare etc. Et predictus Thomas Skelton similiter.

Et ulterius dicit idem Simon quod denarii illi levari debent in forma predicta, et a tempore quo non extat memoria levati fuerunt de carnificibus intrencesis ejusdem civitatis et suburbiorum ejusdem et non de carnificibus extrencesis; et hoc paratus est verificare etc. Et predictus Johannes de Burton similiter.

Et ulterius dicit idem Simon quod, a tempore quo non extat memoria ballivi ejusdem civitatis et suburbiorum ejusdem qui pro tempore fuerint semper solebant levare denarios predictos per distinctionem quandocumque aretro fuerint; et hoc paratus est verificare per patriam. Et predictus Johannes Dughy similiter.

Ideo veniat inde jurata coram prefatis justiciariis apud Ebor', die Mercurii proximo post festum Sancti Mathei Apostoli, de visneto Ebor'; ita quod nullus eorum sit de civitate predicta, et qui nec etc. ad recognoscendum etc. quia tam etc. Idem dies datus est partibus predictis etc.

Ad quem diem coram prefatis justiciariis apud Ebor' venit predictus Simon in propria persona sua. Et predictus Willelmus de Patheley et alii per attornatum suum predictum. Et juratores veniunt; qui, ad hoc electi triati et jurati, dicunt super sacramentum suum quod a tempore quo non extat memoria usitatum fuit in eadem civitate Ebor' et suburbii ejusdem quod quilibet carnifex de eadem civitate et suburbii ejusdem aliquas carnes in eadem civitate vendicioni exponens aliqua die in septimana per annum unum denarium argenti vocatum *Shamel toll* qualibet die Dominica in septimana qua carnes vendicioni exponit maiori et communitati ejusdem civitatis per manus ballivorum ejusdem civitatis qui pro tempore fuerint levandum reddere consuevit et tenetur, in auxilium et partem solucionis firme domini regis civitatis predicte. Et quod carnifices in eadem civitate et suburbii ejusdem commorantes, a tempore quo non extat memoria, solverunt denarios predictos percipiendos in forma predicta pro aisiamento habendo infra predictam civitatem et suburbia ejusdem bestias suas

interficiendi et vendicioni exponendi, et pro stallagio suo et aliis diversis aisiamentis infra eandem civitatem et suburbia ejusdem habendis.

Et dicunt ulterius iidem juratores quod dictus dominus J(ohannes) nuper rex Anglie, progenitor domini regis nunc, tempore quo dicta civitas fuit in manibus suis, seisisitus fuit de denariis predictis percipiendis de carnificibus ejusdem civitatis et suburbiorum ejusdem qualibet die Dominicā in forma predicta. Et quod cives ejusdem civitatis, post restitucionem et confirmationem predictas de civitate predicta per eundem regem sibi factas, seisisiti fuerunt de denariis predictis percipiendis in forma predicta.

Et ulterius dicunt iidem juratores quod denarii predicti semper levati et percepti fuerunt de carnificibus infra eandem civitatem et suburbia ejusdem commorantibus, et non de aliquo carnifice extrinseco; et dicunt quod, quandocumque aliqui denarii predictorum carnificium in forma predicta levandi aliquo tempore aretro fuerunt, ballivi ejusdem civitatis qui pro (*fo. 51*) tempore fuerunt (tam tempore quo civitas illa fuit in manibus regum quam tempore quo fuit in manibus civium civitatis predice) ceperunt distinctiones de carnificibus quorum denarii predicti aretro fuerunt in locis ubi carnes vendicioni exposuerunt vel alibi in domibus suis infra eandem civitatem et suburbia ejusdem, et districciones illas penes se detinuerunt quousque de denariis sic aretro existentibus eis fuerit plenarie satisfactum.

Et dicunt iidem juratores quod tam predicti Hugo de Wakefield, Ricardus, Johannes Clerk, Johannes de Rouclyff, Robertus, Johannes de Bekerton, Henricus, Johannes de Laton, Johannes de York et Petrus, quam predicti Willelmus de Pathley, Thomas, Johannes de Burton et Johannes Dughy culpabiles sunt de recursu¹ predicto, prout predictus Simon versus eum queritur, ad dampnum predicti Simonis xx li.

Ideo consideratum est quod predictus Simon recuperet dampna sua de xx li. per juratores predictos taxata, et predicti Willelmus de Pathley et alii capiantur etc."

1. *Sic:* for rescussu.

(fo. 51). ¹In magno rotulo de anno xxij^{do} Regis Edwardi filii Regis Henrici in Item Ebor' inter cetera continetur sic :—

“Compotus Johannis Meaus custodis civitatis Ebor', que capta est in manum regis pro diversis debitis in quibus iidem cives regi tenentur, sicut continetur in rotulo xx^{no} de exitibus ejusdem civitatis a festo Sancti Michaelis anno xxj° (1293) incipiente usque idem festum anno xxij^{do} finiente per duos annos, scilicet pro annis xxj° et xxij^{do}. In quo quidem compoto inter alia continetur quod idem reddit compotum sic :—

Et de x s. iiiij d. de Scategelt per idem tempus anno xxij^{do} (examinatur). Et de x s. iiiij d. de Scategelt per idem tempus (examinatur).”

²In magno rotulo de anno xxix° (1300-1) dicti Regis Edwardi primi in Ebor' inter alia continetur sic :—

“Compotus Johannis Byroun nuper custodis civitatis Ebor' de exitibus ejusdem civitatis a festo Sancti Michaelis anno xxij (1294), quo die recepit dictam custodiam de Johanne de Melsa quondam custode ejusdem usque idem festum anno revoluto. In quo quidem compoto inter alia continetur sic :—‘Et de viij s. viij d. de Scategelt per idem tempus (examinatur).’”

Item alibi in eodem rotulo sic :—

“Compotus Johannis Byroun nuper custodis civitatis Ebor' de exitibus ejusdem civitatis a festo Sancti Michaelis anno xxij (1295) usque idem festum anno revoluto. In quo quidem compoto inter alia continetur sic :—‘Et de vijs. viij d. de Scategelt per idem tempus (examinatur).’”

Item alibi in eodem rotulo sic :—

“Compotus ejusdem a festo Sancti Michaelis anno xxij (1296) quusue ad Pascham proximo sequentem, antequam libерavit civitatem predictam civibus ejusdem. In quo quidem compoto inter alia continetur sic :—‘Et de v s. viij d. de Scategelt per idem tempus (examinatur).’”

Examinatur per Thomam Thorp.

Examinatur per Brianum Rouclyff et parcella inde manu sua propria.

1. Pipe Roll 22 Edw. I., Yorkshire. An entry concerning the tax paid by the York weavers is entered on this roll, post, p. 000.

2. Cf. P.R.O. Pipe Roll 29 Edw. I., Yorkshire, m. 7.

Examinatur per Johannem Kyghlay et parella inde manu sua propria.²

Cuttellers.

(fo. 51b). It ys ofdayned, aswele by thassent of the mair and counsaile of the chambre of this cite as also by the full consent of alle the godemen of the craft of cutlers of the same cite, that whatsomever he be of the said craft that will not obbey his serchiours for tyme beyng in all thinges reasonable concernynge the same craft shall forfett xij d. to the chambre and to the same craft.

Also it is ordayne that what so ever he be of the said craft that commes not to his serchiours whan he is warned by his saide serchiours for tyme beyng shall lese and forfaite in fourme abovesaide vj d. withoute he hafe a reasonable excuse.

Item it is ordayne that, if ther be any debate or variaunce betuyx any tweyne of the said craft for any thing that belongs to the same craft, that than the same tweyne so beyng at variaunce shall abide therin the ordinance and reull of the same serchiours for tyme beyng and of iiiij othir of the most honest men of the same craft within the same cite; and he that disobeyth him therunto shall forfait in fourme abovesaid xx d. wi^thoute any pardone.

¹Item it is ordayne aswele by thassent ²and consent² of John Fereby (1477), than mair of this cite and the hole counsell of the same, as by the godemen of the said craft, that it shalbe lefull to eny maister apprenitez or servant to wirke in the said misterie by candell light unto the houre of x of the clok at nyght and no longer, and at thre at morn, eny ordynance tofore maide and ordeyned notwithstanding; and he that defaltz after the said houre of x or afore the said houre of thre leisse xl d., to be paid ut supra.¹

Cotellers.

A lours treshonurables et tresreverentz seignours les meir et aldremans de la citee Deverwyk supplient lours poveres conciteins les cottellers de mesme la citee; cestassavoir, Johan Waghen, Robert Wylton, Henry Flett, Johan Beleby, Johan Crysypn,

^{1—1.} Interlined.

^{2—2.} Interlined.

Thomas Davison, William Birstall Albryght, William Arnald, Peter Passard et William Pertt, que les ordeignances souz escript purront estre gardez pur loneste et amendement de lour dite artifice et commune profeit du poeple : cestassavoir.

En primes ordeigne est que nul homme, meister ¹servant napprentice¹ du dit artifice, desormes overera nutaundre ascun overaigne ¹de nullui¹ a le dit artifice appurtenant; et, si ascun ¹meistre¹ le fait ¹ou lui covere¹ et ent soit convict, a chescun foitz que ensy soit convict il paiera xl d., lun moite a le chaumber du counsell du meiraltee et la autre moite al supportacion de lour pagyne de Corpore Christie; ¹et, si le servant le face de sa propre auctorite, donques meistre de servant paiera la forfaite suisdite de son salario.¹

Item ordeigne est que nul meistre de la dite artifice desormes preigne ascun apprentice pur meyndre terme forsquez pur septz ans, sur peyne de xl d. appaiers en la manere come devaunt est dit.

Item ordeigne est que nul maister de mesme lartifice tiendra ou overa plusours apprenticez ensemble, mes solement un apprentice apres autre; et si ascun de eux preigne plusours apprentices ensemble encountre cest ordeignance, que a chescun foitz que sur lui purra estre prove il paira xl d. en la manere come devaunt est dit ; mais bien lise as ditz maistres du dit artifice qont au present apprenticez avoir lour ditz apprentices al fyne de lours termes, cestassavoir que furent lowez devaunt la feisaunce dycest ordeignance.

Cutlers and Bladesmiths.²

(fo. 52a). In the secund tyme of the marialtie of the right wirshupful sir John Marshall (1479-80), beyng maiour of this wirshupful cite, aswel by the assent of the same maiour and the hole counsell of the chaumbre as by thassent and consent of all the maisters of the craftes of Cutlers and Bladesmythez within this cite of Yorke, suburbs and precinctes of the same ; that, for as much as diverse and much evill ware at diverse tymez within

1—1. Interlined.

2. These ordinances are interleaved and have no old numeration
7½ inches by 6½.

this said cite suburbes and precinctes of the same be sold aswel be denicens as forauntes, in greit dissate and hurt of the common people, in haukyng of such ware as to thare said craft belongeth within the same, and not seirched; for that cause it is ordeigned, and from nowfurth stablisshelie to be kept, that no man, be it denicen or forraunt, tak upon hym to hauke eny maner of stufte to the said craftes belongyng within the said cite suburbes and precinctes of the same, bot that he, that eny such stuff from nowfurth shal sell, sell none bot in such place as is ordeigned and deputid therfore: that is to say, every denicen to sell all such ¹stuff¹ within his shop or mansion place, and in none other place wyndowez or stallez; and, if he be a forraunt commyng with eny such stuff to this said cite to sell, hauke none abowte the said cite suburbes ne precinctes of the same, bot all such stuff so broght by thame to sell bring hit to the common market, callid Thuresday market, to thentent that seircheours of the said craftes may have thare lauful seirch in that behalf for the wele of the common people, and whosoever is found culpable and convict in the premisssez after that at he be warned by the seirchours of the said craft, leisse and pay withoute pardon $iij\ s.$ $iiij\ d.$, the on half to the chaumbre and the other half to the supportacion of the pageaunt and other chargeth to the said craft belonging.

(fo. 52b). Memorandum that the secund day of Jun in the furst yere of the reyng of King Edward the fyfth (1483), in the tym of John Newton maire, it is ordenyd by the hole assent and consent of all and every of the cutlers of thys cite that every cutler of thys cite shall frome hens forward pay and ²awswer² for hys chapman foren every yere, to the sustentacion of the pagiant of the said occupacion; that is to say, for every chapman accordaning to hys delyng, so that tha pay not ower the some of $vj\ d.$ by the yere for every of thar chapmen.

(fo. 53). Et est assentu par touz les meisters de cutlercraft et ordeine et estable fermement que chescun estraunge cutler que viendra a cest citee pur occupier tanquez meister, paie al commencement de la leve son shopp $x\ s.$ a la chaumbre et $x\ s.$

1—1. Interlined.

2—2. Interlined.

a lartifice de cotelers; et que nul apprentice leve shopp en cutler-craft tanque meister devaunt qil paie vj s. viij d. appaiers en manere suisdit.

Item que nul servant ou apprentice puis le fine de apprentage ou service soit lowe ove aucoun meistre ne mys en overaigne par aucun meistre devaunt qil eit fait accordement ove son meistre a qil fuist servant ou apprentice devaunt, et eit de lui une acquittance general de touz maners daccions, sur pein de forfaitour de xiij s. iiiij d. appaiers en manere suisdite par le meistre qil lui myst en overaigne.

Et ordeyne est ensement que chescun bladsmyth dicest cite coupe et use son propre merkes sur ses cotels queux il ferra, different a le mark de chescun autre homme de mesme lartifice, sur peyne de xl d. a la chaumbre et lez bladsmythes par ovels porcions.

Memorandum quod tercio die Junii 23 Henry vi (1445) in camera consili coram Thoma Crathorn, maiore civitatis Ebor', ordinatum est et firmissime concordatum de unanimi consensu et assensu omnium artificiorum de lez cutlers civitatis predicte ex una parte et Thome Uscliff de Ebor', chapman, ex altera, quod predictus Thomas solvet decem denarios annuatim ad sustentacionem pagine et luminis artificii predicti in festo Corporis Christi, et quod idem Thomas Uscliff amodo non erit electus in magistrum pagine illius neque ad aliud officium eidem artificio pertinens, sed quod erit totaliter exoneratus ab omni¹ officio et onere eidem artificio pertinentibus, solucione annua dictorum decem denariorum totaliter excepta. Et quia ab antiquo usum fuit quod omnes illi cives et extranei qui vendiderint cultellos sive gestra infra libertatem civitatis predicte, per retalliam aut in grosso, solverunt ad sustentacionem pagine Corporis Christi et luminis artificiorum de cutlers, bladsmythes et shethers, et modo sunt aliqui qui de novo recusant solvere ad dictam paginam et luminem (*sic*) ut est dictum, ideo ordinatum est die et anno predictis quod omnes hujusmodi cives et extranei cultellos aut gestra stallantes, jacentes et vendentes ac de vaginis ad vendendum extrahentes infra libertatem ejusdem civitatis, vel hujusmodi

cultellos et gestra super muerones aut fines vendicioni ponentes per retaliam vel in grosso, (mercatoribus et merceris hujus civitatis omnino exceptis) sint contributarii cum artificiis supradictis ad sustentacionem page et luminis supradictis, sicut antea hec tempora usi fuerunt; et ulterius, quod scrutatores artificiorum predictorum deinceps faciant scrutinium suum tam de forinsicis quam de civibus civitatis de omnibus et singulis mercimoniis que ad artes suas pertinent, et omnes defectus in eisdem inveniendos maiori pro tempore existenti presentabunt, per ejus discretionem corrigendos puniendos et emendandos.

Statuta ordinata pro utilitate communitatis.

(fo. 53b). Primerement que toutz ceux quont a pleider ou soient enpleidez devaunt les viscontz de la citee Deverwyk qe ne sount pas puissantz dallower gentz de lay ou qd nount fors petiz causes apursuer ou defendre soient bien rescevez a enpleider pur eux mesmes, les plantifs amonstrar lour grevauncez et les defendantz a doner lour respounce soloune lour veritez, sauncz estre surpris pur defaut de counsaill.

Item que toutz les enquestes qe sount apprendre devaunt les viscontz a mise de partie, soient enpanellez et somones contre la prochein court apres qils soient joyntez entre les parties, sauncz rien doner ou prendre pur quay, et qils soient destreintz durement et sauncz despert de court en altre tanqils veignont, et qils soient toutz foitz des meilleurs et plus procheins par queux les veritez meultz purront estre trovetz, si qe les parties ne soient delaiez ne suppris par feblesce de la court.

Item qe les turnes des viscontz qe sount avenir soient tenutz solone la purport del estatut od la survewe de ceux qe ount conisaunce du lay, et cco en due maner et par due processe, sauncz confederatours conspiratours abbettours ou faux enditours; et qe les enditez par la ley en les ditz turnes des viscontz soient lessez en baile pur resonable fyne doner, come solayt estre en auncien temps, et qe ils eient lour deliverauncez faitz par lour peres sauncz raunson en temps de mesmes les viscontz come la ley voet, sauvant eux qe sount enditez de mort de homme et ceux qe sount mainpernables par la ley soient lessez a mainprise sauncz fyne come la ley voet.

Item qe les enquestes qe serront pris hors de lours turnes soient pris en maner come ils sount pris deincz lour turnetz, cest assavoir par dusze de quatre paroche deincz queux ascun malfait ou felonie purroit estre trove, et qe celuy qe soit somone et enpanelle en les ditz turnes et ne viegne my soit amercie a iiiij d., et issint la constable de la dite paroche pur sa noun venu a iiiij d., des quiles amercementz le meir et les chaumberleyns averouent lune moyte a profit des communes et les viscountz averont lautre moyte.

Item qe les executions des jugementz renduz devaunt mesmes les viscontz soient faitz a tout lesexploit qe home purra par reson, sauncez rien prendre pur ycelles de nulle personne.

(fo. 54). Item qe desoreenavaunt en assise devant justicez soient enpanellez gentz de bone fame et bone discretion, et ceux qe ount estez un foitz enpanellez soient altrefoitz despertez, issint que chescun prudhome poet porter sa charge entour et nemy tutdis en panell, et que les viscontz par eux ne par lour ministres ne demaundent rien pur panell fair entre partie et partie a lour office, forsque les feez altrefoitz ordinez a lour ministres.

Item que le clerc des viscontz preigne les feez par vertu de son office en maner qensuit et nient altrement. Primes pur entre del noun de attourne i d. Et sil entre attourne pur un homme et sa femme i d. Et si le pleyntif ou defendant veigne devaunt la court et offre esson, le primer jour i d. prendra le clerc pur lentry et garantie de cele esson. Et pur chescun esson apres le jour resonable avera le clerc i d. Et pur chescun esson apres la ley gage i d. Et pur chescun esson apres le premier jour i d., sil soit pleyntif ou defendant. Et pur chescun plee que est targe pur lentry ii d. Et pur chescun record issaunt des roulles, cest assavoir soit il large soit il meyns, vi d. Et pur chescun entre de protection le roi ii s. Et que le clerc preigne pur une obligacion fait ou affair as viscountz ii d. Et pur entre del seurtee de pees trove devaunt mesmes les baillifs des ascuns demaundantz surtee de la pees ii d.

Item que le clerc entre en son roule de court toutz les substancies des plees enpleidez devaunt les viscountz toutz

voies en due processe come y covient a bon jugement fair, sauncz rien prendre pur ycelles.

Item que le cleric face calundier, a demurer en remembraunce vers les viscontz, de toutz les briefs originels et de toutz les retours que lour veignount, fesant mencion coment ils sount servys et respounduz.

Item que les sergeantz de viscontz prignount feez par vertu de lour office come ensuent sauncz plus: cest assavoir pur un sommons ou attachement i d. Et pur destresce ii d. Et pur un sommons dune panell entre partie et partie ii d. Et pur destresce de dit panell tancqe ils veigndrount ii d. Et pur execucion fair ii d. en pleyn de dette et pleyn de trespass deincz la summe de xx s., et a la summe de xx s. et ultre iiiii d.; et si defaut soit trove en le seriaunt, la partie pleyntif viendra au viscontz et il lui ferra redres, et sil ne face il se pleyntra au meir et le meir lui delivera un de ses seriauntz affair duement execucion; et, quaunt jugement soit rendu et la partie defendaunt ne vorra deliverer al serviaunt sufficieant destresse pur la summe recoueree, le seriaunt ensellera le huse de la chaumbre de celuy qest ajuge laffair gree al autre partie la summe dun pleyn xiii d. come desuis est dit. Et que le cleric et les seriauntz des ditz viscontz facent bonement lour offices en touz poyntz solounc ley et reson, pernantz lours feez come est dit desuis, sauncz mayntenauntz de querell dune parte ou d'autre et sauncz oppression du people, sur peyne de perdre lours offices et sur les autres perilles qapendount.

(fo. 54b). Item que les seriantz de viscontz soient chaungez chescun an apres le Seint Michel prochein venaunt et encas qils ouint riens forfaitz en le mesme temps qils perdount lours offices.

Item que nul homme qest sommone pur dett ou pur trespass soit enprisone sil purra trover sufficeant plege a respoudre et esteir a la commune ley.

(fo. 54, b.) ¹Assisa frisce forcis capta apud Ebor', die Lune proximo ante festum Sancti Laurencii, 10 Henry iv. (5 August, 1409), coram Henrico Wyman, maiore civitatis Ebor', Johanne de Moreton et Roberto Gaunt, vicecomitibus civitatis ejusdem. Assisa venit recognitura si Johannes Barneby filius Willelmi de Barneby injuste et sine judicio disseisivit Johannam nuper uxorem Willelmi de Barneby de libero tenemento suo, etc. Et unde predicta Johanna queritur quod predictus Johannes eam disseisivit de uno tenemento in Wallegate in civitate Ebor', et de uno gardino juxta les Paynelathes² in suburbio civitatis predicte.

Et predictus Johannes solemniter exactus fuit et non venit; ideo per ejus defaltam capiatur assisa etc., per sacramentum Thome Doncastr', Johannis Shorowe, Roberti Thornton, Thome Leverton, Johannis Eston, Thome Hawkesworth, Willelmi Wortelay, *draper*, Rogeri Shalford, Nicholai Wystyby, Roberti Brereton, Ricardi Trumpe et Ade Hesham electi triati et jurati. Dicunt super sacramentum suum quod predicta Johanna seisita fuit ut de libero tenemento suo de terris predictis, quo usque seisita fuit per predictum Johannem de

1. Assisa frisce forcis. Suits concerning property in boroughs were generally tried by the assize of novel disseisin, instituted by Henry II.; but in the 14th century "the assize of fresh force," had been granted to many towns. This method provided a more rapid remedy, without a royal writ, for cases where property was wrongfully occupied. The action had in most towns to be brought within forty days after the intrusion had taken place; it was concerned with occupation, not ownership, and was tried by a jury of twelve men or submitted to arbitration. The Liber Albus has a description of the London assize of fresh force, but the expression forty weeks, as the limit within which the action must be brought, is probably a mistake for forty days. Miss Bateson collected numerous examples of this assize from London, Ipswich, Waterford, Beverley, Kilkenny, etc.

Liber Albus, I., 195, 519. *Trials in Mediæval Boroughs of England*, by Charles Gross. *Havard Law Review*, XV., p. 703. M. Bateson *Borough Customs*. Selden Soc., 18, vol. I., pp. 231-242. W. Hudson *Records of Norwich*, vol. I., p. 153.

2. Ante p. 1.

Barneby, etc. qui venit vi et armis, etc. ad dampnum xx s. Et inquisitum est ab inquisicione, si disseisina facta fuerit infra quarentenam; qui dicunt quod sic. Ideo consideratum est per curiam quod predicta Johanna recuperet seisinam suam et dampnum predictum, et predictus Johannes in misericordia. Et quod predicta Johanna in possessionem et seisinam per predictos juratores ponatur per preceptum curie etc.

(fo. 55). Libertas allocata marescalco coram clero mercati hospicii domini regis,¹ xiiij^o die Marcii 19 Ric. ii (139³).

Willelmus de Coreby, clericus mercati hospicii domini regis, mandavit maiori et ballivis etc. in hec verba:—

Willelmus de Coreby, clericus mercati hospicii domini regis, maiori ballivis et constabulariis de Ebor¹, salutem. Ex parte domini regis vobis mando, quod venire faciatis coram me seu meum locum tenente, apud Ebor¹, die Lune proximo post festum Sancti Gregorii Pape, (13 March 139³), xxiiij liberos et legales homines de melioribus et discrecioribus de villa predicta, ibidem ad audiendum et faciendum ea que ex parte domini regis injungentur, secundum formam statuti. Et habeas ibi hoc preceptum, sub pena c li.

1. Clericus mercati hospicii domini regis. The clerk of the market of the household of the king was a royal official, appointed to go round the country and test weights and measures. He was not a welcome visitor as every default meant a fine. The only means by which he could be got rid of was by a special clause in a city or borough charter. York had this privilege confirmed in 139³ (post p. 316), the justices of the peace, who were the supervisors by the Statute of Labourers, under the clerk of the market, were commanded to hand over the right to the citizens (post p. 282). Norwich first obtained the right of exemption from these visits of inspection in 1345, W. Hudson *Norwich Records*, vol. I., pp. 26, 285. The Lord King's clerk of the market is referred to in Nottingham in 1396, as fixing prices. W. H. Stevenson, *Records of the Borough of Nottingham*, p. 322. The duties of the clerk of the market were defined by 13 Ric. II., cap. 4.

"1. At the request of the said commons, it is ordained and assented; That the clerk of the market of the King's house shall do his office well and truly.

2. And that all false measures and weights shall be burned after the form of the statute.

3. And that the said clerk take no common fine but that every person which is found in default touching the same office be punished according to his desert, and that he shall not ride but with six horses at the most, and that he shall not tarry in any town nor other place longer than the necessity of his business shall require and if he does anything contrary to this statute and be thereof duly convict, he shall pay to the king at the first time that he shall be convict an c s., and at the second time x £, and at the third time xx £."

Quo die, dicti maior et ballivi comparuerunt coram clero predicto, et tradiderunt ei breve domini regis de allocando libertatem; quo apperto et viso, simul cum carta domini regis de libertate civitatis Ebor' maiori et civibus in hoc parte concessa, statim clericus predictus, virtute brevis et carte predictorum, dictam libertatem allocavit et nichil in contrarium agere intendebat.

Respice plus de ista materia in.¹

Writ to the keepers of the peace and justices in the city and suburbs of York to allow the citizens to have the assise of bread and ale and of weights and measures, according to the charters of the King's ancestors confirmed by himself.

Westminster, 16 February, 16 Ric. ii. (1393).

Writ to the sheriff of the county of York to be intendant to the mayor and aldermen of the city of York, concerning the office of justice of the peace and of labourers within the city and suburbs, according to the King's charter.²

6 June, 16 Ric. ii. (1393).

(fo. 55, b.) Writ to the justices of assise in the county of York to allow the mayor and citizens of the city of York to hold pleas of land within the city and suburbs, before the said justices in the Gildhall, according to the King's charter.

Southwell, 26 August, 19 Ric. ii. (1395).

Notandum quod tria grana ordei sicca et rotunda faciunt pollicem; et xij pollices faciunt pedem; et tres pedes faciunt ulnam; et quinque ulne et dimidia faciunt perticam; et xl pertice in longitudine et in latitudine faciunt unam acram terre. Nota quod tria grana ordei faciunt pollicem; et tres pollices faciunt palmam; et tres palme et tria grana faciunt pedem. Unus pes et dimidius, cubitum usualem; sex cubiti faciunt cubitum geometralem; et per hunc cubitum archa Noe fabricata est. Item, quinque pedes faciunt passum; centum et triginta quinque passus faciunt stadium; octo stadia faciunt miliare Anglie; sexdecim stadia faciunt miliare gallicum etc.

Burton R.

1. Two or three short words have been erased here.

2. Originally the statute of labourers was enforced by the justices of labourers, in 1359 however, the justices of the peace became responsible for the execution of all labour legislation. B. H. Putnam, Ph. D., *The Enforcement of the Statute of Labourers*, pp. 10-19, Appendix 32.

(fo. 56). Nova carta libertatum ultimo concessa.¹

Ricardus, Dei gracia Rex Anglie et Francie et dominus Hibernie, archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, prioribus, ducibus, comitibus, baronibus, justiciariis, vicecomitibus, prepositis, ministris et omnibus ballivis et fidelibus suis, salutem. Sciatis quod de gracia nostra speciali et ad supplicacionem dilectorum ligorum nostrorum, maioris et civium civitatis nostre Ebor², concessimus et licenciam dedimus pro nobis et heredibus nostres, quantum in nobis est, eisdem maior et civibus quod ipsi heredes et successores sui, maiores et cives civitatis predite, terras, tenementa et redditus cum pertinenciis, ad valorem centum librarum per annum, que de nobis tenentur in burgagio infra civitatem nostram predictam et suburbia ejusdem, adquirere possint et tenere prefatis maior et civibus ac heredibus et successoribus ejus, maioribus et civibus dictae civitatis nostre imperpetuum, in perpetuam sustentacionem et supportacionem poncium de Ouse et de Fosse infra civitatem predictam et aliorum poncium infra suburbia ejusdem, et diversorum capellanorum et aliorum ministrorum ecclesiasticorum divina in communi capella sua super dictum pontem de Ouse celebraturorum et ministraturorum, ac aliorum divinorum serviorum et elemosinarum que maiore et cives predicti inveniunt et sustentant in honorem Dei et ad orandum tam pro nobis et heredibus nostris et animabus progenitorum nostrorum quam pro maiore et civibus supradictis, statuto de terris et tenementis ad manum mortuam non pondenis edito, seu eo quod dicta terre tenementa et redditus de nobis teneantur in burgagio (ut predictum est) non obstante; dum tamen, per inquisitionis inde in forma debita capiendas et in cancellaria nostra vel herendum nostrorum rite retornandas, compertum sit quod id fieri poterit absque dampno seu prejudicio

1. Drake gives a brief abstract of some of the clauses of this charter, *op. cit.*, pp. 205-207. Cf. *Analecta Eboracensis*, Sir Thomas Widdrington, Ed. Caesar Caine. It is enrolled on the charter roll 15-17 Ric. II., No. 14, P.R.O., where the following entry appears in the margin:—

“ Vacant iste litere quoad acquisitionem terrarum et tenementorum infrascriptorum eo quod dominus Rex Henricus quartus xxiiij^o die Octobris, anno regni sui ix^o, per literas suas patentes concessit tunc Maiori et vicecomiti (should be plural) ac aldermannis et civibus infrascriptis quod ipsi terras et tenementa ad valorem infrascriptum adquirere possint; eisdem tamen literis, quoad alia in eis contenta, in suo robore et effectu permansuris.” See introduction, p. li.

nostri vel heredum nostrorum aut aliorum quorumcumque. Ac nos, considerantes quod iidem maior et cives, ex concessione progenitorum nostrorum sibi facta et per nos confirmata, habent cognitionem omnimodorum placitorum terre infra dictam civitatem et suburbia ejusdem—virtute cuius concessionis, justiciarii nostri cognitionem in placito assise habendam prefatis maior et civibus allocare non curant, eo quod in dicta concessione nostra expressa mencio placitorum assisarum facta non existit, ut dicitur—de gracia nostra speciali et ad supplicationem ipsorum maioris et civium concessimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quantum in nobis est, prefatis maior et civibus ac heredibus et successoribus suis, maioribus et civibus civitatis nostre predicte, quod habeant cognitionem omnimodorum placitorum assisarum, nove disseisine et mortis antecessoris¹, de omnibus terris et tenementis infra dictam civitatem et suburbia ejusdem, tam coram justiciariis nostris de utroque banco, justiciariis ad assisas capiendas assignatis ac justiciariis itinerantibus, quam coram omnibus aliis justiciariis et ministris nostris et heredum nostrorum ad hujusmodi assisas coram maiore et ballivis dicte civitatis nostre pro tempore existentibus in Gilhalda civitatis nostre predicte tenendas et capiendas. Concessimus eciam pro nobis et heredibus nostris, eisdem maior et civibus ac heredibus et successoribus suis, maioribus et civibus civitatis nostre predicte, imperpetuum, quod custodes pacis et justiciarii ad felonias, transgressiones et alia malefacta audienda et terminanda assignati et assignandi, seu justiciarii laboratorum, serviendum et artificiorum in tribus trithingis infra comitatum Ebor' seu in aliquo eorundem, nullatenus² se (*fo.* 56, *b.*) intromittant infra civitatem nostram predictam aut suburbia vel libertatem ejusdem sive extra, de aliquo infra eandem³ civitatem, suburbia aut libertatem ejusdem facto seu⁴ emergente. Et quod maior et duodecim

1. Charter Roll has antecessorum.

Assize of novel disseisin, ante p. 140*n.* Assize of mort d'ancestor. A man dying in possession of a tenement, his heir can obtain possession even if the rival claimant has a better right to the land than the dead man. Pollock and Maitland, *History of English Law*, I., 148. M. Bateson *op. cit.* I., 243. W. Hudson, *op. cit.* I., 293.

2. Charter Roll has "in aliquo" after "nullatenus."

3. Charter Roll has "eadem."

4. Charter Roll has "vel."

aldermanni civitatis nostre predicte et eorum successores qui pro tempore fuerint imperpetuum, aut quatuor, tres vel duo eorum cum dicto maiore plenam habeant correccionem, punisionem¹ et potestatem et auctoritatem cognoscendi, inquirendi, audiendi et terminandi omnes res et materias, tam de omnimodis feloniis, transgressionibus, mesprisionibus et extorsionibus quam de omnimodis aliis causis et querelis quibuscumque, infra eandem civitatem ac suburbia et libertatem ejusdem qualitercumque contingentibus seu emergentibus, adeo plene et integre sicut custodes pacis et justiciarii ad felonias, transgressiones et alia malefacta audiendas et terminandas² asassignati et assignandi ac justiciarii laboratorum, serviencium et artificiariorum in tribus trithingis predictis, seu aliqua parte eorundem extra civitatem suburbia et libertatem predicta, habent seu habebunt qualitercumque in futurum; salvis nobis finibus, amerciamentis, exitibus et aliis proficuis quibuscumque inde provenientibus. Considerantes ulterius quod pons super vivariam nostram de Fosse adeo debilis devenit, quod diu absque magna reparacione et emendacione, ut accepimus, durare non potest, concessimus et licenciam dedimus pro nobis et dictis heredibus nostris, quantum in nobis est, prefatis maiori et civibus ac heredibus et successoribus suis, maioribus et civibus civitatis nostre predicte, quod ipsi facere et ponere possint pilos et columpnas de petra in vivaria supradicta per spacium centum pedum assise plus et ultra spacium quod predictus pons ad presens continet in eadem vivaria, ad fortificandum et supportandum pontem predictum et domos supra eundem pontem factas et faciendas, una cum quadam capella quam ipsi in futurum super eundem pontem facere proponunt, pro certis capellanis in eadem capella divina pro nobis et heredibus nostris et pro animabus progenitorum nostrorum ac pro maiore et civibus supradictis celebraturis; et quod ipsi petram, maeremium et alia necessaria ultra caput stagni vivarie nostre predicte per batellum vel alio modo cariare possint pro opere supradicto. Hiis testibus, venerabilibus patribus, W. Cantuariensi tocius Anglie primate, T. Eboracensi, Anglie primate, cancellario nostro, archiepiscopis; W. Wyntoniensi, R. Londoniensi, J. Sarisburiensi, thesaurario nostro,

1. Charter Roll has "punisionem."

2. MS. has "audiendi et terminandi."

episcopis ; Johanne Acquietanie et Lancastrie, Edmundo Ebor', T. Gloucestr' ducibus, avunculis nostris carissimis ; Thoma Warr', Willelmo Sar', Edwardo Devon', comitibus ; Johanne Devereux senescailo hospicij nostri, Edmundo de Stafford custodi¹ privati sigilli nostri, et aliis. Datum per manum nostram apud Wyntoniam, undecimo die Februarii, anno regni nostri sextodecimo (139 $\frac{1}{2}$).²

Writ to the keepers of the peace and justices in the city and suburbs of York not to interfere with the office of justice of the peace and of labourers which the king has granted to the mayor and citizens ; and to send the records concerning this office to the exchequer before the octaves of Holy Trinity next.

Winchester, 11 February, 16 Ric. ii (139 $\frac{1}{2}$).

(Jo. 57). Libertas civitatis Ebor' allocata, virtute carte Ricardi secundi Regis Anglie in hac parte concesse, in assisa capta coram Hugone Huls et Johanne Markham justiciariis domini regis ad assisas in comitatu Ebor' capiendas assignatis, apud Ebor' die veneris proximo post festum Sancti Bartholomei apostoli 19 Ric. ii (27 August, 1395).

Assisa venit recognitura si Ricardus Roberd de Brighton et Margareta uxor ejus, Willelmus de Allegate, Willelmus de Gisburn, *tailliour*, et Ricardus Ivesson, injuste et sine judicio disseisiverunt Willelmum de Holm de Touthrop, Johannem Jakesson de Skipwith et Johannem Pyn de Ercewyk de libero tenemento suo in suburbio Ebor', post primam etc. Et unde iidem Willelmus de Holm, Johannes Jakson et Johannes Pyn per Willelum Clapham, attornatum suum, queruntur quod predicti Ricardus et alii injuste etc. disseisiverunt eos de uno mesuagio cum pertinenciis etc.

Et predicti Ricardus et Margareta, Willelmus de Aldgate, Willelmus de Gisburn et Ricardus Ivesson non veniunt, sed quidam Radulfus Forester respondet pro eis tanquam eorum ballivus. Et super hoc veniunt maior et ballivi civitatis Ebor' per Thomam Ellerbek, attornatum suum, ad libertates suas petendas et calumpniandas etc. Et calumpniant inde libertatem

1. Charter Roll has "custode."

2. Charter Roll adds "per breve de privato sigillo."

suam, scilicet, habendi cognitionem placiti istius assise tenendam et capiendam coram eis in Gilhalda civitatis predice. Dicunt enim quod dominus Rex nunc, de gracia sua speciali et ad supplicationem dilectorum liegeorum suorum, maioris et civium civitatis predice, per cartam suam concessit pro se et heredibus suis, quantum in ipso fuit, prefatis maior et civibus ac heredibus et successoribus suis maioribus et civibus civitatis predice, inter alia, quod ipsi habeant cognitionem omnium placitorum assisarum nove disseisine et mortis antecessoris de omnimodis terris et tenementis infra dictam civitatem et suburbia ejusdem, tam coram justiciarii suis de utroque banco, justiciariis ad assisas capiendas assignatis ac justiciariis itinerantibus, quam omnibus aliis justiciariis et ministris ipsius Regis et heredum suorum ad hujusmodi assisas coram maiore et ballivis (*fo. 57, b.*) dicte civitatis pro tempore existentibus, in Gi[^l]halda civitatis predice tenendas et capiendas, prout in carta predicta plenius continetur. Et proferunt hic in curia cartam predictam premissa testantem, cuius datum est apud Wyntoniam, undecimo die Februarii, anno regni sui sextodecimo (139²). Hic eciam quoddam breve dicti domini regis clausum prefatis justiciariis ad assisas hic directum; quod sequitur in hec verba etc.

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et petunt inde libertatem suam etc.

Et super hoc, quesitum est a partibus predictis si quid pro se habeant vel dicere sciunt quare predicti maior et ballivi libertatem suam in assisa ista habere non debeant. Qui dicunt quod non. Et visis carta domini regis nunc predicta necnon brevi predicto, consideratum est quod predicti maior et ballivi habeant libertatem suam in assisa ista. Et super hoc iidem maior et ballivi prefixerunt diem partibus predictis coram eis apud Ebor' in Gi[^l]halda predicta, die Lune proximo ante festum Nativitatis Beate Marie proximo futurum (6 September, 1395). Et dictum est eisdem maior et ballivis quod partibus predictis plenam et celerem justiciam exhibeant, alioquin redeant etc. Et sciendum quod transcripta brevis originalis et panelle assise

1. Here is recited the writ dated at Southwell, 26th August, 19 Richard II., given on folio 55, b. (p. 142).

predicte et processus inde habitu eisdem maiori et ballivis liberantur etc.

De cementariis plasterariis[et] tegulariis domorum.

In Nomine Dei Amen. Cum in multorum majorum temporibus controversia quedam pendens et mota erat inter homines artis cementariorum hujus civitatis Ebor' ex una parte, et homines tegulariorum et plasterariorum de eadem ex altera parte, de et super exaccionem et solucionem pecunie ad paginas ipsarum trium arcium predictarum in festo et ludo Corporis Christi annis singulis usitato in civitate predicta,¹ tandem pro reformacione pacis inter partes predictas consideratum fuit, per Thomam Gare² maiorem hujus civitatis ac camerarios et alios probos homines dictae civitatis ad tunc presentes, quod universi tegularii et plasterarii hujus civitatis Ebor', operantes muros lapideos vel lapidea fundamenta domorum vel aliquod aliud opus arti cementariorum pertinens, extunc pro operibus illis essent contributorii arti cementariorum hujus civitatis sicut ante ab antiquo esse solebant; et quod illi tegularii et plasterarii qui extunc se potuerint excusare quod non operant aliquod opus vel rem aliquam arti cementariorum pertinens sint excusati et nichil ipsis cementariis solvant sed penitus sint quieti.

Junours.³

(fo. 58). As honourables et sages seignours les meir et bones gentz de la citee Deverwyk.

Suppliount treshumblement touz les meistres del joynour craft du dite citee, cest assavoir Andreu Joynour, Thomas Arkenden, William Dalby, Johan Hert, Johan Grene, William Barton, William Stokton, William Snyth, Thomas Wright, Richard Wellebeke, *joynours*, que pur le commune profett et honeste de lour artifice les articles souzescriptz soient enavant tenuz et gardez.⁴

1. Cf. L. Toulmin Smith *op. cit.* introduction p. xxi.

2. There were two lord mayors of this name, one held office in 1420, the other in 1434.

3. Note in left-hand margin, "Reformantur tempore Thome Appleyard maior," (1551, 1563).

4. Judging by the years of the enrolment of the members as freemen, the date of these enactments was about 1413.

En primes, ordeigne est par touz les meistres suisditz que deux waynscotes alerent a quatre postes, quex sount faitz en un almory ; et en le corps du dite almory thredpartborde demy et entiere ; et en un ciste de cynk quarters bone demy table et entiere ; et en un cheier bone demy table et entiere ; et en un ciste del longure dun alne bone demy table ou entiere ; et en un metborde de longure dun waynscotte bone entiere table ; et en un table de v quarters bone demy table ; et a les pees du dite table qest fait de demy table bone entiere table ; et en un stole pur surseier bone demy table ou entiere.

Item, ordeigne est que, si ascun homme du dit artifice preigne ascun manere de stufe pur overer, sil ne soit auxi bone come notre ordenance purport, qil paiera xl d. al chaumbre du conseil de meiraltee sur le pount de Ouse et xl d. al dit notre artifice de junours,¹ a chescun foith que ascun homme du dite artifice le faite et ent soit convict.

Item, les ditz artificers veulloient et grauntent que tout le overaigne avantdite, ou ascun autre overaigne qils usent, soit bien et profitement fait et overe, sauz ascun sappe ou ascun autre fayntesce, sur le peyne avantdite.

Item, ordeigne est que, si ascun homme qi overast ascun overaigne du dite artifice et ne voet esteier a ycest ordenance, ou fait ascun rescows a les serchours du dit artifice quelles veignont pur sercher en mesme lartifice, qil paiera la dite somme en la manere come desuis est dit.

Item, que null alien, ne aucun autre qi qi soit, occupera comme meistre en dit lartifice deinz la franchise dicele citee, avant qil soyt examine serche et approve pur abill a occupier tanquez meistre par lez sercheours de le dit artifice pur le temps esteantz et autres loialx gentz de mesme lartifice les queux ils vouleront parner a eux, sur la peyne avantdite, apaier en la fourme suisdite.

Item, que chescun, puys le temps qil serra approve pur abill, en fourme suisdite, qi occupera tanquez meistre en la dite artifice,

1. Some words are erased but "al junours" is written over the erasure.

qi a son primer leve de shoppe et occupacion tanquez meistre paye xl d. a la chambre als oeps de communaltee, et autres xl d. pur le releve et chargez de le dit artifice.

Potters.¹

(fo. 58, b.) Als honorable seignour meir de la citee Deverwyk, viscountz et aldermanz du dite citee, monstrent si pleise a votre bountinouse seignourie les gentz del artifice de pottercraft, cest assavoir William Westowe, Johan Baynbrigg, Johan Brymlay, Johan Lynam, William Payfoyt, William Ylklay, Johan Cuke, Johan Potter, William Scoreburgh, Johan Heselyngton, Thomas Dekyn et Johan Wald, que pleise a votre honorable descrecion pur profit du dite artifice et pur la commune profit du poeple graunter et confermer les pointez southescriptz, a estre ferment tenuz gardez et executez en manere qensuyte.

En primes, si ascun servant du dite artifice soit trove ove larcyn a la valu de vj d. ou oultre, que adonques nulle meistre du dite artifice lui dorra nul overaigne pur oevere, sur peyne de xx s. appaiers al chaumbre du meiralte al oeps des communes et al sustentacion del pagent de Corpore Christi du dite artifice par owels porcions.

Item, si ascun meistre du dite artifice soit resettour ou face estre ressette ascun servant du dite artifice qi soit atteint de larcyn, issuit que mesme le meistre soit ent duement garniz, il forfetera xx s. appaiers en la manere come desuis est dit.

Item, si ascun meistre du dite artifice soit trove coupeable de larcyn, il paiera a primer foitz que ent soit convict xl s. en la forme suisdite, et al secound foit qil ent soit convict l s.; et, si a la tierce foitz ent soit convict, il perjurera loffice et lartifice suisditz a touz jours et nient pur ceo il forfetera c s. appaier come desuis est dit.

1. The earliest enrolment in the freemen's roll is Johannes de Baynbrigg, 1385, the latest John Lyman, 1407. During the fourteenth century about thirty potters are entered on the roll, but from the Ministers' Accounts, it is clear that potting was carried on extensively outside towns, in the forest districts near Knaresborough, Skipton and Scarborough.

Item, que nully du dit artifice apprendra ne dorra sa doctrine de sa science ou de la propretee de son dit art a ascunz qui nest my de la dit artifice deinz la citee Deverwyk ou dehors, en vent ou acchate ou en overaigne, mais tauntsoulement a celluy qui ad este apprentice ovesquez luy en la dit artifice, sur peyne de xx s.— cest assavoir lune moite a la chaumbre de conseil sur le pount de Ouse et lautre moite al oeps de lour dit artifice—tauntfoitz que serra trove fesaunt la contrarie.

Item, si ascunz du dit artifice maynteignera ascun tel homme pur faire la contrarie dycestez articles, ou sil mesme face la contrarie dycelle, q'il encourgera en mesme la peyne apaier en la manere come avant est dit par owellles porciones.

Et pur ceo que diverses choses et darrez appurtenantz a la dit artifice ount estez retree, et auxi diverses choses et overaignes de mesme lartifice ount estez overez nounduement et utterez par la manere de *haukyng*, pur ceo ordeigne est que nully du dit artifice aleit ne voys par my la citee, en privetee nen appiert, ove ascuns darrez appurtenautz a mesme lartifice en manere de *haukyng*, sur la peyne avantdite apaier en la manere avanddit.

(Jo. 59.) Iste custodie cum constabulariis arainiate¹ et ordinate fuerunt, tempore Johannis de Gysburn, maioris Ebor', et Willelmi de Cestria, clerici communis, die Veneris in festo Sancti Laurencii Martiris, 4 Ric. ii (10 August, 1380).

Pro custodia ab ecclesia Beate Marie ad portam castri, usque ad cursum aque de Use extra Davytoure.	Parochia Sancte Marie ad portam castri, et Fratres Minores.
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Constabularius, Thomas de Howom. Subconstabularii, Willelmus Fox, Johannes Blakhornby.

Pro custodia a cursu aque predicte usque ad Vetus Ballium.	Parochie Sanete Marie Veteris et Episcopi.
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Constabularii, Willelmus Fissh, Rogerus de Crome, Thomas de Kelfeld, Willelmus de Clapham, Johannes Chapman.

1. Sic for arraiate?

Pro custodia Veteris Ballii. } Dominus Archiepiscopus
 Pro custodia a Veteri Ballio } Eboracensis.¹
 usque Sadlertoure. } Parochia Sancti Michaelis
 Constabularii, Johannes de Brathwayt, Johannes de Cotyngham,
 Johannes de Ceszay.

Pro custodia de Sadlertoure usque } Parochie Sancti Martini
 ad medium porte de Mikelgate. } Gregorii, et Trinitatis in
 Mikalgate, cum prioratu
 Sancte Trinitatis.
 Constabularius, Robertus Sauvage. Subconstabularii, Johannes
 de Askham, Robertus Tothe.

Pro custodia a medietate dictae } Parochia Sancti Johannis
 portis de Mikalgate usque ad turrim } del Toftes ex opposito grangrani
 archiepiscopi. } juxta pontem.
 Constabularius, Simon de Quixlay. Subconstabularii, Thomas de
 Staynlay, Ricardus de Taunton, Ricardus de Acastre.

Pro custodia a dicto turre usque } Parochie Omnium Sanc-
 ad exteriorem murum gardini } torum in Ousegate et Petri
 Fratrum Predicatorum parvi, cum Fratribusibidem.
 Constabularii, Johannes de Kenley, Willelmus Redhede,
 Willelmus de Pountfract, Johannes de Doncastre.

(fo. 59, b) Pro custodia a } Parochia Omnium Sanc-
 gardino Fratrum Predicotorum } torum in Northstrete.
 usque ad cursum aque de Use
 Constabularius, Willelmus de Beverlay. Subconstabularii,
 Willelmus Bell, Johannes de Smetheton.

1. Drake asserts that the Old Bailey was used as the Archbishop's prison, but gives no documentary proof. It would be unusual to have a prison for criminous clerks except in the Palace of the Archbishop. In the appendix, p. xlvi., he gives *in extenso*, a long and interesting quotation from the Close Rolls dealing with the dispute between clytie authorities and archbishop as to the custody of the walls in the immediate neighbourhood of the Old Bailey. The whole extract is important, but as it appears translated in the Calendar of Close Rolls, 1 Edward III., p. 2, m. 17 (1327), and has been already used by many writers on the history of York, it is not reprinted here.

Pro custodia a dicto cursu aque
de Use usque ad hospitale Sancti Leonardi } Parochia Sancti Martini
in Conyngstrete, cum Fratribus Augustinien(sibus).
Constabularius, Rogerus de Selby. Subconstabularii, Rogerus de Moreton, Adam de Misterton, Constantinus del Dam.

Pro custodia de Elrondyng usque
ad portam de Bouthum, cum eadem } Parochia Sancti Michaelis
in Berefrido et hospitale
porta } Sancti Leonardi.
Constabularii, Robertus del Gare, Willelmus de Houyngham,
Willelmus de Selby, Ricardus Storour.

Pro custodia a porta de Bouthum
usque ad portam de Munkgate } Parochie Sancte Elene in
Stayngate et Sancti Wilfridi, cum clausa monasterii.
Constabularii, Johannes de Rypon, Johannes Yole, Willelmus de Leuesham, Thomas de Kilburn.

Pro custodia porte de Munkgate
usque ad ecclesiam Sancte Elene in le Werkdyke } Parochie Sancte Trinitatis in Gothenumgate, et
Johannis del Pyke, cum Bederum.

Constabularius, Robertus de Howom. Subconstabularii, Ricardus de Waghen, Ricardus de Soureby, Johannes de Seleby.

Pro custodia ab ecclesia Sancte Elene in Werkdyke usque turrim super Herlothill² juxta Petrehall } Parochie Sancti Sampsonis, Sancti Andree, et
Elene in Werkdyke.¹
Constabularii, Johannes de Sheffield, Willelmus de Hensham, Adam de Burton, Hugo del Chartrot.

Pro custodia turris super Herlo-thill usque ad novam turrim super cornerium versus le Jubiry } Parochia Sancte Trinitatis in curia regis.
Constabularii, Johannes de Houeden, Walterus de Frothyngham, Johannes de Chestre, Willelmus de Tankerlay, Johannes de Westiby.

1. Sancte Elene in le Werkdyke. Later Saint Helen ad Muros. It was situated in Aldwark, and this passage bears out Davies' conjecture that Aldwark was originally built along the dyke and wall of the city. Drake *op. cit.* p. 316; Davies *op. cit.* p. 37.

2. Herlothill; Drake gives this as corresponding to the Barker hill of the present day, p. 254, Davies seems to be doubtful, but this passage supports Drake's assertion.

(fo. 60) Pro custodia turris super cornerium versus Jubiry usque ad portam de Layrethorp, cum dicta porta

} Parochie Sancti Salvatoris, Sancti Cuthberti, et aliorum.

Constabularius, Rogerus de Moreton. Subconstabularii, Willelmus de Burton, Robertus de Duffield.

Pro custodia a porta de Layrethorp usque pontem de Fosse, cum custodia ejusdem pontis et porte ibidem

} Parochia Sancte Crucis, cum Fratribus Carmel'.

Constabularii, Johannes de Santon, Johannes de Berden. Subconstabularii, Willelmus de Tykhill, Johannes de Pathorn.

Pro custodia de ultra Fosse. Constabularii, Nicholaus de Skelton, Willelmus de Dalton, Robertus de Baynton, Johannes de Cotyngwyth, Johannes de Willardby.

Claviger porte de Mikelgate, Johannes de Gysburn maior Ebor'. Claviger porte de Bouthum, Willelmus de Selby. Claviger porte de Munkgate, Robertus Warde. Claviger porte de Layrethorp, Hugo Dunnok.

Clavigeri pontis de Fosse } Thomas de Moreton,
Willelmus de Durem.

Claviger porte de Walmegate, Claviger posterne subtus castrum, Claviger p de Hyngbrigg.¹

(fo. 60, b.) Custodes cathenarum extra aquam de Use, a fratribus Minoribus usque Hyngbrigg.

} Willelmus de Ireby pro parte versus Hingbrigg.
Johannes Benetson pro parte versus Fratres Minores.

Custodes cathenarum extra aquam de Use, de Sancto Leonardo usque Bakertoure.

} Johannes de Poynton pro parte versus Bakertoure.
Thomas Smyth pro parte versus Sanctum Leonardum

1. These three have no names.

¹Memorandum quod ix^o die Marcii 19 Ric. ii (139⁵), claves portarum de Munkegate et posterne de Layrthorp deliberati sunt Thome Belle, sergeant, in presencia Willelmi Frost tunc maioris et aliorum plurimorum proborum.

Et claves de Walmegate Thome Cerebarn. Et claves del Mikellyth Johanni Gode. Et claves de Bouthom Johanni de Wheldale.

¹Memorandum quod Johannes de Burton, *tapiter*, juratus est ad custodiendum claves porte de Bouthom et ad claudendum eam, anno regni regis Henrici quinto (140³). Et Johannes de Selby, *wever*, juratus est ad custodiendum claves porte de Walmegate eodem modo. Et Willelmus Allee, *cordewaner*, juratus est ad custodiendum claves posterne juxta Fratres Minores, etc.

*Sequitur constitutio de Salsariis et vendentibus candelas
Parisienses.²*

(fo. 60, b.) Et quia gravis querela facta erat, hic in camera consilii, per artifices civitatis Salsarios (scilicet quos nos Salsemakers communiter appellamus) quod—licet de consuetudine actenus usitata gentes de salsemakercrafte, omnes eciam candelmakers extra flesshshamels qui in domibus et fenestris suis vendebant candelas Parisienses, sustinuerint simul suis sumptibus et expensis paginam illam in festo et ludo Corporis Christi in civitate ista in qua representatur quod Judas Scarioth se suspendit et crepuit medius—modo, cum pelliparii et alii artifices hujus civitatis Ebor^o, per se et uxores suas in magna multitudine, qui non sunt salsarii, faciunt et vendere presumunt candelas Parisienses in domibus et fenestris suis, sed requisiti recusant esse contributorii ad sustentacionem page supradicte; et, nisi remedium celerius apponatur quod sint amodo contributorii cum salsariis hujusmodi, salsarii ipsi paginam ipsam diucius

1. Written at the foot of folio 60; but later than the two first paragraphs of folio 60, b., which are of the date of ff. 59, 60.

2. Mr. Riley prints in translation the first fourteen lines, *Hist. MSS. Comm.*, 1, p. 109. L. Toulmin Smith *op. cit.* xxiv. In left-hand margin is written "Salsarii et vendentes Candelas Parisienses."

sustinere non valebunt; unde in anno Domini millesimo ccccxvij^{mo} et regni regis Henrici septi post conquestum Anglie quinto, per Willelmum Bowes, maiorem, et consilium camere, ordinatum est quod omnes et singuli artifices civitatis, qualescumque fuerint, qui non sunt carnifices nec uxores carnificum, et vendunt per se vel uxores suas candelas Parisienses infra civitatem Ebor' et suburbia ejusdem per retalliam, sint amodo contributorii cum salsariis hujus civitatis, ad tertium denarium, ad paginam predictam in festo et ludo Corporis Christi sustinendam.

Postea, cum in tempore Johannis Moreton, maioris, non obstante ordinacione predicta, concordatum erat inter salsarios et factores candelarum Parisiensium quod quilibet faciens vel vendens hujusmodi candelas Parisienses solvat per annum ij d. ad productiones ludi predicti et non plus, (exceptis carnificibus vel eorum uxoribus ut prefertur), et insuper ordinatum est quod, si qui de aliis artificiis qui non sunt de salsariis vendant sinapium vel alia salsamenta, ordinatum est quod tales solvant ad sustentacionem page predictae sicut faciunt alii salsarii civitatis. Et quod nullus artificii salsariorum hujus civitatis capiat de cetero aliquem apprenticium in artificio illo, pro minore termino annorum quam pro termino septem annorum simul, sub pena vj s. viij d. communitati civitas et artificio salsariorum equis porcionibus applicandorum. Et si quis extraneus vel aliquis forsitan apprentices, qui non complevit plenarie terminum et annos apprentices, sui in artificio salsariorum, et shoppam levaverit et in arte illa occupaverit hic ut magister, quod solvat in prima levacione vel occupacione sua hujusmodi xijj s. iiiij d., modo et usibus predictis applicandos, nisi forte, hujusmodi apprentices fuerit filius alicujus magistri artificis salsariorum civitatis predictae, ante predictam ordinacionem genitus, et apprentices in arte illa in civitate ista. Et quod quilibet, qui terminum apprentices, sui bene et fideliter complevit, cum primo occupaverit ut magister, solvat xl d. communitati civitatis et artificio predictis equis porcionibus applicandos.

Habetur et alia ordinacio de salsariis in rubeo libro ultra medium inter alias constituciones civitatis.

Ultimo Carta concessa de eschaetore et vicecomitibus civitatis etc.¹

(fo. 61.) [Ricardus Dei gracia] Rex [Anglie et Francie et dominus Hibernie archiepiscopis episcopis, abbatibus, prioribus, ducibus, comitibus, baronibus, justiciariis, vicecomitibus, prepositis, maioribus, ballivis, ministris, et omnibus fidelibus suis,] salutem. Sciatis quod propter magnam affectionem quam erga civitatem nostram Ebor' ac maiorem aldermannos et communitatem ejusdem civitatis gerimus et habemus, ac consideracione boni gestus civium ejusdem civitatis erga nos, et gratuiti servicii per eos nobis temporibus retroactis multipliciter impensi, volentes in melioracionem ejusdem civitatis ne non pro eorundem civium ac ipsorum heredum et successorum commodo et quiete specialiter providere, de gracia nostra speciali, ex deliberacione et assensu consilii nostri concessimus et hac carta nostra confirmavimus, pro nobis et heredibus nostris, prefatis civibus et eorum heredibus et successoribus imperpetuum, quod dicta civitas Ebor' cum suburbii suis ac procinctu eorundem, (juxta fines et bundas prout limitantur, que infra corpus comitatus Ebor' jam existunt et continentur,) ab eodem comitatu separata sint ex nunc penitus in omnibus et exempta, tam per terram quam per aquam; et quod dicta civitas Ebor' ac suburbia ejusdem ac eorum procinctus sint decetero comitatus per se et comitatus civitatis Ebor' nuncupatus imperpetuum; et quod dicti cives et eorum heredes et successores imperpetuum habeant infra civitatem predictam et suburbia ejusdem ac eorum procinctum, per fines et bundas prout limitate existunt, privilegia libertates et franchises subscripta, et eis et eorum quilibet plene gaudeant et utantur: videlicet, quod quilibet maior ejusdem civitatis, qui pro tempore fuerit, eo ipso et quamcuius in maiorem ibidem electus fuerit, sit eschaetor noster et heredum nostrorum in civitate Ebor' suburbii et procinctu predictis, et quod dicti cives et communitas et eorum heredes et successores imperpetuum, loco trium ballivorum suorum, habeant duos vicecomites in eadem civitate suburbii et procinctu et vicecomitatum ejusdem comitatus civitatis Ebor', qui quidem vicecomites in forma subscripta annuatim eligentur et proficientur:

1. Cf. P.R.O., Charter Roll, 18-19 Ric. II., No. 1 [] omitted, all summed up in eisdem.

videlicet, dicti cives et communitas quolibet anno de se ipsis eligent duas personas ydoneas in vicecomites civitatis predice et suburbiorum ejusdem ac eorum procinctus, qui quidem vicecomites, statim post electionem hujusmodi, sacramenta sua coram maiore dictae civitatis, qui pro tempore fuerit, in forma debita prestabunt et extra civitatem predictam ad eorum sacramenta prestanda non transibunt, quorum nomina sub sigillo communi dictae civitatis Ebor' in cancellarium nostrum et heredum nostrorum annuatim mittentur imperpetuum¹. Ita semper quod iidem eschaetor² et vicecomites de omnibus exitibus de officiis illis provenientibus nobis et heredibus nostris respondeant ad scaccarium nostrum et heredum nostrorum predictorum; et quod aliquo tempore futuro aliquis alius eschaetor² aut vicecomes in dicta civitate et suburbii et procinctu, nisi solomodo de se ipsis ut predictitur, non existat; et quod iidem eschaetor² et vicecomites civitatis Ebor' easdem habeant potestatem jurisdictionem et libertatem ac quecumque alia ad officia eschaetoris² et vicecomitum pertinencia in eisdem civitate suburbii et procinctu quas ceteri eschaetores et vicecomites nostri et heredum nostrorum alibi infra regnum nostrum Anglie habent et habebunt; et quod predicti vicecomites civitatis Ebor' comitatum suum ibidem per diem Lune de mense in mensem teneant eodem modo et prout alii vicecomites nostri et heredum nostrorum alibi in eodem regno comitatus suos tenent et tenebunt. Et quod predicti vicecomites civitatis Ebor' et eorum successores imperpetuum curiam suam ibidem similiter teneant et proficua inde perpetuis temporibus percipient, prout ballivi ejusdem civitatis ante facere consueverunt.³ Et quod aliquis eschaetor seu vicecomes comitatus Ebor' civitatem illam aut suburbia ejusdem vel eorum procinctum nullatenus ingrediatur nec ingredi presumat ad eorum officia ibidem aliqualiter facienda vel excercenda; et quod dicti eschaetor et vicecomites civitatis Ebor' pro tempore existentes quolibet (*fo. 61, b.*) anno profra sua facere et computare possint coram thesaurario et baronibus de scaccario nostro et

1. Abstract in English, printed in Drake *op. cit.* p. 206.

2. Throughout the Charter Roll eschaetor is used vice eschaetor. See introduction, p. li.

3. In margin:—"Concessimus: verte folium in prox." The clause on folio 62, *b.*, p. 162, should come here.

heredum nostrorum per sufficietes attornatos ipsorum eschaetoris et vicecomitum ejusdem civitatis ad hoc deputatos et deputandos, per literas patentes sub sigillo communi dicte civitatis signatas et signandas, de quibuscumque rebus, unde computabiles fuerint officia eschaetoris et vicecomitum, tangentibus ; et quod attornati illi ad progra et computa hujusmodi facienda et reddenda loco ipsorum eschaetoris et vicecomitum per eosdem thesaurarios (*sic*) et barones, juxta vim et effectum literarum predictarum, admittantur, absque hoc quod predicti eschaetor et vicecomites seu eorum successores extra dictam civitatem ad computandum de aliquibus ad officia sua spectantibus personaliter venire compellantur seu teneantur quovismodo ; et quod quilibet eschaetor dicte civitatis, qui pro tempore erit, statim post perfectionem suam prestet singulis annis, in absencia curiarum nostrarum a civitate predicta, sacramentum suum de officio illo bene et fideliter faciendo coram aliqua sufficienti persona, infra dictam civitatem nostram ad hoc per brevia nostra et heredum nostrorum per avisamentum cancellarii Anglie qui pro tempore fuerit assignanda, absque eo quod idem eschaetor vel successores sui ad sacramenta sua facienda extra civitatem predictam alibi coram aliquo alio vel alio modo venire compellantur. Ita semper quod statim de nomine eschaetoris predicti singulis annis ad scaccarium nostrum et heredum nostrorum sub sigillo communi dicte civitatis Ebor' certificetur. Concessimus eciam et hac carta nostra confirmavimus, pro nobis et heredibus nostris predictis, eisdem civibus heredibus et successoribus suis imperpetuum, quod ipsi habeant omnes fines, exitus, forisfacturas et amerciamenta ad justiciariam pacis infra libertatem dicte civitatis et suburbiorum ejusdem pertinencia et de eadem justiciarria qualitercumque provenientia, per ministros suos proprios levanda et recipienda in supportacionem et reparacionem poncium dicte civitatis et aliorum onerum ejusdem civitatis indies emergencium sive contingencium. Et quod predicti maior vicecomites et aldermanni ac communitas dicte civitatis nostre eorumque heredes et successores imperpetuum habeant forisfacturas victualium per legem qualitercumque forisfiendorum videlicet panis, vini et cervisia et aliarum rerum que ad mercandisas non pertinent. Et insuper concessimus et hac carta nostra

confirmavimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris predictis, prefatis civibus ac eorum heredibus et successoribus imperpetuum, quod maior diete civitatis, et successores sui qui pro tempore fuerint, gladium suum eis per nos datum, (aut alium gladium qualem eis placuerit,) extra presenciam nostram et heredum nostrorum habeant portatum et portari facere possint coram eis puunetu¹ erecto, in presencia tam aliorum magnatum et dominorum regni nostri Anglie qui nos linea consanguinitatis attingunt et quorumcumque aliorum, quam alio modo quocumque. Et quod servientes clavarum maioris et vicecomitum civitatis prediche, et successorum suorum qui pro tempore fuerint, clavas suas auratas vel argenteas aut argentatas et signo armorum nostrorum vel heredum nostrorum ornatas, tam in presencia nostra et heredum nostrorum quam in presencia consortis nostre future ac matrum heredum nostrorum infra dictam civitatem et suburbia ejusdem ac eorum procinctum, prout propii servientes nostri ad arma pro libito deferri valeant licite et impune, alisque occasione vel impetione nostri vel heredum nostrorum in futurum. Et insuper concessimus et hac carta nostra confirmavimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris predictis, prefatis civibus et eorum heredibus et successoribus imperpetuum, quod senscallus et marescalli hospicii nostri vel heredum nostrorum (*fo.* 62), aut clericus mercati hospicii nostri vel heredum nostrorum, decetero nec in presencia nec in absencia nostri vel heredum nostrorum non ingrediantur, nec sedeant infra libertatem civitatis prediche, nec officia sua ibidem faciant vel exercent, nec de aliquibus infra eandem libertatem factis vel faciendis seu contingentibus aliquo colore inquirant seu inquirent faciant, nec se inde intromittant quovismodo, nec in placitum trahant aliquos eives dicte civitatis aut alias personas infra eandem residentes extra dictam civitatem pro aliquibus rebus infra libertatem civitatis illius emergentibus vel emergendis quoquomodo. Salvo tamen quod si in presencia nostra vel heredum nostrorum quis conquiratur quod maior et vicecomites seu custodes² dicte civitatis in premissis in nostra vel heredum nostrorum presencia faciendis et exequendis negligentes

1. P.R.O. Charter Roll punctu.

2. *Sic*; in the singular when it occurs below

sint¹ et remissi, tunc cancellarius noster vel heredum nostrorum qui pro tempore fuerit, per se vel per alium de cancellaria nostra vel heredum nostrorum quem ad hoc deputaverit, ad sectam hujusmodi conquirentis id de quo querela illa sic fiet supervideat; et, si dictos maiores vicecomites seu custodem in eo de quo querelam sic fieri contigerit negligentes legitime invenerit et remissos, tunc illud corrigi faciat prout decet, et dictos maiores et vicecomites seu custodem modo debito puniat et castiget, finibus et amerciamentis ipsorum maioris vicecomitum et custodis in hac parte, et punizione illius quod per dictum cancellarium vel deputandum ab ipso ut est dictum corrigi contigerit, nobis et heredibus nostris semper salvis. Volumus etiam et concedimus, et hac carta nostra confirmamus pro nobis et heredibus nostris eisdem civibus ac eorum heredibus et successoribus imperpetuum, quod nullus provisoi vel captor victualium, officarius, nec alius minister noster vel heredum nostrorum aut aliorum quorumcumque, aliquam prisam faciant nec aliqua victualia capiant de bonis civium predice civitatis contra eorum liberas voluntates nec in presencia nec in absencia nostri vel heredum nostrorum aut aliorum dominorum quorumcumque, nisi pro victualibus nobis necessariis per ministros nostros et heredum nostrorum qui ea capere debeant juxta rationabile precium eorundem prompte in manibus persolvaturum.² Et ulterius concessimus et hac carta nostra confirmavimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris predictis, prefatis civibus ac eorum heredibus et successoribus imperpetuum, quod coronatores dicte civitatis et successores sui qui pro tempore fuerint imperpetuum exercere possint et exerceant officia sua tam in presencia nostra et heredum nostrorum quam in absencia nostra et heredum nostrorum predictorum, prout ipsi usi sunt a tempore quo memoria hominum non existit, sine occasione impetione vel impedimento nostri vel heredum nostrorum aut aliorum ministrorum nostrorum vel heredum nostrorum quorumcumque. Quare volumus et firmiter precipimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quod predicti cives aldermanni et communitas dicte civitatis nostre Ebor', ac eorum heredes et successores,

1. Fuerint.

2. Sic MS.: P.R.O. Charter Roll persolvatur.

omnia et singula hujusmodi aquietancias privilegia francesias libertates et immunitates prout superius exprimuntur et specificantur habeant et exerceant, et eis et eorum singulis plene libere et quiete gaudeant et utantur imperpetuum, sicut predictum est. Hiis testibus:—venerabilibus patribus Thoma archiepiscopo Eboracensi, Anglie primate et Apostolice Sedis legato, cancellario nostro; R. Londoniensi, W. Wyntoniensi, R. Sarisburensi episcopis; Johanne (*fo.* 62, *b.*) duce Lancastrie, Edmundo duce Ebor', avunculis nostris carissimis; Edwardo Rotelond, Ricardo Arundell, Thoma Mowbray Notyngh' et Marescallo Anglie, Johanne de Holand fratre nostro, Huntyngdon comitibus; Rogero de Walden thesaurario nostro, Thoma de Percy, senescallo hospicii nostri, Willemo Lescrop camerario nostro, Guidone Mone custode privati sigilli nostri et aliis. Datum per manum nostram apud Westmonasterium, decimo octavo die Maii [anno regni nostri decimo nono] (1396).

¹Concessimus eciam, et hac carta nostra confirmavimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est, eisden civibus et eorum heredibus et successoribus imperpetuum, quod nullus eorum implacitet aut implacetur coram nobis vel aliquibus justiciariis nostris extra civitatem predictam de terris aut tenebris que tenent infra libertatem ejusdem civitatis nec de aliqua transgressione facto in eadem civitatis. Sed, si aliquis predictorum civium vel alius terram aliquam aut tenementa infra libertatem predictam existencia petere vel super aliqua transgressione facta infra eandem libertatem conqueri voluerit, prosequatur jus suum et querelam suam coram maiore et vicecomitibus predicte civitatis; et, si loquela illa coram ipsis terminari non possit, terminetur ad sectam querentis coram justiciariis nostris proximo itineraturis in civitate predicta, et non extra vel coram aliquo justiciariorum nostrorum ad hoc a nobis ibidem specialiter destinando. Et quod iidem maior et vicecomites habeant cogniciones omnium placitorum de transgressionibus convencionibus et contractibus quibuscumque infra civitatem et suburbia predicta qualitercumque emergentibus,

P.R.O. Charter Roll omits [] but inserts per breve de privato sigillo.

1. This clause belongs to the previous charter and should be inserted in p. 158 (folio 61).

tam in presencia nostra et heredum nostrorum quam in absencia nostra et eorundem heredum nostrorum, cum omnimodis proficuis de hujusmodi placitis qualitercumque provenientibus, adeo plene integre libere et quiete et eisdem modo et forma quibus maior et ballivi ejusdem civitatis pro tempore existentes ante confectionem presentis carte nostre, vigore diversarum cartarum progenitorum nostrorum quandam regum Anglie inde confectarum et per nos confirmatarum, cogniciones hujusmodi tenuerunt et habuerunt ac eisdem usi fuerunt, sine occasione impetizione vel impedimento nostri vel heredum nostrorum aut justiciariorum nostrorum vel heredum nostrorum quorumcumque, seu senescallorum vel marescallorum hospicii nostri aut heredum nostrorum, seu escaetorum vicecomitum aut aliorum ballivorum seu ministrorum nostrorum vel heredum nostrorum quorumcumque; ita quod iidem senescalli et marescalli de cognitionibus placitorum de hujusmodi transgressionibus conventionibus aut contractibus infra civitatem et suburbia predicta emergentibus se nullatenus intromittant, nisi dumtaxat de transgressionibus conventionibus et contractibus in hospicio nostro et ipsorum heredum nostrorum, et inter illos qui sunt de eodem hospicio, factis. Et ulterius concessimus, et hac carta nostra confirmavimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris predictis, eisdem maiori et civibus, quod ipsi ac heredes et successores sui maiores et cives civitatis nostre predicte habeant cognitionem omnimodorum placitorum assisarum nove dissemine et mortis antecessoris de omnimodis terris et tenementis infra dictam civitatem et suburbia ejusdem, tam coram justiciariis nostris de utroque banco, justiciarus ad assisas capiendas assignatis, ac justiciarus itinerantibus, quam coram omnibus aliis justiciariis et ministris nostris et heredum nostrorum; ad hujusmodi assisas coram maiori et vicecomitibus dictae civitatis qui pro tempore existentibus in Gi[]halda civitatis (fo. 63) nostre predicte tenendas et capiendas, prout iidem maior et cives habuerunt et tenuerunt coram maiore et ballivis civitatis predicte qui retroactis temporibus fuerunt.¹

1. See introduction, p. xxiii.

Writ to the mayor and escheator of York, concerning the custody of the abbey of S. Mary during the vacancy caused by the death of Thomas Stayngreve abbot.

Shrewsbury, 29 January, 21 Richard ii. (139¹₈).¹

(fo. 63, b.) Ordeigne est en la Gildhall par commune assent le xj^{me} jour de Feverer 21 Ric. ii. (11 Feb. 139¹₈) qe dessormes si nul pork soit trove de jour ou de nuyt alaunt sur les motes des mures de la citee, ou en les hautes estres, ou en venelles, ou desouth le Pount de Ouse, ou sur le kaye, qe le mestre du dit pork paiera vj d. quaunt foith qascun pork soit trove alaunt com desuis est dit; et celui qui prendra le porke avera ij d. pur son travaille.

Item quaunt foith qe ascun nief soit voidee des fymes ou de poudre ou d'autre ordure et engette en leawe de Ouse, cellui a qui la dite nief est paiera a la chaumbre vj s. viij d.

Item celluy qe gettera oistres ou muskles, chanfez ou scales des oistres ou des muskles, en mesme leawe paiera xl d.; et les servantz qe getterent fymes en bolles ou en scutelles en la dite eawe paieront pur chescun bolle ou skutelle iiiij d.

Item ceaux qe vendouint oistres desormes facent vendre par swylles, sicom est use en le port de Kyngeston sur Hull et par ailours, et noun pas par autre mesure, sur peyne de forfaiture etc.

Item qe soient eluz et jurez tastours de cervoise, a surveier en chescun paroche les braceresses et leur cervoise, et presenter les nounes qe vendent trop chier cervoise contre lassise ou saunz mesure ensealee.

Peyntourz, stenours, goldbetours.

(fo. 64.) A lours honourez et reverentz sires les meir viscountz et aldermanz de la citee Deverwyk.

Suppliant touz les meisters et artificers de payntours, steynours et goldbeters de la citee Deverwyk suisdite, pur ceo que mesmes les artificers esteiont sauncz governaunce sibien des serchours come des autres articles necessariez et profitables a tout le poeple et a les artificers suisditz, que pleise a vous grauntere les articles souzescriptz estre en la chaumber de conseil registrez, pur la commune profet de tout le peeple et de lours ditz artifices.

1. Printed by Drake, p. 623.

In primis, ordeigne est et purveu que touz les meisters et artificers suisitez par lour commune assent assemblent en la demaigne prochein apres le fest du Pasquez chescun ann, pur eslier lours sercheours pur lan avenir et ordeigne pur lour pagent de Corpore Christi et autres choises affaire busoignable pur la governance du dit pagent ; et que nul se absentera celle temps sauns resonable cause, sur la peyn de vj s. viij d. appaierz lun moite a la chaumbre et lautre a lour artifice pur la supportacion de lours dit pagent.

Item, ordeigne est que nul homme de lours ditz artifices, meistre ne servant, lour absentent a quel temps qils serront garnyz par lours sercheours a sembler a certain lieu pur ascune cause ou matere lours ditz artifices appartenantz et necessariez, ou pur ascune cause ou matere pur quel lour meir maundera a les sercheours ; et que trestouz mesmes les artificers soient touz jours obeiauntz au comaundement de lour meir sur la peyn suisrite en mesme la manere destre appaiez.

Item, que nul homme des ditz artifices resceve nul estranger veignant a la citee de mesmes les artifices, avant que les sercheours lui ouint examine de quele condicion qil soit et ou il soit assez sachant ou nemy, sur la peyn del forfature suisrite semble manere appaierz.

Item, que nul meistre du ditz artifices tiegne nul estranger pur lui apprendere ne a oeverer a meyns terme que par an, sur la peyn suisrite.

Item, que si ascun homme d'autre artifice occupie et use a oeverer en les artifices suiszdit ove pensel pur fylour ou ascunes maneres des colours, sil soit fraunchise, qil paie al pagaunt des ditz artificers ; et, sil ne soit fraunchise, que lui fraunchise et paie a mesme le pagaunt, sur la avant dite peyn chesconne foith qil soit atteynte.

(fo. 64, b.) Item, que nul homme des ditz artifices enseigne nul homme d'autre artifice nul poynt appartenant a les ditz artifices, sinoun qil senpurpose d'apprendre les artifices suisritz ou un de eux et face ascune fret ove les ditz artificers ; ne que nul meistre ne servant ne vendre ascunes colours molez ou temperez, nascune instrument partenant a les artifices suisitez, a nul homme d'autre artifice, sur la peyn avantdite.

Item, que si ascune forein veigne en yeeste citee pur oeeverer en mesme la citee ou pur enporter ascun overe hors del citee, nyent paiant tolne nautres custumes come deust, que les serchours purront tiel forein distreynder pur paier son tolne et autres custumes et pur examiner tiel oevere, si soit covenable ou nemy; et, si ascune tiel oevere ne soit covenable, pur y celle amender et correcter solonc ladvyse de toute lartifice.

Item, ordeigne est que si ascun homme du ditez artificez face ascun restows a ascun sercheour de mesmez lartificez qui vient pur sercher en mesmez lartificez, qil paiera la summe suisdite come devant est dit.

Concordio inter marinarios et piscenarious de Usegate.

(*fo. 64, b.*) Memorandum quod—ubi controversia mota et pendens fuit inter marinarios et piscinarios in Usegate habentes batellos, de modo solvendi ad paginam navis Noe¹ ad quam utraque pars singulis annis fuit et est simul contributoria—tandem, de avisoamento Thome Gare maioris Ebor² (1420) fuit ordinatum, et positum in electione marinariorum predictorum an extunc solvere voluerunt singulis annis piscenariis de Usegate vj s. viij d. pro ludo pageine Noe predicte, (et tunc ipsi homines de Usegate producerent paginam predictam pro se et marinariis,) vel an ipsi piscenarii de Usegate solverent annis singulis marinariis predictis duodecim denarios ad avantagium, et sic piscenarii producerent terciam partem ludi pageine predicte ne camera consilii civitatis amplius in hac parte turbaretur cum piscenariis pontis Use. Et tunc marinarii predicti elegerunt recipere annuatim duodecim denarios de piscenariis de Usegate predictis.

(*fo. 65.* (Assise of bread.)²

1. The directions given in the list of pageants opposite the craft of pessners and mariners is "Noe in archa et uxor ejus, tres filii Noe cum uxoribus suis, cum diversis animalibus."

2. *Statutes of the Realm*, vol. I., p. 199; with note "Temp. incert." The printed copies give this as a statute of 51 Henry III. Some difficulty as to the interpretation of the statute must have arisen as is shown by one of the patent rolls "Exemplification, at the request of the bakers of Coventry of the ordinances of the assize of bread and ale, and of the composition of money and measure made in the time of the king's progenitors, in as much as in the parliament of Westminster, 1 Richard II., the king granted that all such statutes and ordinances not revoked should be observed." *Patent Rolls*, 2 Richard II., pt. 2, m. 20.

Alia assisa panis.

Hec est assisa panis faciendi et vendendi, que probata est per pistorem G. filium P. quondam justiciar(ii) Anglie¹ et per pistorem R. de Thorneya.

Alia assisa.

(fo. 65, b.) Alia assisa panis: videlicet, panis oboulati dominici, vulgariter vocati Anglice a halpeny symnell of mayn brede. Que quidem assesa capta fuit et assisa tempore Nicholai Blakburn maioris civitatis Ebor' anno regni Regis Henrici quarti xiiij^o (14 $\frac{1}{2}$).

Memorandum that the basterd wastell and symnelles, the whilk sall have allowance ij s. in the ferthyng iiiij s. in the halpeny lesse then the cokette; and, touchant Payne demayn wastelles and symnelles, that thai sall weghe lesse then the basterd symnelles vj s. in the halpeny and iij s. in the penny.

(fo. 65, b.) Et quia communes pistores hujus civitatis communiter portant nocturnos panes suos venales omnium generum panis ad domos regratariorum panum vocatorum *hukesters of brede*, et sic sub colore illo venduntur diversis temporibus anni panes mucidi insanii et male seisinati et qui ob illam causam non sunt scrutati nec scrutari possunt per scrutatores pistorum ut deberent, qua de causa scrutatores et artifices pistorum magnum scandalum ac obloquium paciuntur, et populus regis decipitur. Ideo, ut abusus predictus tollatur (fo. 68)² de cetero, ordinatum est et firmiter stabilitum quod nullus pistor civitatis, aut aliquis de suis, portet vel portare faciat extra loca sua aliquod genus panis venalis ad domos fenestras vel habitationes alicujus regratarii infra civitatem istam vel suburbia ejusdem, sub pena iij s. iiiij d., usui communitatis et artificio pistorum ad sustentacionem pagine sue et aliorum onerum suorum equis porcionibus applicandorum, tociens quociens contra istam ordinacionem presumpserit attemptare. Et huic ordinacioni adjunctum est quod scrutatores pistorum pro tempore existentes habeant potestatem libere scrutandi et exercendi

1. Geoffrey Fitz Peter was chief justiciary from 1198 to 1213.

2. Folios 66 and 67 are interleaved.

officium sunm; et, si quis pistor civitatis convictus fuerit quod aliquo tempore inobediens seu rebellis fuerit contra scrutatores suos vel eos perturbaverit in exercicio et execucione officii sui, tunc perdet et solvet vice qualibet vj s. viij d. premissis usibus applicandos.

Pestors. Bakers.¹

(fo. 66, a.) A lour treshonoure et tresreverent seignour, mair de la citee Deverwyk, supplie humblement voz povres conciteins et veisyns les gentz del artifice des pestours Deverwyk —pur ceo qils ount ordeinez entre eaux certaines ordinances et constitucions quelles serrount profitables a la commune poeple de la citee avantdite et en amendement du dit artifice et auxi encrescement de la profit del chaumbre du dit mair—que please a vostre tresreverente seignourie, par lavis de vostre sage counseille, que les poyntz desoulz escriptz purrourt estre regestrez en la dite ²chaumbre² en la manere et fourme qensuyte.

Enprimes, ordeigne est et assentuz par touz les mestres del artifice avaunddit que nully de mesme lartifice portera ne face porter a ascune hukester ascun payne a lour measons, sur peyne de xl d. appaier, lune moite au dit chaumbre de counsell et lautre moite al oeps de mesme lartifice.

Item, que nully mestre preigne apprentice en la dite artifice pur meyndre terme que pur vij annz ³ensemble, et ce sur mesme la peyne apaier par owellles porciones en manere et fourme come avant est dit.

Item, ordeigne est que si ascun presume sur luy pur occupier tanquez meistre lartifice de commune pestour dein liberte de dite citee, et navoit my este apprentice en la dite citee de mesme lartifice, qil paiera xx s. al chaumbre de conseil avantdite et xx s. al artifice avantdit, et les sercheours de lart suisdite receveront lour parte de les mayns de lez chaumberleyns pur le temps esteantz; et, qil que nest mye Inglois homme neez, yl paiera iiiij marces en fourme suisdite.

1. These ordinances are interleaved between folios 65 b. and 68, they have no old numeration, new 66 a, 66 b, 67 a.

There is a note in the left-hand margin "Plus in alio magno papiro fere in medio libre."

2—2. Interlined.

3—3. Interlined.

Item, que, si ascuny du dit artifice ferra trois ¹ou quatre¹ paynes de chival pur un denier as hostellers ou autres gentz ²pur estre venduz,² qil paiera xx d. par owellles porciones en la manere come avant est dit taunt foitz come il se ferra.³

Item, que nully du dit artifice lowera ascun servant pur overer en la dit artifice pur le plus haut salarie que xxvj s. viij d. ove sa vesture sil sciet bien overer en la dit mistier; et, sil ne sciet bien overer profitement, mais pur bulter la floure ou tiel labour, qil navera forsquez xij s. iiiij d. ⁴sans sa vesture;⁴ et ceo sur peyne de xl d. apaiier en la manere avanldit par owellles porcions.

Item, que si ascun du dit artifice lowera ou coille ascun servant du dit artifice hors de son service, ou luy mette en ascun overaigne de hors le service son mestre deinz son terme, qil paiera xx d. au dit chaumbre et xx d. au dit artifice.

Item, que null hosteler de la citee face ascun Payne de homme ou de chival deinz son hostell pur vendre, forspris ceux quelx sount commune pestours de la citee, sur peyne ⁵contenu en lestatut de roy ent fait.⁵

Item, les sercheours⁶ del artifice avanldit prient qils purrout serchere touz lez paynes que vient a la citee de la pays pur vendre, et presenteront la forfaiture dicelle ⁷. . . . loialment, et averout regarde par volunte de mair de lez forfaites pur leur travail.⁷

(*fo. 66, b.*) Item, que null pestour vend aucun roundell ne escu ne chunx de payn demayne a null regratier de payn pur mettre a vent, sur Payne de dymy marree a payer, ont⁸ xl d. a la chaumbre et xl d. a la pagyn de ditz pestours de Corpus Christi; et de ceste ordenance tenir devant le meir et autres bonez gentz feurent lez meisters du dite artifice serementez.

1—1. Interlined.

2—2. Interlined.

3. Whole paragraph crossed through.

4—4. Interlined.

5—5. This is substituted for a line crossed out "de xx s. de paier par owellles porciones au maire come avant est dit tout foitz il ceo ferra."

6. Substituted for ditz gentz.

7—7. Altered from "Purront estre leve lune moite au dite chaumbre de conseil et lautre moite al oeps du dit artifice." A short illegible word stands before purront.

8. *Sic in MS., dont?*

¹Memorandum that the xvth day of Novembyr the xxijth yere of the reing of kyng Edward the iiij^t (1482) war assembild in the counsell chambry of Ousebryg the ryght worshipfull sir Richard York, mair; Mils Meitealff, recorder; John Marshall, William Snawsell, Thomas Wrangwesh, John Ferreby, William Welles, Robert Amyas and John Newton, ²aldermen²; Thomas Catour, Thomas Allayn, William Chymney, Thomas Skotton, William Spence, Robert Gyll, William Tayte, John Hagge and Michell White, ³of the xxiiijth; ³ and than and thar it was ordenyed by tham be the holl consent and assent of all the bakers of thys cite and enact that as long as the price of beyns beyn at iiij s. or above that every baxter of thys cite shall sell thre hors loffys for j d., and that every hors loffe shall weye thre pound; and yf the price of beyns be undyr iiij s., that than every baxter of thys cite shall sell thre hors loffys for j d., and that every lofe shall weye four pound weght; the said ordinans to indure as long as it shall plees the mair and hys bredyr and the counsell of thys cite for the tym beyng.

Bakers.

(fo. 67.) Memorandum the secund day of julie the xixth yere of the reigne of our sovereyn lorde kyng Edward the iiijth (1479) wer assemblid in the counsell chaumbre of Ousebrig the right wirshupfull sir William Wellis, maiour; Miles Metcalf, recorder; John Gylliot, John Marshall, William Snawsehill, Richerd Yorke, Christofor Marshall, William Lambe, Thomas Wrangwish, John Tong, John Fereby, Robert Amyas, aldermen; Robert Gyll and William Tayte, shireffies of the same cite; Thomas Catour, Thomas Allan, John Lightlop, William Tod, Nicolas Person and William Spence of the xxiiijth; and ther ande then for somuch as diverse

1. This ordinance is written on the back of the interleaved folio 66 a.
- 2—2. Interlined.
- 3—3. Interlined.

At the bottom of the page is written "Vide plus inde temporibus maioratus venerabilium Johannis North et Thomae Appleyard." Johannis North was lord mayor in 1538 and 1554. Thomas Appleyard in 1551, and a second Thomas Appleyard in 1584. A second note appears on the same page "Vide plus de istis ordinacionibus secundo tempore maioratus venerabilis Wilhelmi Watson, (1566), ac eciam in secundo tempore maioratus venerabilis Roberti Pacok (1567)."

ande mykell bredes baket in the countrie ande to ¹this cite broght¹
 forto sell diverse tyme of the yere, the which bredes often tyme
 ben chawset unhelefull and evill scissend and also not of weght
 according to the assise therof ; and more over the said bredes
 in covert wise broght to the housez of the hukesters of this said
 cite to be solde, and undre colour of that diverse and mykell
 bredes be baket within this same cite and called countrie breid,
 the which bredes by colour of that same er not seirched ne may
 not be seirched as right wold : for that cause and other it is fullie
 ordeigned and establisshed fermelie to be kept from this day
 forwerd, that non baxster of the countrie, his wiffe nor servaunt
 ne none other in his name, bere ne cause to bere eny maner
 bredes unto the housez wyndose or habitacions of eny hukester
 within this cite suburbs and precinctes of the same, bot that
 brede, and all bredes by thame to this said cite so broght to sell,
 they bore hit unto the kynges market called Thuresday market,
 ther to be sold and in none other place ; ne that they opyn ne
 sell none no day be fore sevyn of the clok be fully strekny at
 Ousebrig in the mornyng, to thentent that dewe and laufull
 seirch may be mayde of all the said bredes by the seircheours
 therof ordeynd and maid by comandment of the mare of this
 said wirshupfull cite for tyme beyng, ²uppon payn of forfatour
 of iij s. iiiij d. without pardon to the chaumbre.²

Item, the same day presence and place, it is ordeigned enact
 and establisshed fermelie to be kept from this day forwerd that
 none hukester of this cite suburbs and precinctes of the same
 presume ne take upon theym to entre the said market to by
 eny maner of countrie breid as is abovesaid no day be fore the
 houre of ix be fully strekyn of the said clok of Ousbrig ne that
 they by none bot in the said playn market, uppon payn of forfatour
 of iij s. iiiij d. as is abovesaid, as well to the seller as the byer
 without pardon, that laufullie proved by such personez as shall
 therto be lemyt by the maire for tyme beyng to seirch all the
 said bredes and the defaltes therof, all and every of theym, to
 bring be fore the maire chaumberleys or common clerk for
 tyme beyng, and he or she at is rebell or disobeaut to the said

1—1. Interlined.

2—2. Interlined.

seircheours in their seirch laufully done forfeit and pay withoute pardon vj s. viij d. as is abovesaid, tociens quociens etc.

Item, the same day and place it fully is enact and establisshed by the said maire and all above said, fermelie to be kept from this day forwerd, that no baker ¹of the cite¹ ne of the countrie, his wiffe ne his servant ne none other in his name, presun nee take upon theym to entre the common market of this cite called the Payment (*sic*) no market day in the yere to by eny maner cornez, be fore xij be fully strekyn of the clok of Halous of the Payment, (*sic*) upon payn of forfatour of vj s. viij d. tociens quociens, that to be paid without pardon to the chaumbre of this cite of every person that shall offend in that behalff.

Proclamacio de et in omnibus ¹premissis¹ facta fuit in pleno mercato die Sabbati scilicet in vigilia Sancti Petri Advincula anno xix regni regis Edwardi iiiii⁴ (31 July, 1479).

Memorandum that ther is more of the bakers ordynances entred at the end of the little register with the horne whiche was made in Mr. William Dogeson dais.

(fo. 68.) (Assise of ale.)

(fo. 68, b.) Assisa vini capta coram maiore et ballivis in Gilda aula ultimo² die Decembris 16 Ric. ii. (1392) per Adam del Bank, Johannem de Stillyngton, Johannem de Thorne ton, Johannem de Quixlay, Johannem de Hewyk, Ricardum de Ullestion, Robertum de Elvyngton, Willelmum de Skanseby, Johannem de Stokton, Willelmum Palmer de Fossebrygg, Johannem de Duffeld et Thomam del Clogh.

Qui dicunt per sacramentum suum quod optimum vinum novum de Vasconia³ in portu de Kyngeston super Hull valet

dolium	...	...	...	...	xij marcas
et secundum vinum					x marcas
et tertium vinum	...	...	...		vij marcas

1—1. Interlined.

2. "Ultimo is probably a mistake for penultimo, then the date would be 30 December; on the same folio the next day is alluded to as the Eve of the Circumcision, i.e., 31 December.

3. The assize is translated by Drake *op. cit.* p. 244, but without the name of the assessors, or the case which follows.

Super qua assisa proclamacio facta fuit quod lagena novi vini de Vasconia vendatur pro viij d. et non carius, sub pena que incumbit et super hoc statim :—

Presentatum est quod Thomas de Lounesdall, *tanner*, dixit quod infideliter dixerunt qui in inquisicione assise vini jurati fuerunt, et super hoc dictus Thomas attachiatus fuit ad respondentum etc. Et quia dictus Thomas arectatus fuerit in culpa, quod non potuit se excusare de hac culpa, ideo commissus est gaole in custodia ballivorum etc. usque in crastinum : videlicet, die Martis in vigilia Circumcisionis Domini anno sextodecimo (31 December, 1392).

Quo die dictus Thomas venit coram maiore ballivis et probis hominibus inquisicionis predice ac pluribus aliis et ponit se in gracia et invenit manueaptiores pro se : videlicet, Thomam Smyth, Robertum de Talkan, Henricum Lakensuyder et Adam de Horton, quod quicquid consideratum fuerit in hac parte dictus Thomas de Lounsdall fideliter perimplebit per decretum quatuor virorum fidedignorum de duodecim probis hominibus, (videlicet, Thome Gra, Johannis de Berden, Willelmi de Selby et Johannis de Houeden,) quatuor de viginti quatuor, (scilicet Willelmi de Levesham, Willelmi de Ireby, Roberti Warde et Johannis de Bolton junioris,) et quatuor de communitate, (videlicet, Johannis de Doncastr, Henrici de Bolton, *couper*, Roberti de Louthe et Johannis de Craven).

Qui consideraverunt contemptum et transgressionem per ipsum Thomam in hac parte factos, [et] decreverunt quod dictus Thomas humiliter poneret corpus suum et omnia bona et catalla sua in voluntate predictorum juratorum in assisa predicta. Qui quidem juratores, considerantes humilitatem ac paupertatem ipsius Thome, et pietate moti, remiserunt ei omnem accionem que in eis erat pro uno dolio vini. Et maior et ballivi, propter contemptum domino regi et eis factum, adjudicaverunt ipsum Thomam prisone; et postmodum ad requisicionem proborum virorum dimissus est.

(fo. 69.) ¹Nos autem donaciones concessiones et confirmaciones predictas ratas habentes et gratas, eas pro nobis et

I. These clauses occur in P.R.O. Charter Roll, 1 Hen. IV., p. 1, No. 9; Charter, 2 July, 2 Ric. II.; Charter, 24 June, 1 Edward III. See introduction, p. .

heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est acceptamus approbamus et dilectis nobis maiori et vicecomitibus ac civibus civitatis predicte eorumque heredibus et successoribus imperpetuum tenore presencium concedimus et confirmamus, prout carte predicte rationabilitar testantur. Preterea, volentes predictis maiori vicecomitibus et civibus graciam in hac parte facere uberiorem, de gracia nostra speciali concessimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris predictis, quantum in nobis est, eisdem maiori vicecomitibus et civibus quod, licet ipsi vel eorum antecessores aliqua vel aliquibus franchiarum libertatum immunitatum et quietanciarum in dictis cartis contentarum aliquo casu emergente hactenus plene usi non fuerint, iidem tamen maior vicecomites et cives ac heredes et successores sui franchesiis libertatibus et immunitatibus et quietanciis predictis et earum qualibet de cetero plene gaudeant et utantur imperpetuum, sine occasione vel impedimento nostri vel heredum nostrorum, justiciariorum, escaetorum, vicecomitum, coronatorum, aut aliorum ballivorum seu ministrorum vel hominum nostrorum quorumcumque; supradicta clausula, (videlicet quod se defendant ab omnibus appellis per juramenta triginta et sex hominum civitatis illius, nisi quis appellatus fuerit de corpore regis,) dumtaxat excepta etc.

Edwardus Dei gracia rex Anglie dominus Hibernie et dux Aquitanie vicecomiti Ebor' salutem. Constat nobis, per inspecccionem rotulorum de scaccario nostro, quod cives civitatis Ebor', super compotum suum de firma civitatis nostre predicte et aliis debitibus nostris levabilibus infra eandem civitatem de anno regni nostri tertio per Willelmum Batur ballivum suum, admiserunt allocacionem in eodem compoto de viij li. xij s. j d. liberatis filiis et heredibus David le Lardiner¹ pro dicto anno tertio; ac jam, (ex querela Radulfi de Leek et Margarete uxoris ejus filie et unius heredum Johannis le Lardiner filii et heredis predicti David, et Johannis filii et heridis Elene, filie et alterius heredum dicti Philippi,²) accepimus quod predicti cives lxxij s. j d. tantum de firma predicta eisdem heredibus solverunt, residuas iiiij li. penes ipsos cives detinentes, ad grave dampnum ipsorum

1. See introduction, p. liv., lv., *Analecta Eboracensis*, 249-260.

2. *Sic in MS.*

herendum et contra formam sacramenti predicti ballivi super compotum suum predictum prestiti. Et ideo tibi precipimus quod, nisi predicti cives ostenderint coram te prefatis heredibus de vij li. xij s. j d. predictis integre satisfecisse, tunc non omittas propter libertatem ejusdem civitatis quin eam ingrediaris, et de terris et catallis civium predictorum in balliva tua fieri facias id quod prefatis heredibus aretro est de vij li. xij s. j d. supradictis, et id eis solvas indilate. Et quod inde feceris constare facias thesaurario et baronibus de scaccario nostro apud Westmonasterium in crastino clausi Pasche proximo futuro, et habeas ibi tunc hoc breve. Teste H. le Scrop apud Westmonasterium, xxv die Januarii anno regni nostri quinto.

Per Magnum Rotulum de anno tercio in Ebor' quo ad allocacionem et per barones.

Nota de David Lardynier.

(*fo. 69, b.*) Libertas allocata per Thomam Strangways marescallum marescalc(ie) domini regis virtute carte libertatis civitatis sine brevi, 9 Henr. iv. (1408), prout patet per recordum curie dicti marescalli sigillatum sub sigillo officii ejusdem, cuius tenor talis est :—

¹Placita aule hospicii domini regis, tenta apud Ebor' coram senescallo et marescallo hospicii sui die Iovis proximo post festum Sancti Ambrosii 9 Henr. iv. (5 April, 1408).

²Preceptum est maiori quod venire faciat coram senescallo et marescallo, hac instanti die Veneris proxima post festum Sancti Ambrosii ubicumque etc., xvij liberos et legales homines de visneto civitatis Ebor' per quos etc. ad audiendum et faciendum ea que eis ex parte domini regis injungentur. Ad quem diem [et ad] placita aule hospicii predicti tenta apud Ebor' coram prefatis senescallo et marescallo, venere maior vicecomites ac cives civitatis Ebor' et petunt libertatem suam : videlicet, quod senescallus et marescallus non inquirant nec inquiri faciant nec

1. The Court of the Marshalsea of the king's household was presided over by the Lord Steward and the Earl Marshal; the Placita aule hospicii domini Regis were usually actions of trespass by or against the king's domestic servants. Twenty-nine of these rolls are in the Record Office. S. R. Scargill-Bird Guide to Public Record Office, pp. xxvi. and 196, 197.

2. Ebor' is written in the left-hand margin and a little lower "Istud recordum habetur sub cera (*sic*) hic in camera.

aliquo modo se intromittant de aliquibus infra libertatem civitatis predicte factis vel faciendis seu contingentibus; quia dicunt quod dominus Ricardus secundus post conquestum, nuper rex Anglie, inter ceteras libertates concessit pro se et heredibus suis prefatis maiori vicecomitibus civibus ac eorum heredibus et successoribus imperpetuum quod senescallus et marescallus hospicii sui nec heredum suorum aut clericus mercati hospicii sui vel heredum suorum de cetero nec in presencia nec in absencia sua vel heredum suorum non ingrediantur nec sedeant infra libertatem dictae civitatis, nec officia ibidem faciant vel exerceant, nec de aliquibus infra eandem libertatem factis vel faciendis seu contingentibus aliquo colore inquirant seu inquiri faciant nec se inde intromittant quovismodo. Et dominus noster Rex nunc per cartam suam confirmavit et eciam concessit eisdem maiori vicecomitibus et civibus quod, licet aliqua vel aliquibus libertatum franchisesiarum et acquietanciarum in cartis illis contentarum hactenus usi non fuerint, quod ipsi heredes et successores sui libertatibus franchisesiis et quietanciis illis et earum qualibet plene gaudeant et utantur, prout in cartis et confirmatione sua predictis plenius continetur. Et protulere curie cartam domini regis de confirmatione magno sigillo suo sigillatam premissa testantem, cuius datum est apud Westmonasterium vicesimo octavo die Novembri anno regni sui primo (28 November, 1399). Et, visa carta predicta et diligenter inspecta, dictum est prefatis maiori vicecomitibus et civibus civitatis predicte quod de inquisitione predicta eant sine die, jure domini regis semper salvo etc.

Willelmus Bowthe de civitate Ebor' attachiatus fuit ad respondendum Ricardo Coly de comitatatu Cestrie de placito transgressionis infra virgam. Plegii de prosequendo Ricardus est et Robertus Fort. Et unde idem Ricardus Coly, in propria persona sua, queritur quod predictus Willelmus die Lune proximo ante festum Natalis Domini 9 Henr. iv. (19 December, 1407), (*fo. 70*) apud Ebor' infra virgam vi et armis—videlicet, gladio arcubus et sagittis—in ipsum Ricardum Coly insultum fecit, et ipsum verberavit vulneravit et male tractavit, ita quod ipse de vita sua disperabat, ad grave dampnum ipsius Ricardi Coly; unde dicit quod deterioratus est et dampnum habet ad valenciam

viginti librarum et contra pacem domini regis, et inde producit sectam. Et super hoc venere maior vicecomites et cives civitatis Ebor' et petunt libertatem suam: videlicet, quod senescallus et marescallus hospicii domini regis non trahant in placitum aliquos cives dictae civitatis aut alias personas infra eandem residentes extra dictam civitatem pro aliquibus rebus infra libertatem civitatis illius emergentibus vel emergendis quoquomodo. Et dominus noster rex nunc cartam illam per cartam suam confirmavit et eciam concessit¹ cuius datum est apud Westmonasterium die et anno supradictis. Et, visa carta predicta et diligenter inspecta, quesitum est de predicto Coly si quid pro se habeat vel dicere sciatur quare curia ulterius versus prefatum Willelmum in placito predicto procedere debet. Qui dicit quod non. Ideo consideratum est per curiam quod predicti maior vicecomites et cives civitatis predicte habeant inde libertatem suam, et quod predictus Willelmus eat sine die. In quarum cartarum et libertatum allocacionis testimonium sigillum officii curie marescalcie hospicii domini regis presentibus est appensum.

Grant by William Percy, citizen and *weaver* of York, of all his goods to Adam Wigayn, rector of the church of S. Saviour in York and William Baynbryg, *forester*, of Howsom. Seal.

Witnesses, William Bowes mayor, John Waughen, Thomas Snawdon sheriffs, Thomas Doncastre, Thomas Bracebryg.

York, 10 March, 4 Henry v. (1417).

(fo. 70, b.) Au tresgracious Roy nostre seignour soverayn.

Suppliant treshumblement voz povres et foialx lieges les meir viscountz aldremannes et toutz communes de vostre citee Deverwyk qil pleise a vostre roiale Magestee gracieusement accepter confermer approver ratifier et graunter as eaux et as toutz lour successours de meisme vostre citee perpetuelment, pur avoir et tenir, occupier, exercer et enoyer es toutz poyntz especiallement et generalment par quelecomqe manere, toutz les fraunchises consuetudes custumes usages et libertees universseles, ovec lour circumstauncies et appendantz quecomqes, deinz vostre dite citee

1. The phrase following is the same as in the preceding entry (*eisdem xxx testantem*), pp. 346, 347.

et toutz les suburbes siaunt entierement frankment et al meulx par toutz maneres voies qils unques [ount] eu et ount des doun grauntes et confirmacions des voz tresnobles progenitours et predecessours Roys Dengleterre, si come es lettres patentes ent faitz plus expressemement piert, pur Dieu et en overe de charitee.

(fo. 71.) Taxa civitatis Ebor' domino regi Anglie solvenda.		
Marie ad portam castri	vij li. x s.,	vij li. x s. scaccario.
Michaelis ad pontem	xij li.,	xiiij li. scaccario.
Omnium Sanctorum in Ousegate	vij li.,	ix li. scaccario.
Petri parvi	iiiij li., x s.,	c s. scaccario.
Martini in Conyngstret	vij li.,	x li. scaccario.
Elene in Stayngate	vj li.,	c s. scaccario.
Wilfrid	iiij li. x s.,	lx s. scaccario.
Michaelis de Berefrido	xj li. xvij s.,	xj li. scaccario.
Trinitatis in Gothromgate	vij li.,	vij li. scaccario.
Johannis de Pyke		
Andree et Elene at the Walles,		
Mauricij, Johannis in Hundgate,	ij li.,	xl s. scaccario.
Marie in Layrthorp, Cutberti,		
Omnium Sanctorum in Peseholm		
Sancti Sampsonis	vij li., vj li. x s. scaccario.	
Trinitatis in curia regis	xij li.,	xij li. scaccario.
Crucis in Fossegate	xij li.,	xij li. scaccario.
Saneti Salvatoris	v li.,	c s. scaccario.
Dionisii	vj li. x s.,	cx s. scaccario.
Margarete, Laurencij, Petri in lez Wylughs, Edwardi, Nicholai in Wallegate	ij li.,	xl s. scaccario.
Georgii, Elene, et Omnium Sanctorum in Fysshergate		
Marie Veteris et (sic) Clementhorp	vij li. x s.,	ix li. x s. scaccario.
Marie Episcopi	xxv s.,	xx s. scaccario.
Nicholai in Mikelgat	ij li.,	lx s. scaccario.
Martini in Mikelgat et Gregorii	vij li.,	vij li. scaccario.
Johannis ad Pontem	x li.,	ix li. scaccario.

Omnium Sanctorum in Northstrete viij li. x s., xj li. scaccario.
Summa clxij li. scaccario
clxxvij s. ¹plus sequentes
in Bowthom. ¹

Summa totalis collectionis civitatis clxij li. xij d. probatur.

De quibus collectores in civitate pro tempore existentes respondent regi in scaccario suo pro qualibet integra x^{ma} civitatis Ebor' de clxij li. tantum. Et sic colligunt plus quam solvunt ad quamlibet concessionem taxe de gentibus laicis ejusdem civitatis in Bouthum xlrijj s.; et, per avisamentum integrum maioris et diversorum consilii camere, apparere videtur eis quod in predicta summa xlrijj s. quam ultra recipiunt continentur xlrijj s. quos collectores de Northrithingo clamant de hominibus in Bouthum; et sic consilium camere consideravit quod universi collectores qui erunt pro tempore, statim cum taxam civitatis collegerint, portent predictam summam xlrijj s. in cameram istam ad manus camerariorum civitatis, ad acquietandum civitatem istam erga collectores Northrithingi in comitatu Ebor'. Et super hoc capta fuerunt certa vadia Thome Kyrkham, *mercatoris*, Thome at Esshe, *baker*, Johannis Rumby et Henrici Esteby, collectorum taxe domini regis in civitate predicta tempore Thome del Gare maioris.

Burton R.

De communi pastura de Tilmire.

(fo. 71, b.) Memorandum quod die Lune proximo ante festum Sancti Barnabe Apostoli 2 Henr. iv. (6 June, 1401), in Gilda Aula civitatis Ebor', devulgatum fuit coram communitate ibidem tunc congregata qualiter magister et fratres hospitalis Sancti Leonardi fecerunt seperalitatem de communi pastura dictae civitati pertinente in mora de Tylmyre: videlicet, de quadam magna placea pasture predice inclusa per quandam portam seruratam de novo ibidem positam, et eciam in alia parte per quoddam fossatum de novo levatum, necnon juxta finem ville de Heslyngton quedam pars dictae pasture per duplex fossatum noviter includitur injuste et sine judicio, ad nocumentum

1-1. Added in the margin; with "hic" opposite the words "in Bouthum" below.

et perturbacionem ingressus et egressus communium animalium dicte civitatis in dicta pastura pascencium. Et quia videbatur maiori vicecomitibus probis hominibus et toti communitati civitatis predicte quod hoc factum de injuria retent(etur) et in exemplum exheredacionis domini regis Anglie, heredum suorum, ac tenencium suorum dicte civitatis at aliorum jus commune habencium in pastura predicta, quod ex communi consensu dictorum maioris vicecomitum et proborum hominum ac communitatis predicte mitterentur statim viginti homines laborare ad auferendum portam predictam et dicta fossata totaliter deponenda, neonon ad faciendum ibidem introitus et exitus sufficientes ex omni parte ubi necesse fuerit pro animalibus supradictis per totam moram predictam.¹

Grant by Thomas Aton,² citizen and *merchant* of York of all his goods to William Louth, Thomas del More *mercers*, John Petyclerk *vintner* and William Holm *mercer*, citizens of York.

Seal; also seal of the mayor. York, the Morrow of All Souls, 4 Henry vi. (3 November, 1425).

*Girdelers.*³

(fo. 72.) The Friday next be fore Witsonday in the yere of our Lord a thousand thre hundred and seven, the yere of the reigne of kyng Edward son of kyng Henry ⁴fyfe and thyrtty,⁴ at the askyng the gyrdelers and revettours and all that langes to that crafte, be the assent of John Askham than maire and all the commonalte of the cite of York, it ys grauntyd to the forsayd gyrdelers revettours and all other that hautes thaire crafte, that name of them by na manere of harneys falland to gyrdels that es wrought by the mone lyght out of his house, nor that he

1. Several instances of monastic enclosing are given in the Malmesbury Register, ed. J. S. Brewer. Roll Series, II., pp. 261-275.

2. Apparently the family of Aton continued to be merchants through several generations, Rogerus de Aton, *mercer*, became a freeman of the city in 1349; Robert de Aton in Clyveland, *mercer*, in 1388; Johannes de Aton, *mercator*, in 1392; Thomas de Aton, *mercer*, in 1400; and Thomas Aton, *merchaunt*, filius Thome Aton, *merchaunt*, in 1436. It would have been satisfactory to have claimed Isabella Aton, *chapwoman*, who was made a free-woman in 1455, as one of the same family of merchants, unfortunately it is expressly stated that she is the daughter of William Aton, *baker*.

3. The whole of folio 72 is crossed through.

4—4. Interlined.

wyrk in na place bot in thaire houses, and that thai wyrk of thair awen gude. Also that nane of tham by na lether falland to gyrdels of na man bot of barkers and battours, and lether with the here apon whar so tham likes ; na that nane of tham by of a nother na maner of thing that fallys to ther crafte, bot if he be of the fraanchise of the cite and wele and treuly hase fulfillid his apprentished be the space of four yheres. Also that na maister take na apprentice in that crafte for to lere hym bot alanely ane, and that apprentice sall abide with his maister foure yere at the lest. Also that nan of that crafte, nether within the fraanchise na withoute, sell un to na straunger na unto na nother, bot if he be of the fraanchise of this cite, any maner of thinges that fallys to thair crafte, oute taken girdels that er fully wrought upp. Also that na maister hald na servant fra that he be guilty or convicte of any thifte that passes the value of $iiij d.$ or mare. Also that na maister of the crafte take na hald any straunger that comes fra any other cite or burgh in his service, bot if he have fulfillyd wele and treuly his apprentished and bryng lettres with hym of his gude conversacion sealed with seales of foure gude treu men of the girdelercrafte. Also that all bolemakers that er servantz be commen, to serve and to wyrk to pouer and to riche within this cite. Also that na man of girdelercrafte nor revettour, nor na nother that langes and uses that crafte, wyrke na thing that pertenes to gyrdelercrafte bot by clere daylyght. And, if sa be that any man that langes to girdelercrafte be rebell or do the contrarie of this ordenance, als ofte tyme as he trespasses he sall pay to the commonalte of this cite $x s.$, and to the common clerk of this cite $xl d.$, and to the sergeant of maiis $xij d.$

(*fo. 72, b.*) In the worship of oure Lord Jhesu Criste, and for the comon profet of poeple of oure liege lord the kyng, in the yere of grace mcccxvij and the v^{th} yere of kyng Henry the fifte, all we gyrdelers of this cite of York wyth oure hall wyll and assent ar consentyd to make and to ordeyn certayn ordenancez ryght necessare and spedfull in oure crafte, with the leve of oure worshifull lord the maire of this cite and the gude wyse counsell of the chaumbre.

First, that na maister fra this tyme forth tak nane apprentice for lesse terme than for viij yere to gedre, a Payne of forfature of

a marc, to be payd the ta halfe to the profet of all the comminalte of this cite and the other halfe to the crafte, als oft tyme as the contrarie of this sall be done, noght agayn standyng ane ald ordenance of iiii yere somtyme made upon this same poynt.

Item, if that any apprentice of the gyrdelercrafte forfaite unto his maister, in perlunyng of his gude in bying or in sellynge, unto the value of vj d. than his maister sall warn hym therof anes or twys, and if that apprentice do that forfeit mare efter, that the sercheours of the crafte sall make ¹it to be¹ knawen therof, and before tham and his maister he sall leve and forswere the crafte in this cite.

Item, if any maister of the gyrdelercrafte take any journa- man to wyrk in the same crafte that hase noght ben apprentice at the crafte in this cite, he sall take hym for na lesse terme than for a twelmonth, opayn of xx s., to be payd in the forme before- sayd.

Item, that nan apprentice efter the tyme of apprenticeshed, or any journeyman, wyrk any werk pertenant to the girdeller crafte prevely in chaumbres, or oute of the house of ther maisters, of payn of vj s. viij d. to be payd in forme beforesayd be hym that settes hym o werk.

Item, that na man of girdelercrafte that comes hedyr oute of other cites or tounes be noght resceyved for to wyrke of the crafte, whadir he be maister or servaunt, bot if he at his comyng bryng sufficient recorde that he es wele and lely and treuly partyd fra thiens whare he come fra, like os the ald ordenaunce of the crafte wyll.

(*fo. 73.*) ¹Item, if any man come fra other cites or tounes, and will occupy here in this cite in girdelercrafte als a maister, he sall pay at his first settynge up of his shoppe xs. to the chaumbre of this cite, and x s. to the crafte, and xl d. to the comon clerk, and xij d. to the maire sergeant; and every journeyman or straunger that comes to this cite for to wyrk in gyrdelercrafte sall pay in the first yere that he comes vj s. viij d. to the chaumbre, and vj s. viij d. to the crafte, and xx d. to the

comon clerk, and *v j d.* to the maire sergeant; and all that sall he that settis hym to wyrk answer fore.¹

Item, that na man of the gyrdelercrafte passe oute of this cite unto na market bot alanely unto cried opyn faires, to sell any girdeles ²by retaile or holesale,² within the space of xxxij mile, o payn of a noble to be payd in the manere obouen sayd als oft tymes os he sall be fonden in defaute of this etc. . . .³

Item, that na man of the girdelercrafte that es of the cite wyrk any wark pertenant to that crafte oute of the cite within the space of xxxij mile, bot if he be accorded therof with his crafte, o payn of his fraunchis losyng.

Item, that na upphalder wyrk in girdelercrafte, that es for to say castyng sadiller nayle broches or chapes bot if he pay to the girdeler pageant *v j d.* by yere, na that he wyrk na lede amanges any other metall in disseyt of the kynges poeple, bot if it be in souldur, o Payne of a noble to be payd unto the chaumbre and unto the crafte by even porcions als ofte tymes os the contrarie sall be fonden.

Item, that nan sadeller, nor na nother man of crafte, perlouna hald wyth hym na wyth drawe na servant nor man of the girdelercrafte to wyrk girdels or any other thing that partenes to girdelercrafte ⁴within his hows,⁴ o payn of xiiij s. iiiij d. to be payd in manere be forsayd.⁵

Item, that he that es noght obeiant untyll sercheours and till his crafte, na will noght be reuled be his crafte, sall pay xl d. to be payd in the manere be forseyd als ofte tyme os the defaute es fonden in hym.

(fo. 73, b.) Item, that the sercheours of the girdelercrafte of this cite sall lely and trewly serche all maner of gyrdels that strangers bryngys to the cite and sellis them be retaille; and, ife thay fynde any of them defaute or forfaitable, than the

1—1. The whole of this paragraph is crossed through.

2—2. Interlined.

3. Several words erased.

4—4. Interlined.

5. A passage difficult to decipher and with several words crossed out occurs here, "Als often tymes as contrarie is proved lefying of his device on or man als often tymes as contrarie is don."

sercheours present the defaute or the forfaite unto the mair; he to redresse it and deme thar apon als ryght wyll for the profit of the kinges poeple.

Item, that it be not leful to no maister of the said craft of gyrdelercraft, by hymself his servant or apprentice, eny Setteris-day efter xij of the clok be strekyn at the cathiderall church of Saynt Petir to wirke in eny poynt belonging to the same; that laufully and rightefuly canbe proved, to forfeit and pay withoute pardon tociens quociens a pound wax, the on half to the chaumbre and the other half to the craft by even porcions.¹

(*fo. 73, b.*) Grant by John Dalton of York, *skinner*, of all his goods to Robert Orwell *clerk*, William Duffield and John Thornlay of York, *skinners*. Seal.

York, 1 December, 5 Henry *iiii*. (1403).

Acknowledged 20 January, 5 Henry *iiii*.

Gyrdlers.

(*fo. 74.*) In the moneth of January the yere of our Lorde mcccclxvij, John Marsshall than beyng maire of the citee of York, by the advise and consent of all the holl counsell of the chaumbre of the same at the great instance and speciall request of all the holl craft of gyrdillers of this same citee—that is to say, John Newehall, William Arrarde, Thomas Palmer, Thomas Holme, William Bakster, Robert Chapman, John Kyng, Robert Jakson, William Robynson, William Godsalve, Robert Weston, John Lilly, Robert Rede, John Maweson, John Stanes, John Alnewyk and other—it is ordeyned and assented that thies articles and ordenancez undrewryten schalbe added annexed and adioyned to suche other ordenancez as be belongyng unto the said craft, and enrolled in the counsell chaumbre, ther to be kept and observed emonges the said craft for evermore, uppon suche payn and forfaitour as be conteigned in the same ordenance.

In primis, that ther schal no man of the sayde craft from henceforth within thys citee take any apprentice for lesse terme than vij yerez, and he schall have but oon at oonse unto the tyme that the fyrst apprentice have served *iiij* yeres of hys terme,

1. Whole paragraph crossed through.

of Payne of xiij s. iiiij d. to be payed unto the chaumbre and to the sayde craft by even porcions als oft tyme as any of thame do so contrarye of thys ordenance.

Item, that there schal noman of the saide craft nouther by nor sell of or to any estranger any maner of herneys partenyng to the gyrdeller craft, but if it be suche girdelles as be clerely and warkmanly made upp and finisshed, able chapman ware, or els iren buckles that smythes makes.

Item, that ther shall no man of the sayde craft from henceforth make or garre make any double stothed girdilles to sell, ^{1} uppayn of iij s. iiiij d. to be payed in fourme aforewryten at every tyme that any of thayme tresspas in that byhalfe.

Item, if any man of the saide craft, outhier maister or servant, happyn thurgh hys awne misguidyng to depart and dwell furth of thys citee by a hole yere and a day, and afterward list to retourne agayne and dwell within this same citee, he schall nott be admit to be a maister in the sayde craft, nor ther schall no man sett hym on warke, afore that he be accorded also wele wyth the maire and chaumbrelaynes of this citee for the tyme beyng for hys fraunchesse and dueties that he schuld have doon and born unto thayme in the tyme of hys absence as with the said craft for hys pageant silver and all chargez that he shuld have bene contributorie to withayne, opayne of xx s. to be payed in the forme afore writen.

Item, if any man of the sayd craft from henceforth harneis or sett upon any penyware girdilles any barres or stothes moo than, xlⁱⁱ he schall lose and pay at every tyme xx d. to the saide chaumbre and craft.

(fo. 74, b.) ²Item, if any man of the sayd craft from henceforth sett outhier buckle or pendante upon any girdilles that er made of threde or of cruyles, he schall lose and pay at every tyme vj s. viij d. in the manere and forme afore wryten.²

Forsein alway that if this ordenance or any parte therof be founde at any tyme here [here] after preiudicall unto any of the kynge's poeple, and specially of any of this citee, that than it

1. A few words erased.

2—2. The whole clause is crossed through.

shalbe leiffull to the maire for the tyme beyng by thadvise of hys counsell to amende correcte and refourme it and every parcell therof at his pleiser, etc.

Copia vera istius ordinacionis scripta fuit et deliberata Willelmo Bakster et Roberto Chapman, scrutatoribus artis zonariorum, xxvj^{to} die julii anno regni regis Edwardi iiiijth viii^o (26 July, 1468).

In tempore Thome Wrangwisch (1475).

(fo. 74, b.) Also, that al tho that makes eny hamydown within this cite shalbe contributorye yerely to the sustentacion and bringing furth of the pagiaunt of the said gyrdellers and if eny be disobeand and wilnot pay when the pageant maisters requireth that than he that so disobeth forfeit and pay xx d. the tone half to the chaumbre and the tother half to the sustentacion of the said pagiaunt, that is forto say, the makers iiiij d. and the sellers ij d. except tho of the Trinite Gylde.

Item, that all tho that sellys eny gyrdels made of leddyr within this cite suburbs and precinctes of the same be contributory to the said craft in bringing furth of thare pageant except tho of the Trinite Gylde and he that is rebell and wilnot pay to ryn in the contempt of xx d. to the chaumbre and craft by evyn porcions.

Memorandum¹ that the xixth day of Aprile in the ij^d yere of the reigne of King Richard the third (1485), in the counsell chambre of the citie of York, by the right worshipfull Nicholas [Lancastre], mayre; Thomas Wrangwisshe, William Snawsell, John Fereby, William Wells, Robert Amyas, William Chymney, aldermen; John Gilyot, Thomas Fynche, sheriffes; Thomas Catour, Thomas Alan, William Tait, Richard Clerc, Michael White, William White, Richard Hardsang and William Barker, of the xxiiijth and counsaill of the said citie, then and ther present, amonges othre it was, upon a bill of supplicacion put unto the counsaill forsaid by the craft of girdlers inhabiting within the same, in consideracion of ther povertie and sumptuouse charges which they dud bere that notwithstanding, finally determyned

1. All this paragraph is crossed through.

and stablissed for ever that evere persone, as well men of the churche as othre, inhabiting from hensfurth within this citie and suburbs of the same, which makes daggar chapes, purse knoppes, bulyons, book clasps, dawkes, dog colers, girdilles or any othre maner gere or harnesse of laton stele or yren belonging to the said craft of girdlers, be contributory to the same craft in bringing furth ther padgeant, payng to the same doble and twise as moch as oone of the same craft payeth to ther said padgeant.

(*fo. 75.*) Grant by Tristrem Stalworth, citizen and merchant of York, of all his goods to John Peticlerk citizen and vintner, John Mawleverer esquire, Peter Frothyngham and Thomas Burgh gentleman, of York.

Seal: also seal of the mayor.

York, 4 August, 6 Henry v. (1418). Acknowledged before John de Moreton, mayor, 5 August, 6 Henry v.

Grant by Robert Provost, citizen and merchant of York, of all his goods to John Sampson and William Scorburgh, citizens and merchants of York. Witnesses, Thomas Bracebrigg, mayor, William Bedale, William Gaytesheued, Thomas Brereton, Thomas Palmer, Robert Cattall *clerk*, citizens of York. Seal.

22 August, 2 Henry vi. (1424).

Allutarii, de tempore Willelmi Bowes (1417).¹

(*fo. 75, b.*) Ordinatum est de bono avisamento et pleno assensu et consensu omnium magistrorum artificii Allutariorum hujus civitatis Ebor', quod habeant scrutatores inter eos annuatim eligendos qui omnibus temporibus anni cujuslibet quoiciens-cumque et quandocumque eis placuerit scrutabuntur omnes servientes predicti artificii et omnia opera sua in predicto artificio, ne populus domini regis sit deceptus malo opere. Et ne aliquis magister dicti artificii solvat alicui servienti suo majus stipendum pro opere suo quam vult ordinacio artificii predicti; et, si aliquis magister convictus fuerit quod fecerit contrarium,

1. There is a note in the left-hand margin, "Iste ordinaciones reformantur tempore Roberti Asquith, maioris" (1580 and 1593). The word cordewaners is written opposite the second ordinance.

quod tunc solvat camere consilii ad opus communitatis Ebor' xl d. et supportacioni luminis artificii predicti di. marc.

Item, ordinatum est quod quilibet serviens dicti artificii certiorabit magistrum suum cui servit ad festum Michaelis archangeli an voluerit expectare cum magistro suo et sibi servire per annum sequentem vel non, ne magister suus de serviente sit deceptus.

Item, quod nullus magister allutariaum ¹recipiet, ¹ conduceat nec procurabit, per se nec per alium suo nomine, aliquem servientem ²a servicio² alterius magistri dicti artificii, ³nec in opere ponet³ ante festum Sancti Stephani post nonam, usque ad quod tempus omnes servientes dicti artificii convencionem faciunt morari cum magistris suis de consuetudine; et, si quis magister fecerit contrarium, solvet di. marc. supportacioni pagine sue et xl d. usui communitatis Ebor' applicandos.

Item, ordinatum est quod nullus dicti artificii, per se nec per aliquem de suis, presumat exire civitatem ad ecclesias parochiales ad vendendum ibidem vel ad earum ostia vel cimiteria sotulares vel alias res artificio suo pertinentes, seu ad alia loca quecumque diebus Dominicis; sub pena xl d. usui communitatis et di. marc. sustentationi luminis predicti⁴ artificii applicandorum.

Item, ordinatum est quod nullus predicti artificii operetur in artificio illo diebus Sabbati nec in vigiliis apostolorum vel alicujus alterius sancti cum lumine candele, sub pena ij s. camere consilii hujus civitatis et supportacioni luminis predicti equis porcionibus applicandorum.

Item, ordinatum est quod quilibet extraneus ad hanc civitatem veniens, et quilibet etiam qui non fuit apprenticius dicti artificii in civitate ista et occupare voluerit ut magister in dicto artificio, quod in prima occupacione sua magistrali ⁵solvat⁵ x s., unde xl d. usui communitatis et vj s. viij d. artificio predicto erunt applicati; et insuper quod scrutatores predicti artificii

1—1. Interlined.

2—2. Interlined.

3—3. Interlined.

4. One or two short words erased.

5—5. Interlined.

videant examinent et scrutentur omnem hujuscemodi an sit habilem vel non ad occupandum ut magister.

Item, ordinatum est ne aliquis magister dicti artificii cpiat aliquem in apprenticium suum pro minoribus annis quam pro termino septem annorum simul, sub pena x s. modo predicto solvendorum.

Item, ordinatum est quod duodecim honesti viri predicti artificii vadant annuatim in festo Corporis Christi cum pagina sua, secundum quod limitabuntur per quatuor magistros ejusdem artificii; et, si quis limitatus fuerit et ire recusaverit, solvet x s. modo qui premittitur persolvendos; ita quod ille qui vadit uno anno non transibit usque ad tertium annum proximum sequentem, et quod hii qui sic vident habebunt xl d. in festo predicto pro expensis suis de artificio predicto.

Item, ordinatum est quod si quis magister artificii predicti convictus fuerit quod fecerit alicui tannatori, sellario vel alteri cuicumque ad se venienti sotulares vel ocreas de pellibus aut corio proprio hujusmodi tannatoris vel sellarii aut alterius eujuscumque, pro vice qualibet solvet forisfacturam et penam xl d. camere et artificio allutariorum equis porcionibus applicandorum, nisi ita contigerit quod mercator vel mercerus aliquis¹ aliquam pellem de basan vel de alluta de suo proprio, apportaverit tunc bene licebit euicumque magistro sibi servire et opus suum inde facere, secundum quod inter se poterunt concordare.

Item, quod si aliquis magister allutarius pictaciaverit aut novos talos fecerit, (Anglice dictum *cloutys or talons,*) seu aliquem apparatum veterem alicujus, pro operacione cuius aliquam pecuniam vel salarium recipiet, et super hoc convictus fuerit, pro vice qualibet subibit penam et perditionem ij s. camere et artificio suo pro supportacione luminis sui equis porcionibus applicandorum.

Item, quandocumque scrutatores allutariorum facient scrutinium suum inter artifices artificii sui, si invenerint aliquod corium nigrum, (sive sit integra pellis vel dorsum,) non tannatum in domo alicujus ubi scrutabuntur, si inhabile inveniatur ad

1. A word is erased here.

operandum, quod magister ipsius corii pedet solvet viij d. camere civitatis et artificio allutariorum equaliter applicandos. Et, si aliqua res ad artificium predictum pertinens inveniatur minus bene et non sufficienter operata et deceptibilis, erit tunc forisfacta res illa camere, et qui inventus erit in culpa solvet camere viij denarios usui communictatis applicandos.

Finaliter, tamen ordinatum est quod quiscumque occupare presumpserit tanquam magister in artificio allutariorum infra civitatem istam Ebor' solvet xl d. scrutatoribus ipsius artificii qui pro tempore erunt, ad sustentacionem luminis sui predicti. Et quod omnes forisfacture que invente fuerint solvantur scrutatoribus predictis, qui respondebunt de eisdem; et qui transgressus fuerit contra ordinacionem istam et qui fuerit contrarius et rebellis contra scrutatores predictos in exercicio et execucione officii sui subibit forisfacturam et penam x s., inde pars camere xl d. et pars artificii vj s. viij d.

Cordwainers.¹

(fo. 76, a.) Et ulterius honorabili domino suo maiori hujus civitatis Ebor' cum reverencia omnimodo monstrant universi magistri artis predicte in civitate ista, quod ipsi secundum omne posse suum et voluntatem ac scienciam cotidie solliciti sunt conservare artem suam in regimine bono pro commodo publico et utilitate populi domini nostri regis in omnibus punctis et articulis ordinacionum suarum in camera ista irrotulatarum, solventes servientibus suis pro opere suo secundum regulam et consuetudinem in dieta arte usitatam a tempore de quo non extat memoria, et melius unde rationabiliter vivere possunt, et sicut isti magistri, neenon et magistri sui quando aliis serviebant, reepperunt pro suo opere manuali et inde bonam vitam degebant; modo tamen ita est quod diversi servientes artis predicte sine causa justa recusant gubernari per statuta et antiquam regulam

1. These ordinances are interlined between folios 75, b. and 78 and form folios 76 and 77. There is no evidence as to the date, but the last entry on the preceding folio 75, a. is in the same hand and it is dated 22 August, 2 Henry VI. (1424), and a deed enrolled on 21 January, 1431, and an agreement made in the time of Thomas Gare mayor, in 1434, are also in the same hand.

artis predicte, ad procuracionem et motum diversorum alienigenarum et extraneorum servientum in eadem arte qui de novo ad predictam civitatem venerunt ; et ad eorum mocionem faciunt conventicula et congregaciones illicitas et confederaciones prohibitas apud Fratres et alia loca in numero magno, contra magistros suos quibus servirent, contra bonum usum civitatis hujus, et in contemptum regis ac in prejudicium statutarum regni Anglie, que pentius prohiberent hujusmodi congregaciones fieri sub penis in eisdem contentis. Super hoc ideo, pro eo quod magistri predicti summe desiderant quiete et pacifice vivere cum servientibus suis et aliis hominibus universis, supplicant ergo quod ordinari possit, (et, quantum in eis est, ad hoc ipsi consentiunt,) quod amodo servientes sui stipendiarii¹ in arte predicta pacifice gubernentur sicut solebant de usu antiquo artis predicte ; et, si aliquis serviens stipendiarius artis predicte hoc recusaverit, quod probari poterit super eum juste coram maiore pro tempore existente per scrutatores et alias quatuor homines artis predicte eis juratos quod tune serviens sit recusans, solvat vice qualibet quadraginta denarios camere consilii hujus honorabilis civitatis, et viginti denarios pagine, et aliis expensis et oneribus suis que annuatim portant si ipse serviens habeat potestatem solvendi ; et, si non sit de potestate solvendi, quod tunc alio modo puniatur sicut maior pro tempore existens voluerit judicare. Et quod eodem modo fiat tocens quo ciens probari poterit quod aliqui servientes faciant alias illicitas congregaciones vel confederaciones inter se ipsos.

Et eciam, pro eo quod artifices predicti annuatim portant graves expensas et onera magna pagine sue et multorum ludentum² in eadem, ne non torchearum magne pulchritudinis in processione diei Corporis 'ac in monasterio Beati Petri Ebor', ac aliarum expensarum plus quam certi alii diversorum artificiorum ; ideo petunt et humiliter supplicant quod eis concedatur et ordinari possit in relevamen gravium onerum et expensarum suorum sicut tapitarii hujus civitatis habent ex recordo et irrotulamento hic in camera : videlicet, quod quilibet Scotus

1. In left-hand margin at the top the words *de Servientibus* are written.

2. MS. has *ludencū*.

3. Christi not in MS.

et alius alienigena qui natus non erat in regno et terra Anglie ad istam civitatem veniens et occupaverit ut magister in arte predicta cordewanariorum, quod in prima occupacione sua solvat quadraginta solidos usui communitatis hujus civitatis et alios xl s. arti de les cordewaners predice applicandos.

(fo. 76, b.) Et supplicant ulterius humiliter articulos subsequentes admitti in emendacionem artis sue et destructionem defectuum notabilium qui verisimiliter venturi sunt in arte predicta, et hoc pro Deo et intuitu caritatis.

In primis, quod nullus shoppam levet nec occupet ut magister in arte predicta nisi prius inveniatur et approbetur habilem ad operandum pro commodo populi domini nostri regis, et quod sit boni regiminis, per visum et judicium scrutatorum artis predice et aliorum magistrorum ejusdem eis assignatorum, sub pena vj s. viij d. camere hujus civitatis et arti predice in adjutorium et relevamen luminis et onerum ejusdem equis porcionibus applicandorum.

Item, quod si aliquis serviens stipendiarius vadat vacuus sine opere in arte predicta in defectu magistri sui, quod tunc magister suus remuneret ipsum pro tanto tempore quo vacuus erat sine opere, sicut pro tunc adquirere potuit si in opere fuisset, ad eorum proximam computacionem si in negociis magistri sui sit occupatus.

Item, quod nulli servientum artis predice intromittant se inter magistros et servientes suos, nec se adinvicem consulant contra ordinaciones artis sue, sed quod quilibet serviens diligenter operetur et intendat operi sui magistri secundum regulam et antiquum usum ipsius artis, ad commodum utriusque; nec reportet aut scandalizet magistrum suum, aut de se aliquid dicat in aliquo loco aliter quam veritas est, sub pena xl d. denariorum (*sic*) camere et xx d. usui artis predice et commodo applicandorum quociens super ipsum per recordum sufficiens probari poterit.

Item, quod servientes artis predice non eligant aliquem eorum in magistrum inter se nisi de assensu scrutatorum et aliorum magistrorum ejusdem artis, sub pena ultima predicta modo premisso solvenda tocens quociens contrarium hujus ordinacionis factum fuerit et probatum, sed quod sint jurati quod

non facient aliquas confederaciones nec ordinaciones inter se contra ordinaciones et regulas artis predicte ; et, si noticiam habuerint aliquorum talium, quod inde certificant scrutatores et magistros artis, sub pena proxima predicta modo premisso solvenda quolibet tempore quo contrarium factum fuerit et probatum ; nec quod aliqui servientes artis predicte aliqua conventicula insurrectiones seu mociones in populo hujus civitatis faciant contra pacem domini nostri regis, sub pena v s. modo proximo premisso solvendorum vice qualibet quando probari poterit versus aliquem servientem artis predicte : et constituciones iste facte sunt ea de causa quod aliqui de servientibus predictis superbe et per modum jactancie [dicunt] publice recusant gubernari per magistros suos, dicentes quod pro eis impedire nolunt de seipsis conventicula et congregaciones ad eorum libitum facere.

Item, quod quilibet qui fuit apprenticius in arte predicta per spetem annos vel ultra infra predictam civitatem, secundum regulam et bonum usum artis predicte solvat, in prima levacione sua shoppe iij s. iiiij d. sustentacioni luminis artis predicte.

Item, quod quilibet qui servivit infra civitatem istam per duos annos vel ultra in arte predicta, secundum regulam et bonum usum ejusdem, solvat ad primam levacionem shoppe x s., videlicet iij s. iiiij d. camere et vj s. viij d. sustentacioni luminis artis predicte.

(fo. 77.) Item, quod si quis extraneus vel aliquis alias fuerit qui shoppam levare voluerit et ut magister occupare in arte predicta infra libertatem hujus civitatis, et non observavit regulas et observancias premissas per duos annos vel ultra, quod tunc solvat ad suam primam levacionem xx s., camere et arti modo quo premittitur equaliter persolvendos.

Et isti sunt denariatus ordinati et usitati per universos magistros de cordewanercrafte solvendi servientibus suis pro operibus suis in eadem arte amplius quam eis solvere solebant, sed illis precipue qui bene sciverint operari secundum usum et regulam artis predicte. Et in primis, pro aptacione duodecim parium *de les over leders*¹ j d. ob. ; ubi [non] solvere solebant nisi tantum unum denarium.

1. Soles crossed through, leders substituted.

Item, pro aptacione xij parium de lez soles j d.

Item, ubi solvere solebant pro factura xij parium ocrearum in mundum, que linate fuerint, quyssheld, lased vel clasped, xix d.; modo solvunt pro xij paribus ocrearum, lyned both botes and latched, factis in mundum, cum omnimodis proficuis, ij s. j d. ob.

Item, pro aptacione xij parium ocrearum, vj d.

Item, pro xij paribus ocrearum lynatarum supra, et lez lachettes non linatis, apparatarum recte in mundum, cum omnibus proficuis pretinentibus, eis, ij s.; ubi ab antiquo [non] solvebant nisi tantum xix d.

Item, pro xij paribus ocrearum quarum nec ocree ipse nec latchettes sunt linate, xix d. ob.; ubi solvere solebant tantum xix d.

Item, pro xij paribus de lynedboteux, xij d. ob.; ubi solvere solebant xij d.

Item, pro la vaumpedying xij parium ocrearum lowsed aretro xij d. ob.; ubi non solvere solebant nisi tantum vij d. Et pro xij paribus unlowsed retro x d. ob.; ubi solebant solvere vij d.

Item, pro xij paribus de quarterdware or crested hottes, x d. ob.; ubi non solvere solebant nisi tantum x d.

Item, pro xij paribus de syngleware, vij d. ob.; ubi antiquitus solvebant vij d. pro illis que fuerunt hemyd, vel cum longis pykes.

Item, pro xij paribus de galages, shapyng et factura earumdem in mundum hematis, ij s. iij d.; ubi solebant solvere ij s. Et pro aptacione et factura xij parium galages coris non hematis, xxj d.

Item, pro aptacione xij parium de lez galages, vj d.

Item pro sutura xij parium galage et arraiacione earumdem in mundum, que aptate sunt et coria parata ad manum, xij d.

Item, pro sutura xij parium sotularum yerkyd ad manum, iiiij d.; ubi ceperunt iij d. ob. antiquo.

Item, pro formyng et treyng, j d. ob.; ubi solvere solebant j d.

Et ulterius quod quilibet serviens artis predicte faciat num de omnes denariatus suos cum omnibus proficuis eis pertinentibus

in omnibus punctis, et dividat bene et fideliter quemlibet denarium ab alio ad proximum compotum suum, ita quod sibi sit solutum secundum operis qualitatem.

Item, quod nullus serviens qualiscumque fuerit artis predicte consulat nec inducat aliquos servientes ejusdem artis ire extra istam civitatem pro malicia vel aliqua mala voluntate magistrorum suorum nec in aliquod prejudicium artis predicte; nec consulat vel impedit aliquos servientes, venientes ad istam civitatem ad operandum in arte predicta, ne[c] expectent nec operentur in eadem civitate; nec eis det consilium quod sint contrarii ordinacionibus et regulis magistrorum artis predicte, sub pena v s., quorum iij s. iiiij d. soluti erunt camere hujus civitatis et xx d. usui artis predicte quociens et quando defectus inventus fuerit in hac parte; et causa hujus constitutionis est pro eo quod servientes veniunt sepe ad civitatem et in ea libenter expectare vellent si mali consiliarii et prompatores non essent.

(fo. 77, b.) Item, quod scrutatores non presentent aliquam forisfacturam super magistrum vel servientem aliquem pro aliqua mala voluntate ante tempus quod terminetur per ceteros homines artis predicte ad¹ scrutatores associatos, videlicet per quatuor vel octo homines sicut eis placebit; et quod terminent materiam, si sit forisfactura vel non, infra xiiij dies ad ultimum per sacramentum quod prestabant quando intrabant libertatem hujus civitatis; et, si invenerint partem dignam forisfacture, tunc presentent illam scrutatoribus, et ipsi solvant inde camere partem suam et arti similiter partem suam sicut prius ordinatum est; et, si non terminent infra xiiij dies, tunc bene licebit scrutatoribus presentare defectum maiori et arti; et, si contingat octo homines capi ad terminandum forisfacturas et defectus artis sue, tunc capientur illi iidem octo qui eliguntur pro anno, et quod terminent sicut justum fuerit inter eos; et quod scrutatores colligant argentum apprenticiorum, qui habebunt ij s. pro labore suo de arte predicta.

Item, quod scrutatores artis predicte scrutentur quolibet mense semel, et pluries si eis placuerit, tam magistros quam

1. "Sicut" crossed through "ad" substituted, "associatos" interlined, "et p superquam forisfactura ponitur concordaverant" crossed through.

servientes, et videant an eorum opera sint habilia et bona ad usum hominum; et quod quilibet serviens cognoscere poterit opus manuum suarum per signum suum, ita quod si sit defectum quod tunc possit emendare illud; et quod adjuvet utterare illud ad commodum magistri sui; et hoc quod scrutatores capient pro labore scrutinii sui capietur de denariis forisfacturarum, si ita sit quod laborent in forma prenotata.

Item, quod nulles magister artis predicte ponat aliquem apprenticium in arte predicta, nec eum occupet in ea, antequam solverit ij s. collectoribus deputatis pro anno, videlicet scrutatoribus; et quod singuli apprenticii et eorum indenture videantur per scrutatores, ut sic scire possit si ipsi apprenticii sint recepti secundum usum et regulam artis predicte vel non, sub pena x s., videlicet camere xl d. et arti vj s. viij d. nisi ita sit quod cum scrutatoribus concordent.

Item, quod nullus magister artis predicte ponat aliquem alienigenam, qui notus est notorie pro alienigena, in aliquo opere artis predicte infra libertatem hujus civitatis sine consensu tocius artis predicte, nec aliquem alium qui inventus est defectivus per totam artem predictam seu saltem per octo homines predictas, nisi concordaverant cum arte predicta, sub pena x s. modo predicto solvendorum.

Item, quod, si aliquis artis predicte electus fuerit ad aliquod officium in arte illa, sive fuerit scrutatoris aut magistri fraternitatis aut alicujus quatuor magistrorum occupantium pro pagina et lumine Corporis Christi aut pro occupacione aliquarum aliarum materiarum pertinencium virtute alicujus officii ad bonum regimen et regulam artis predicte, et recusaverit aut contradixerit vel restiterit illud super se assumere et perficere, quod tunc perdet et solvet in forma predicta x s. sterlingorum.

Item, si probari possit super aliquem artis predicte, qui non est in aliquo officio ipsius artis constitutus, quod ex mala voluntate rebellis fuerit et inobediens ordinacionibus et regulis artis predicte, et hoc compertum fuerit super eum per artem predictam, quod tunc vice qualibet perdet x s., modo premisso solvendos.

Item, quod nullus magister artificii predicti aperiat nec aperire faciat nisi unam solam foliam fenestre shope sue in diebus Dominicis, festis Domini principalibus, Beate Marie virginis et apostolorum, usque horam octavam ante nonam eorumdem dierum dominicarum et festorum, et quod ab illa hora octava dictam foliam fenestre shope sue includi faciet quounque missa parochialis ecclesie sue parochialis celebrata fuerit, et quod ab illo tempore quo missa parochialis in ecclesia sua parochiali predicta celebrata fuerit tantum unam foliam fenistarum ejusdem shope sue predicte ad libitum sue voluntatis faciat aperire et appertam teneat; et, si quis eorum contrarium fecerit hujus ordinacionis, forisfaciet communitati dicte civitatis et arti xij d., modo et forma supradictis applicandos. Nisi aliquod festum domine aut alicujus apostoli in aliquo die mercati contigerit, quo vero festo domine seu apostoli sic in die mercati contingente liceat cuilibet magistro artificii predicti aperire fenestras shope sue predicte, proviso semper quod in dictis diebus Dominicis ac in festis domine et apostolorum, necnon in tribus nundinis, (videlicet, Pentecost et duobus festis Sancti Petri) sic in die mercati contingentibus, nullus magister artificii predicti bordas shope sue exponat nec exponere faciat neque mercimonia arti sue pertinencia in fenistris suis preponat seu ostendat nec preponere faciat ad vendenda, sub pena supradicta.

Constituciones piscenariorum aque recentis.

(fo. 78, b.) Ad laudem et honorem Dei in crastino Sancti Laurencii Martiris (11 August) anno Domini ecccxxvij,^o 5 Henry vi. ordinatum est et firmissime concordatum per scrutatores artificii piscenariorum de Ousegate Ebor', de unanimi consensu et assensu omnium artificiorum de fysshmangercrafte ibidem, quod scrutatores sui qui erunt pro tempore gubernent artem illam honeste, ita quod sit ad honorem et laudem maioris et aldermanorum et comodum communitatis civium hujus civitatis et populi domini nostri regis. Et quilibet de lez fysheengers qui per ipsos gubernari noluerit et recusaverit in his que ad artem illam pertinent, et super hoc convictus fuerit, eoram maiore-

1. This ordinance is written in a later hand.

solvet vj s. viij d. communitati et arti equaliter applicandos tociens quociens fecerit contrarium hujus constitutionis. Et, si probatum fuerit coram maiore quod predicti scrutatores male vel injuste se vel predictam artem suam gubernaverint in aliquo quod ad artem suam pertinet, quod tunc scrutatores ipsi solvant eandem summam consimili modo pro delicto quolibet applicandam.

Item, quod nullus piscarius forinsecus ponat batellos suos cum piscibus suis apud le Fysshelendyng inter bona de lez fysshemangers civitatis, sub pena forisfacture piscium suorum quos ibi posuerit communitati Ebor' solvendorum. Et super hoc ordinatum est per maiorem et consilium camere quod extranei piscarii de cetero ponant et firment batellos suos cum piscibus suis in aqua Use subtus statham que est ex opposito venelle de Thruslane,¹ et quod vendant pisces suos quos dueunt ad civitatem super pontem Use in loco illo ubi venditores pomorum et aliorum fructuum aliis temporibus vendunt fructus et poma sua, juxta crucem lapideam ibidem situatam.

²Similiter, ordinatum est quod nullus vir nec mulier aliqua de civitate vendat seu vendicioni exponat de cetero aliquos pisces recentis aque apud pontem Fosse, sub pena forisfacture et perdicionis piscium quos ibi vendiderit aut vendicioni exponere presumpserit ad usum communitatis, tociens quociens a quoquam in contrarium fuerit attemptatum.

Preterea, ordinatum est quod quilibet piscarius extraneus qui duxerit pisces aque recentis ad vendendos, quod portet supra terram et vendicioni exponat totum pisces suum super pontem predictum vendendum in loco predicto nisi ita sit quod per bonam estimacionem excedat valorem di. marce, sub pena forisfacture et perdicionis ejusdem pisces vel valoris ejusdem usui communitatis.

Ulterius vero, ordinatum est quod nullus piscarius aque recentis vendat vel vendicioni exponat pisces suum antequam

1. Drake mentions Thrusgate amongst the list of streets either quite lost or to which new names have been given, *op. cit.* p. 262, later he identifies it as the second of the three lanes leading from Castlegate to the Staith, p. 284, ante p. 34. Cf. Davies *op. cit.* p. 78.

2. In the left-hand margin there is a note "Plus inde in magno libro de papero die novo facto quasi in principio."

veniat cum illo pisce (*fo.* 79) ad forum et locum ad hoc deputatum, sub pena di. marce prima vice quando contrafecerit, secunda autem vice unius marce, tercia vero vice xx s., et, si quarta vice delinquerit, abjuracionis artificii pro perpetuo et forisfacture piscium vel valoris eorumdem, vice qualibet qua eos sic venderit vel exposuerit ad vendendum juxta ordinaciones civitatis inde editas ab antiquo.

Anno domini 1546.

Item, it is ordenyd that no fyshemongar of this citie frome hensforth by no fyshe of no thurnemen nor of crowll within this citie to sell agayn, but onely for there owen howses, apon payn of forfatour of vj s. viij d. to be payd as is abovesayd.

Bowers.

Sequitur addicio ad constituciones artillariorum facta in tempore Johannis de Bedale, maioris, 7 Henry v. (14 $\frac{1}{2}$).

Preterea, ordinatum est per magistros artifices de bowercrafte civitatis Ebor' et suburbiorum ejusdem quod nullus inter eos qui vocatur *taskeman* et operatur denariatum operis pro denaro operetur nulli nisi centum arcus ad unum semel si aliquis desideraverit ipsum ad operandum eum eo in arte predicta, sic ut quilibet artis predicte similem habeat libertatem, et quilibet stipendiarius inter eos qui vocatur *taskeman* operabitur omnimodum opus vocatum *taskewerk* pertinens artificio supradicto libenter et sine murmure. Et, ut melius sciatur quid sit opus vocatum *taskewerk* et quid recipiendum sit pro eodem, ordinatum est quod quilibet *taskeman* recipiat pro *chippyng* cuiuslibet centene arcuum xvij d., pro *thwytyng* cuiuslibet centene xx d. (*fo.* 79, b.) et pro *dressyng* cuiuslibet centene pro opere proprio xx d.; et, si illos centum arcus aptaverit, (anglice *dresse tham*,) expensis suis propriis, iiiij s.; et pro *bendyng* cuiuslibet centene v s., et pro *hornyng* unius centene vj d., et pro penetracione, (anglice *boryng*,) mille cornuum xv d., et pro purgacione (anglice *clensyng uppe*,) unius centene vj d., et pro *afterbendyng* cuiuslibet centene xx d., et pro *polyssyng* et *skynnyng* cuiuslibet centene xx d.: et quilibet qui fecerit contrarium hujus constitutionis

solvet pro vice qualibet xij s. iiiij d. usui communitatis et artificii predicti equaliter applicandos, (per magistrum quemlibet qui fecerit contrarium hujus constitutionis).

Item, quod quilibet dicti artificii vocatur *journayman*, et non est habilis ad operandum *taskewark* sed operatur per septimanam, recipiet pro salario suo in qualibet septimana a festo Purificacionis usque festum Michaelis xij d. et mensam suam, et a festo Michaelis usque festum Purificacionis viij d. et mensam suam in septimana. Et, si quis de dicto artificio tenuerit talem *journayman* plus quam per quindenam in opere suo, si alius ejusdem artificii desideraverit ipsum ad operandum secum, solvet xij s. iiiij d. modo qui premittitur applicandos.

Item, ordinatum est quod, si quis inobediens fuerit vel rebellis scrutatoribus suis in execucione officii sui et ordinacionum istarum et aliarum per prius factarum predicti artificii, solvet xx s. modo premisso solvendos tocens quociens contrarium factum fuerit in hac parte.

Item, consensum est et ordinatum per omnes magistros artifices artis predicte in civitate predicta—videlicet, Robertum Ebchester, Robertum Clynt, Willelmum Pannall, Willelmum Nevet, Johannem del Lee, Willelmum Garnet, Johannem Scot, Johannem Yoman, Thomam Hertford, Willelmum Barton, Ricardum Kyghlay, Jacobum del Hall, Johannem Garegrafe et Willelmum Colvill—quod, si quis magister apprenticius vel serviens artificii predicti injuste subtrahat et infideliter prolonget aliqua bona ad valorem xij d. vel ultra, quod abjuret artem predictam vel alias solvet c.s. camere consilii civitatis predicte et artificio predicto equis porcionibus applicandos.

Item, quod nullus magister artificii predicti ponat aliquem talem in opere postquam inventus fuerit culpabilem de injusta subtractione et infideli prolongacione aliquorum bonorum ad valorem xij d., ut prefertur, sub pena forisfacture c.s., ut premittitur solvendorum.

Item, quod, si aliquis magister artis predicte ponat aliquem extraneum in opere aliquo pertimenti arti predicte cum venerit ad civitatem predictam, quod solvat vj s. viij d. ad supportacionem onerum artis predicte, tocens quociens aliquem extraneum venire contigerit et per aliquem in arte poni. Et

additum est et ordinatum quod nullus artis predicte diffindat, (anglice *clief*,) aliquos baculos arcuales in shoppa sua vel alia domo exteriori publica versus strata, sub pena iij s. iiiij d. camere et arti applicandorum per illum qui contrarium hujus ordinacionis fecerit pro baculo quolibet arcuali.

Irenmangers.

(fo. 80.) Ad reverenciam, laudem et honorem omnipotentis Dei, ad commodum eciam et utilitatem civium civitatis Ebor' et tocius populi domini regis, de unanimi consensu et voluntate concordi Johannis Aldestanemore, Johannis Brounplete, Roberti Feriby, Johannis Radclyf, Simonis del Style, Johannis Buttercram, Hugonis Gardiner, Johannis Preston, Johannis Skyrmer, Henrici Skyrmer, Willelmi Preston, Willelmi Ouresby et Roberti Bedford, *irenmangers* civitatis predicte, per avisamentum et consensum Thome Gare, maioris Ebor', et consilii camere ejusdem, concessum et ordinatum extitit quinto die Februarii, anno Domini millesimo cccc nonodecimo, quod nullus artificii predicti, sive vir vel mulier fuerit, decetere infra civitatem predictam aperiat shoppas suas ad ponendum vel demonstrandum rem aliquam suo artificio pertinentem ad vendendum aliquibus diebus Dominicis ad gloriam et laudem Dei ordinatis, sub pena xx s. camere predicte ad usum communitatis et artificio predicto ad futuram sustentacionem pagine et aliorum onerum ejusdem equis porcionibus applicandorum per illum vel illam qui tempore aliquo hujus constitutionis contrarium fecerit in futurum.

Item, cum ita sit quod artifices artis predicte magnum onus sustinent annuatim in sustinendo ludum et paginam suam in festo Corporis Christi, et cum multi sint dictum artificium occupantes, pauci tamen ad annua onera ejusdem solventes, ideo ordinatum est quod si quis decetere vendiderit aliquam rem vocatam anglice *irenware* et ipsam rem ipsem non fecerit, opere ferreo partis transmarine excepto, solvat cum artificibus predictis ad ludum, paginam et alia onera sua annuatim supportanda.

Item, cum multi populi tam de civitate quam extra multociens et nequiter sunt decepti cum clavis et aliis diversis

rebus operis ferrei facti de *dross* et alio ferro ad operandum inapto, per negligenciam et defectum operantis et in scandalium venditorum et fraudem populi domini regis, ideo ordinatum est quod nullus extraneus portet ad civitatem clavos nec aliquod opus ferreum vocatum *irenware* ad vendendum vel ad utterandum, nisi operata fuerint de bono ferro et habili et de *dross* nequaquam, sub pena forisfacture illius operis et clavorum defectivorum, quorum due partes camere predicte et tercia pars artificio predicto usui onerum ejusdem applicabuntur sine pardonacione quamcumque.

Item, usitatum est ab antiquo, licet male, quod extranei venientes ad civitatem cum opere ferreo vocato *irenware* venali frequenter vendiderunt ferramenta sua propriis sociis suis iterum vendenda, cujus pretextu precium augmentatur et ferrea res in manu secunda carius venditur quam in prima; aliquando eciam, sub colore, extranei qui pro sua re ferrea theoloneum et alias custumas regis et civitatis dare et solvere deberent dimittunt res et ferrea sua in manibus sociorum suorum, tenencium capelle domini regis Sancti Stephani¹ apud Westmonasterium, qui quieti sunt a solucione custumarum (*fo. 80, b.*), in fraudem et minoracionem theolonii regis dampnumque et prejudicium non modicum libertatum civitatis. Ideo super hoc ordinatum est et inhibitum ne aliquis decetero veniens ad civitatem cum clavis ferreis, aut quo cumque alio opere ferreo artificio del *irenmangers* pertinente, presumat vendere quidquam alicui alteri sociorum suorum, nec vendat nec utterare presumat aliquam rem ferream alicujus socii vel vicini sui, nec se de rebus venalibus cuiuscumque alterius intromittat, sub pena *iij s. iiiij d.* camere predicte et artificio *irenmangars* equaliter applicanda tocens quo ciens probatum fuerit aliquem delinquisse in aliquo istorum duorum articulorum proximo prescriptorum.

Item, pro eo quod pagina *irenmangars* est multum ruinosa et annuatim reparacione indiget, et pauci sunt qui ad ipsam paginam et onera ludi sui contribuant atque solunt, ideo ordinatum est quod vir quilibet et mulier qui decetero shoppam

1. See end of volume, paper folios 33 *b*, 34. A charter of 1354, exempting the Canons of St. Stephen's Westminster, and their tenants from toll, etc., is given in B. M. Harleian MS., 410, fol. 5. Introduction, p. xxxvii.

in arte irenmangarie erexerit seu occupaverit vel intromiserit in arte predicta infra libertatem civitatis, ¹nisi per prius fuerit apprenticius in arte predicta et bone fame,¹ quod in principio suo solvat xijj s. iiiij d., medietatem scilicet camere et alteram medietatem artificio predicto in supportacionem pagine ludi et aliorum onerum suorum; ita semper quod shoppam erigens occupans vel intromittens, si in bonis sufficiens fuerit, summam predictam modo premisso solvat. Si autem impotens et minus sufficiens fuerit, tunc moderetur in minore summa juxta discretionem et arbitrium maioris qui pro tempore fuerit et *irenmangars* civitatis similiter pro tempore existencium.

Item, ordinatum est quod scrutatores qui pro tempore erunt artis prediecte super admissione sua sint jurati coram maiore civitatis ad fideliter et omni diligencia sua scrutandum secundum formam et effectum ordinacionum prescriptarum, necnon ad forisfacturas per eos inventas majori et camere predictis sine concelamento, omni odio et favore postpositis, fideliter presentandas.

Burton.

(fo. 81.) Memorandum quod secundo die Aprilis 10 Henr. v. (1422) Hahnatus Mauleverer², *chivaler*, vicecomes castri Ebor', virtute officii sui in propria persona sua venit ad domum in qua Willelmus Hesham morabatur super Castelhill in civitate Ebor', et arrestavit quamdam Agnetem Farand alio nomine vocatam Agnetem Bercotes, nominatam communiter concubinam rectoris de Wath, in dicta domo inventam; et ipsam secum duxit ut prisoniam in castrum Ebor', dicens quod domus illa erat de jurisdictione castri Ebor' et extra libertatem et jurisdictionem civitatis prediecte. Quo auditio, Henricus Preston maior Ebor', de hoc gravatus et multum turbatus, misit ad dictum vicecomitem certos nuncios suos, sibi declarantes quod fecit contra libertatem civitatis prediecte in arrestando predictam Agnetem in domo predicta, et ipsum requirentes ex parte predicti maioris

1—1. Interlined.

2. Cf. *Calendar of Letter Books of the City of London*, R. R. Sharpe. Letter Book I, pp. 273-287. The entries are headed, "Hero follows a schedule of the names of those convicted of immorality (the greater number being chantry priests) between January, 1400-1, and July, 1439." *Medieval Studies*, No. 8, pp. 13, 14, G. G. Coulton (*Contemporary Review*, June and July, 1907).

et civitatis ut ipsam arrestacionem relaxaret et dictam Agnetem libere deliberaret; et ipse vicecomes respondebat breviter quod noluit, sed quod ipsam teneret sub arresto quousque inde consilium regis certificaret. Quod audiens honorabilis vir Willelmus Haryngton, *chivaler*, quondam vicecomes castri Ebor', utriusque partis et pacis amicus, misit ad maiorem predictum rogando ipsum ut simul obviarent in mane diei proximo sequentis apud Fratres Augustinienses, ad communicandum de materia predicta et inde finem bonum faciendum. Ubi simul convenerunt maior predictus cum certis de sociis suis Willelmus Haryngton et Halnathetus vicecom[it]es predicti; et, habito inter se colloquio de forma et modo arrestacionis predicte, de mandato et concessione ejusdem Halnathi predicta Agnes liberata fuit de castro predicto et restituta ac reposita in eadem domo de qua capta fuit infra libertatem predicte civitatis per Halnathum vicecomitem supradictum.

Grant by William Davison, burgess and *merchant* of Hertlypole within the bishopric of Durham, of all his goods to William Yarom citizen and *merchant* of York.

Witnesses, Robert Ebchester, John Preston, Robert Gra, Thomas Hertford, Thomas Barton.

20 January, 9 Henry vi. (14th).

Acknowledged before Richard Russell mayor, Roger de Burton common clerk, and others, 21 January, 9 Henry vi.

(fo. 81, b.) Concordia facta fuit inter maiorem et communitatem Ebor' et Robertum de Manfeld prepositum Beverlaci tercio die Decembris anno Domini millesimo cccmo octogesimo nono, et regni regis Ricardi secundi post conquestum Anglie terciodecimo.

(Assise of cloth.)¹

(fo. 82.) Hec indenture² testatur quod—cum inter honorabiles viros maiorem et concivis civitatis Ebor' ex una et magistrum Robertum Manfeld prepositum ecclesie Beverlaci ex alia parte, de nonnullis injuriis molestiis ac earum occasione, quas dictus prepositus fecerat maiori civibus et communitatibus predictis, et ipsi passi fuerunt (ut asseruerunt) occasione

1. Printed in Statutes of the Realm, vol. I., p. 330, 27 Edward III.

2. This is the original indenture, is interleaved. See introduction, p. lxii.

suggestionum et prosecucionum factarum contra maiorem cives et communitatem predictos, graves dissensiones suborte fuissent —demum, communibus intervenientibus amicis, (ex parte videlicet maioris et communitatis predictorum, honorabilibus viris Willelmo de Selby nuper maiore et Thoma Thirkill pro tunc recordatore dictae civitatis ; ex parte vero dicti prepositi, magistris Adam Fenrother canonico ecclesie Beverlacensis et Alano de Neuwerk advocate Curie Ebor',) in presencia honorabilis viri Thome Smyth pro tunc maioris, Roberti de Howom, Johannis de Berden nuper maiorum civitatis predicte, Johannis de Ripon, Henrici Lakenstythr ballivi, et Simonis de Elvyngton, civium civitatis predicte, ac magistri Willelmi de Feriby curie Ebor' advocati—per dictos amicabiles compositores pro dictis dissencionibus concordandis, infra septa Fratrum Ordinis Sancti Augustini Ebor', quinto die mensis Novembris anno Domini millesimo ccce^{mo} nonagesimo nono et regni regis Ricardi secundi post conquestum Anglie tertio decimo, concordatum fuerat in hunc modum : videlicet, quod dictus prepositus citra festum Sancti Andree Apostoli proximo futurum, vel citra festum Sancte Lucie Virginis ad ultimum, veniet ad civitatem predictam et ibidem in Aula Gilde, in presencia maioris et civium dictae civitatis ratione presentis concordie specialiter convocandorum, idem prepositus exponet quomodo diverse dissensiones et contenciones inter eos orte fuerunt, de quibus sibi displicet ; et in hiis quibus displicuit vel deliquit dicit quod ipsum penitet et amicicias ipsorum petit ; et, in aliqualem recompensationem dampnorum que dicta civitas passa fuit ratione dissencionum predictarum, offeret realiter et cum effectu maiori et communitati predictis quoddam tenementum in vico de Conyngstrete situatum, quod idem prepositus nuper habuit ex dono et feoffamento Simonis de Elvyngton, eisdem maiori et communitati ad perpetuam memoriam hujusmodi concordie futuris temporibus possidendum. Et dictus Simon faciet securitatem usque ad valenciam tenimenti predicti de suis redditibus quos habet in feodo simplici maiori et civibus predictis quod ipsi, absque impetione ipsuis vel heredum suorum, libere gaudebunt tenemento quod dictus prepositus dabit, (ut prefertur,) imperpetuum. Et dictus prepositus dabit dicto Simoni viginti marcas. Insuper idem

prepositus wagiabit mille marcas eisdem maior et civibus in gracia ipsorum capiendas, quam summam mille marcarum ipsi maior et communitas statim eidem Roberto remittent ob reverenciam domini comitis Derbeie et aliorum qui pro eodem preposito interposuerunt partes suas, prout inter eosdem amicabiles compositores fuerat ordinatum. Quibus sic factis et gestis dicti maior et communitas, sub sigillo suo communi, facient dicto preposito quamdam generalem acquietanciam omnium transgressionum; et ipse prepositus e contra faciet dictis maior et civibus unam aliam generalem acquietanciam omnium hujusmodi transgressionum. Ad que omnia et singula, (ut prefertur,) perimplenda dictus dominus maior nomine suo et communitatis sue predice, et magister Adam predictus nomine dicti prepositi et pro eo, per fidem suam [se] astruncerunt. Ac eciam—cum Adam de Fenrother, clericus, per scriptum suum obligatorium teneatur et obligetur Thome Smyth, maior civitatis Ebor', in mille marcis sterlingorum solvendis ad certos terminum et locum in dicto scripto contentos, prout in eodem plenius continetur—dictus tamen Thomas, pro se heredibus et executoribus suis ac pro communitate predicta, vult et concedit per presentes quod, si prefatus Robertus de Manfeld, prepositus ecclesie Beverlaci, teneat et perimpleat omnes convenciones et condiciones dicte concordie ex parte sua superius nominatas et specificatas in forma supradicta, tunc dictum scriptum obligatorium pro nullo habeatur. Alioquin in suo robore perseveret. Et ulterius vero, licet prefatus Thomas Smyth, maior, per scriptum suum obligatorium teneatur et obligetur predicto Ade de Fenrother in mille marcis sterlingorum solvendis eciam in certis termino et loco in eodem scripto specificatis, prout in eodem liquide apparet, dictus tamen Adam pro se heredibus et executoribus suis vult et concedit per presentes quod, si dictus Thomas Smyth, maior, et communitas Ebor' teneant ex parte sua et perimpleant concordiam inter ipsos et dictum Robertum de Manfeld in omnibus superius annotatis prout supra scribuntur, quod tunc hoc scriptum mille marcarum per ipsum Thomam Smyth maiorem confectum omni vigore careat et effectu, et pro nullo habeatur. Sin autem, in suo robore permaneat. In cuius rei testimonium partes predice sigilla sua partibus hujus indenture alternatim

apposuerunt. Datum apud Ebor' decimo die Novembris anno Domini et regni Regis Ricardi supradictis.

(*fo. 83.*) (Statutes of Parliament; 17 Richard ii.)¹

(*fo. 84, b.*) Writ to the mayor and escheator of York to deliver the following tenements as dower in York to Margaret late the wife of Richard le Scrope of Bolton knight, deceased, whose lands are in the king's hands by reason of the minority of Henry his son and heir:—a tenement with a garden in Aldeconyngstrete, a tenement opposite the church of St. Mary Senior, a chamber over the great gate of Richard Wateby upon Bisshop-hill, two tenements by the same gate, a small house there, an adjoining garden within the city, and a garden in Plughswayngate in the suburb of the city.²

Westminster, 7 November, 9 Henry v. (1421).

(*fo. 85.*) Statutes of Parliament; 8 Henry v.³

(*fo. 85, b.*) Statutes of Parliament; 7 Henry iii.⁴

(*fo. 89, b.*) Ordinance that friars shall not take and educate children under the age of fourteen years without the consent of their parents: sworn to by the provincials of the four orders of Friars in England, in the presence of the king and parliament.⁵

Ordinaciones barbitonsorum.

(*fo. 90.*) In primis, ordinatum est de unanimi consensu et plena voluntate omnium magistrorum artificii barbitonsorum hujus civitatis Ebor' quod nullus eorum occupet nec operetur rem aliquam vel aliquod opus arti sue pertinens aliquo die

1. Printed in the Statutes of the Realm, vol. II., pp. 87-92.

2. The inquisition held hereupon is on folio exciiij. (p. 212).

3. Printed in Statutes of the Realm, vol. II., p. 203.

4. *Ibid.* pp. 150-158.

5. Printed in Rolls of Parliament, vol. III., p. 502. This ordinance was in answer to a petition of the Commons that the age might be limited to twenty-one years.

Dominico,¹ nisi tantum fleubotomando homines in infirmitatibus constitutos seu alias curas et medicinas infirmis faciendo ; et, si aliquis presumpserit contrarium facere hujus constitutionis, vice qualibet solvet vj s. viij d. usui et proficuo communitatis et supportacioni pagine et onerum predicti artificii equis portionibus applicandos.

Item, quod omnes alienigene et extranei, quicumque fuerint, exercentes phisicam vel artem sirurgie infra civitatem istam, qui mercedem aliquam pro facto suo recipient, sint annuatim contributorii ad sustinendum et manutenendum predictam paginam barbitonsorum lumenque suum et alia onera eorumdem, sub pena vj s. viij d. modo quo premittitur applicandorum.

Item, si aliquis artificii predicti rebellis fuerit, et venire recusaverit ad congregaciones suas facientes pro necessaria ordinacione et provisione pagine sue et luminis sui vel alterius ordinacionis cujuscumque artis sue licitis et honestis (*sic*) cum fuerit competenter premunitus, nisi rationabilem excusacionem ostenderit, perdet et solvet ad sustentacionem luminis dicti artificii iij s. iiiij d. tocens quociens culpabilis fuerit in hoc actu, camere et arti solvendos.

Item, si aliquis magister artificii predicti receperit vel allexerit aliquem servientem vel apprenticium alterius magistri ejusdem artificii priusquam servierit magistro suo priori ad tempus et terminum inter ipsos limitatum plenarie completum, tunc solvet pro delicto illo vice qualibet quo convictus fuerit vj s. viij d., modo quo premittitur solvendos.

1. In the left-hand margin is written "this ordinarie was corrected and augmented secondo tempore maioratus Thome Harrison maioris anno Domini 1592, prout patet in le black paper booke." But in 1580, eight new ordinances were added, and in 1592 eighteen new regulations were introduced. The date of these ordinances is not given but they belong probably to the end of the 14th century. In 1413, Thomas Arundel or Fitzalan, archbishop of Canterbury, who had been transferred from the diocese of York, wrote exhorting the barbers of London to follow the example of their brethren in York and close their shops on Sundays. *Calendar of Letter Books of the City of London*; Ed. R. R. Sharpe. Letter Book I., fol. cxxv., p. 115. The whole passage is quoted in *Memorials of London*, H. T. Riley, p. 594. The first barber mentioned in the list of freemen is Adam de Stokton, who took his freedom in 1299, a second was enrolled the same year, another in 1310, two in 1318, but the numbers remain small for a century. See introduction, pp. 4, 41.

Item, quod quilibet artificii predicti, statim cum shoppam levaverit vel occupaverit ut magister, primo ante omnia intrabit libertatem; et tunc diligenter scrutatus erit per scrutatores artis predicte si habilis fuerit ad occupandum ut magister vel non; et, si scrutatores ipsum habilem approbaverint, tunc in prima levacione shoppe vel occupacione ut magister in arte predicta solvet xij*s.* iij*d.* equis porcionibus modo quo premittitur applicandos; exceptis filiis liberorum hominum ejusdem artis istius civitatis, qui a solucione hujusmodi semper erant quieti. Et, si inventus fuerit inhabilis per scrutatores predictos, premunietur per eosdem ad supersedendum de ulteriori occupacione (*fo. 90, b.*) magistrali usque ad tempus quo plene fuerit eruditus in arte sua ad occupandum ut magister, et habilis approbatus. Et, si supersedere recusaverit ad premunicationem primam, tunc in secunda premunicatione solvet et perdet *vj s. viij d.* camere et arti sue per ipsum equis porcionibus persolvendos. Si autem post tertiam premunicationem supersedere noluerit, tunc pelves sue, et alia signa que habebit versus stratam artem suam monstranta deorsum, capientur per scrutatores suos qui pro tempore erunt et ad cameram super pontem Use ad presenciam maioris portabuntur, sine impedimento ipsius cuius pelves sunt vel alicujus de suis; et tunc finem faciet cum maiore ad voluntatem suam et scrutatorum suorum pro delicto suo tam diu continuato, ad commodum camere et arti sue ad libitum maioris et scrutatorum pro tempore existencium.

Item, quod nec vir nec mulier aliqua occupabit in arte chirurgica nec in dentium extractione nec in aliqua re alia ad artem barbitonorum pertinente infra civitatem istam, nisi fuerint sub regimine alicujus magistri barbitonorum ejusdem civitatis vel alias, quod habiles approbati fuerint ad occupandum ut magistri in arte premissa sicut predictum est. Et si vir vel mulier contrarium hujus ordinacionis fecerit, et super hoc convictus fuerit, solvet pro vice qualibet *vj s. viij d.* camere et arti modo quo premittitur applicandos.

Item, quod nullus magister artificii predicti conduceat, nec in opere suo ponet in domo sua, aliquem servientem ad occupandum in arte predicta ultra spacium sex dierum continue numerandorum, nisi scrutatores tunc temporis existentes

servientem illum viderint et fideliter scrutati fuerint si habilis fuerit ad recipiendum salarium pro opere suo vel non, sub pena vj s. viij d. modo predicto solvendos per magistrum conducentem vel in opere ponentem servientem hujusmodi, tempore quolibet quo contrarium hujus ordinacionis presumpserit attemptare.

Item, quod nullus vel nulla artificii predicti recipiat aliquem in apprenticium suum pro minori termino quam pro quinque¹ annis simul, et hoc per indenturam, sub pena sex solidorum octo denariorum modo quo premittitur solvendorum. Et quod, sub eadem pena consimiliter solvenda, ille vel illa qui aliquem apprenticium recipiet ostendat illum sub recordo, et indenturam convencionum inter eos, infra octo dies proximo sequentes post receptionem illius apprenticii, scrutatoribus qui pro tempore fuerint artificii supradicti.

Item, quod scrutatores et magistri page dicte artis eligenter quolibet anno die Lune proximo post festum Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptiste; et eodem die Lune scrutatores anni tunc precedentis [reddant] compotum suum magistris artis predicte tunc ibidem presentibus, de omnibus rebus illo anno precedente contingentibus, sub pena iij s. iiiij d., (prout superius specificatur de illis qui non veniunt cum premuniti fuerint,) forisfaciendorum dicte artis et camere.

Item, quod, si aliquis serviens aut apprenticius in arte illa conspicaverit aut injuste ceperit aliqua bona seu catalla magistri sui aut aliorum aliquorum ad valorem sex denariorum et ultra, et inde coram scrutatoribus dicte artis debite convictus et culpabilem inventus fuerit, quod tunc admoneatur et penitus exoneretur ab arte predicta infra civitatem istam imposterum exercenda et occupanda, absque reconciliacione alicujus ejusdem artis infuturum.

Barbers.²

(fo. 91, a.) Statutes and ordinancez maid and addid unto the ordinance of barbours at ther grete instance and labours in the

1. A word has been erased and quinque is written over the erasure.

2. These ordinances are interleaved, and have no old numeration; there is no folio 91, b.

tyme of the right worshipfull Nicholas Lancastre, maire (1485 and 1493), by thool counsaille of the chambre of this citie of York.

First, that the serchours of the barbours of the citie of York for the tyme being shall at all tymes have powre to serch all and evere aliene and straunger commyng to this citie to exercise any poynt of surgerie within the same.

Also, they foundon able and admitte by the said serchours to exercise the craft of surgerie or othre pay in continent upon ther admission to the chambre and the craft equally vj s. viij d.

Also, that noo aliene ne straunger commyng to the said citie, to exercise the craft of surgerie or othre thing belonging to the craft of barbours, presume to occupie the same, not admitte[d] by the serchours forsaid within the said citie, over v. days, upon the peyne of xij d. to be employed to the chambre and craft equally.

Also, that all suche aliens and straungers foundon with a faut by the said serchours in the said craft of surgerie be finable and refourmed according to the ordinance and statutes made in the same craft.

Also, that the serchours of the craft of barbours forsaid for the tyme being shalhave powre, at all tymes as they shall seme, to serch all maner cures of surgerie which the said aliens and straungers shalhave in hand of any inhabiting within the said citie, suburbs, and precinctes of the same.

Also, that all suche aliens and straungers, for the tymes they shall continue within this citie, suburbs, and precinctes of the same, be contributory and partiable of all maner charges bourne in the said craft.

Ordinaciones powderariorum.

(fo. 92.) Ceux sont les articles de lez powderers de Loundres, les queux les genz de mesme lartifice dyceste citee Deverwyk ount agrees pur agarder et ordeiner entre eux par deux ans passez, devant Johan Moreton, maire (1416).¹

1. See introduction, pp. xli., xlii.

En primes, que nulle de peuderercraft gette aucun vessequex mes de bone et fine metaill ; ne face mettre aucune soudour en vessequex ove paill, sur peine de forfaiture de mesme le metaill ;¹ ne vende vessequex sufflez ne malement *crakkes*, sur peine forfaiture de eux. Auxi, que null de eux opere ascuns vessels quest suffles ou *crakkes*, sur semblable payne.¹

Item, que nulle du dit artifice preigne nulle alien ne homme naif a son apprentice, sur pein de forfaire *x li.* appaiers a la chambre et lartifice par owellls porcions ; et que nulle preigne aucun apprentice pur meindre terme que pur sept ans ensemble, ne que nulle de dit artifice enforme nulle autre homme qui nest my de lour artifice, sur peine de *xl s.*, pur estre appaiez en manere et fourme suisdite.

Item, que nulle du dit artifice mette ne face metter nulle homme ne servant de ceste citee Deverwyk ne de autre lieu en aucune overaigne, tanque qil soit tresbien prove qil est tout quite de son meistre a qy il fuist servant devant, sur pein de forsfaire *xx s.*, appaiers en fourme suisdite par celuy meistre que luy mette en oeuvre.

Item, si aveigne que aucun servant de dit artifice subtrahe ou par fraude et male ingein proloigne aucuns biens a le valu de *xij d.*² ou pluys,² et sil soit prove sur luy et conu a son maistre, si depuis ceo son meister³ ou aucun de dit artifice³ luy done aucun overaigne, il perdera *x s.* appaiers comme desuis est dit ; et, si mesme le servant autrefois trespassse en semblable case, il serra banny hors de la citee.

Item, que tout le overaigne quest appelle *holghware* en mesme lartifice soit bone, substancialle, et profitable a le oeps de le poeple notre seignour le roy ; et que tout *holghware* metaill soit dune assise, sur pein de *iij s. iiiij d.* appaiers en maner suisdite ; et que lourz serchours eient poiar pur garnir⁴ et assembler,⁴ touz genz de lour artifice en chose a luy partenant ; et que mesmes les artificers obeient a eux en choses de lour mistier ; et que nulle maistre soit rebell a ses sercheours en lour offices faisant,

1—1. Interlined in different hands.

2—2. Interlined.

3—3. Interlined.

4—4. Interlined.

sur peine de xx s. appaiers en manere avantdite, ¹et que sur mesme la peine lez serchours ne facent aucun homme estre punys par tort.¹

Item, que si aucun de dit artifice occupie tanquez maistre deinz la citee Deverwyk et ne fuist apprentice en dit artifice deinz mesme la citee, paie a son commencement d'occupier xx s. en la fourme suisdite.

Item, que null du dit artifice lowe aucun servant pur overer ove lui en mesme lartifice oultre xl s. par an, sur peine de xij s. iiiij d. appaiers en manere suisdite, ²en privete ne enappert.²

Item, que nulle de dit artifice ne leve shoppe en ycelle—si noun qil sache bien son artifice ; cest a dire, pur overer et faire loialment chargeour, platere, dysshe, salt-salere, et auxi overaigne qest appelle *holghware*, sicomme potell potte, quarte, et pynte et dymy pynt, flat salere, cowped salere, sqward salere—sur peine de e s., pur estre appaiez en manere suisdite.

Item, ordeine est que si aucun meistre de dit artifice eit apprentice pur terme de sept ans, et celuy meistre devie deinz mesme le terme, que mesme lapprentice ne soyt lowe ove aucun homme de dite artifices jesques a la temps qil ad serve tout son terme de sept ans ovesque aucun meistre de dite citee ovesque quelle il serra accorde, sur peine et forfaiture de x marc, appaiers en manere suisdite par celuy meistre que luy lowera encontre yceste ordinance.

(fo. 92, b.) Billa pro rebus libere emendis in portu de Hull.

Au Roy nostre tressoverain Seignour.

Suppliont treshumblement voz lieges et soubgetz citezeins del vostre citee Deverwyk qe—come les ditz suppliantz, de temps dount memoire ne court, ount estez frankez et usez pur acheter a vostre porte de Kyngeston sur Hull chescun maner des vitailles fewelle et marchandises, de queconques parties venantz, pur estre venduz illocques a le primer price de lez marchauntz qils porterount, sils feurent denzeins ou estranges, et les faire carier a la dite citee ou aillours saunz distourbaunce impediment ou

1—1. Interlined. The greater part of this and the following ordinance is now illegible.

2—2. Obviously these words ought to follow ove lui.

contredit dacune persone a quele temps et quaunt lour plerrai ; tanqe ore tarde qe les meir baillifs et burges del ville de port suisdite distourberont les ditz suppliantz pur frankement achater vitailles fewelle et marchandises venantz a le dit port, pur estre venduz en maner suisdite, a tresgraunde cherishment et damage deux et et encountre usage avauntdite—Qe plese a vostre roial majeste charger vostre chaunceller pur mander vostre brief a les ditz meir et baillifs, eux chargeant qils soeffrent desore en avant les ditz suppliantz achater a le primer price, (come desuis est dit,) chescun manere des vitailles fewaille et marchandises a le dit port venantz, pur estre venduz et eux carier ou faire estre cariez a la dite vostre citee ou aillours, saunz distourbaunce de les ditz meir baillifs et burges ; et ceo pur Dieu et en overe de charite.

Writ to the mayor and escheator of York to deliver the temporalities of the archbishopric in the city, which are in the king's hands by reason of the death of Henry Bowet late archbishop, to Ralf Cromewell, William Haryngton, Thomas Chaworth, Walter Beauchamp, knights ; the prior of Hexham ; Robert Rolleston clerk ; Roger Rolleston, Thomas Mayor and William Carnaby baillif of Hexham, to whom the king has committed the custody of all the temporalities during the said vacancy.

Westminster, 6 November, 2 Henry vi. (1423).

Et super hoc Robertus Rolleston, unus de custodibus suprascriptis, certificavit Thomam Esyngwald maiorem et escaetorem civitatis Ebor' quod concessit Johanni Esyngwald de Ebor' ad cuniandum denarios singulos durante vacacione, secundum tenorem indenturarum inter eos inde confectarum, et Johanni Beverle ad habendum custodiam palacii archiepiscopi Ebor' apud Ebor' durante dicta vacacione, et ad deliberandum eisdem Johanni et Johanni ex parte regis omnia et singula que pertinent palacio et cunagio predictis ; et sic factum erat.

Burton R.

(*fo. 93.*) Statutes of Parliament ; 5 Richard ii.¹

(*fo. 97, b.*) Statutes of Parliament ; 6 Richard ii.²

1. Statutes of the Realm, vol. II, pp. 23-26.

2. *Ibid.* pp. 26-31.

(*fo.* 99.) Grant by Thomas Bracebrig, citizen and *merchant* of York, of all his goods to master Adam Wyggan, rector of the church of S. Saviour, York, John Hamerton, *clerk*, and Thomas Newton of York, *tapiter*. Seal.

Witnesses, Thomas Santon, mayor; William Wynkeburn, Geoffrey Savage, *sheriffs*; John Bolton the elder, Richard Russell, John Bedale, Robert Midelton, John Hewyk.

York, 12 June, 2 Henry v. (1414).

Grant by John Bracebrig, citizen and *merchant* of York, of all his goods to Thomas Bracebrig and Thomas Dod, citizens.

Seal.

Witnesses, Peter Bukey, Richard Straunge, *chaplain*, Robert Doncastre.

York, 5 April, 7 Henry vi. (1429).

(*fo.* 99, b.) Statutes of Parliament; 11 Richard ii.¹

(*fo.* 108.) Statutes of Parliament; 12 Richard ii.²

(*fo.* 110, b.) Statutes of Parliament; 13 Richard ii.³

(*fo.* 118, b.) Statute removing the staple from Calais to England; 14 Richard ii.⁴

(*fo.* 119, b.) Writ to the sheriff of the county of York to enforce the statute of the last parliament, *anno* 15, for the continuance of the staple in England.

Westminster, 6 December, 15 Richard ii. (1391).

(*fo.* 120.) Statutes of Parliament; 15 Richard ii.⁵

(*fo.* 122.) Memorandum that William de Selby, Thomas Gra, Thomas de Howome, Thomas Thurkill, John Berden, Robert Sauvage, John Ripon, Thomas Smyth, Thomas de Staynlay and William de Tykhill, appointed justices of the peace in the city and suburbs of York by letters patent dated 4 December, 9 Richard ii., are discharged from delivering their extracts at the exchequer; as appears on the Lord Treasurer's Memoranda. Roll "inter Recorda," Hilary term, 16 Richard ii. (1392).

1. Statutes of the Realm, vol. II., pp. 44-55.

2. Ibid, pp. 56-58.

3. Ibid, pp. 61-75.

4. Ibid, pp. 76, 77.

5. Statutes of the Realm, vol. II., pp. 78-82.

6. Note in left-hand margin "Recordum de quadam commissione pacis que non venit ad noticiam nostram et sic salvati fuerunt eque in hac parte, etc."

Be it known that on Thursday in the fourth week of Lent, 11 Henry vi. (5 March, 1432), a sub-bailiff of Sir Henry Brounflete, sheriff of Yorkshire, under a writ called *supplicant*, arrested William Gillyam of Whixlay within the liberty of the city of York, on the high road leading from the vill of Holgate to York, between the windmill standing near the vill of Holgate, in the common field (*campo*) of the archbishop of York, on the east side of the said vill, and a bridge at the east end of the same vill. On Friday, the next day, John Cerf, the undersheriff, came before William Ormesheued, the mayor, and released the arrest of the said William Gillyam and restored him as a free man to the mayor; acknowledging that Gillyam had been illegally arrested, and that the place where he had been arrested was within the liberty of the city of York; there being present, William Hoperton, Robert Percy, William Mauleverere, son of Halnath Mauleverere knight, deceased, and others, in the dwelling place of William Ormesheued, the mayor, in the said liberty.

(fo. 122, b.) Statutes of parliament; 16 Richard ii.¹

(fo. 125.) Statutes of parliament; 20 Richard ii.²

(fo. 126.) Dominis Rex mandavit breve suum patens Briano de Stapelton, *chivaler*, Willelmo de Melton, *chivaler*, et sociis suis justiciariis domini regis, in hec verba:—

Ricardus Dei gracia Rex Anglie et Francie et dominus Hibernii dilectis et fidelibus suis Briano de Stapilton, *chivaler*, Willelmo de Melton, *chivaler*, Johanni Sayvyll, *chivaler*, Roberto Constable de Flayneburgh, *chivaler*, maiori civitatis Ebor', Willelmo Moubray, Ricardo Basy de Bilburgh, Roberto de Howme, Thome Howom, Johanni Berden, Simoni de Quixlay, Thome Thurkyll, Robert[o] Sauvage, Johanni de Houeden, et Johanni de Sadyngton, salutem. Sciatis quod cum in parlamendo apud Westmonasterium, anno regni domini Edwardi nuper regis Anglie avi nostri vicesimo quinto tento, ad evitandum dampna et gravamina que evenerunt ex eo quod magne riparie in regno nostro Anglie per levacionem gurgitum molendinorum

1. Statutes of the Realm, vol. II., pp. 82-87.

2. Ibid, pp. 92-94.

stagnorum pilorum palorum et kidellorum sepius obstructe fuerunt, concordatum fuisse et ordinatum¹ quod omnia hujusmodi gurgites molendina stagna pili pali et kidelli, que tempore domini Edwardi filii Regis Henrici progenitoris nostri et deinceps in dictis ripariis posita aut levata fuerunt, unde naves et batelli transire non possent ut solebant, penitus amoverentur et totaliter delerentur absque relevacione eorundem; ac postmodum in parlimiento predicti avi nostri, anno regni sui quadragesimo quinto, concordatum fuerit et stabilitum² quod predicta ordinacio juxta effectum ejusdem teneatur et observetur, quodque si aliquod hujusmodi nocumentum per debitum processum fuerit amotum, ille qui nocumentum illud faceret relevari et inde debite convincatur incurrat penes nos penam centum marcarum levandarum per extractam scaccarii nostri; et hujusmodi lex teneatur de documento facto per exaltacionem consimilium gurgitum molendinorum stagnorum pilorum palorum et kidellorum, sicut per novam levacionem eorundem. Jamque—cum clamosa insinuacione communitatis comitatus Ebor' acceperimus quod quamplura gurgites molendina stagna pili pali et kidelli in aqua de Ouse, per quam naves et batelli cum victualibus et aliis mercandizis transire solebant, jam de novo posita existunt et levata; quodque quamplures homines parcium predictarum hujusmodi gurgites molendina stagna pilos palos et kidellos, que ante hec tempora per scrutatores aque predice juxta ordinaciones et concordias predictas amota et deposita extiterunt, iterum in aqua predicta posuerunt et levaverunt, ita quod per levacionem eorundem naves et batelli eandem aquam transire nequivint ut solebant, in nostri contemptum et tocius communitatis predice dispendium non modicum, et contra formam ordinacionum et concordiarum predictarum;—Nos, nolentes³ hujusmodi mala tam prejudicia populo nostro aliqualiter (*fo.* 126, *b.*) tolerare, sed ea que in dictis parliamentis pro communi utilitate regni nostri ordinata fuerunt et concordata volentes execuciōnē debite demandari, assignavimus vos quatuordecim—tresdecim duodecim undecim decem novem octo septem sex quinque quatuor et tres

1. See Statutes of the Realm, vol. I., p. 315.

2. Ibid, p. 393.

3. The text has *wolentes*, a very common error.

vestrum—ad predicta gurgites molendina stagna pilos palos et kidellos in aqua predicta posita et levata et omnes alias defectus aque illius supervidenda, et ad ea corrigenda et emendari facienda, et ad inquirendum per sacramentum proborum et legalium hominum de comitatu predicto per quos rei veritas melius sciri poterit¹
 In cuius rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium, xix die Aprilis anno regni nostri undecimo (1388).

Virtute cujus brevis preceptum fuit vicecomiti Ebor' quod venire faceret coram prefatis Briano de Stapilton, Willelmo de Melton, et sociis suis justiciariis domini regis vel tribus eorum apud Ebor' die etc.

(fo. 127.) Reditus et firme altaris Sancti Willelmi in ecclesia cathedralis Ebor'.

Memorandum quod in festo Sancti Oswaldi Martiris, 10 Henr. v. (11 March, 142½), magister Johannes Marsshall venit hic in camera coram Henrico Preston, maiore, et monstravit quamdam cedulam pergameni quam dicebat fuisse et esse verum rentale firmarum et reddituum pertinencium ad altare Sancti Willelmi in ecclesia cathedrali Sancti Petri Ebor'; et recognovit quod, dum erat clericus et servus magistri Johannis Shefford² quondam possessoris predicti altaris, per plures annos nomine suo collegit et recepit parcellas denariorum subscriptas de tementis et locis subscriptis et ipsas parcellas sic collectas deliberavit annuatim predicto magistro Johanni. Tenor cedula et rentalis de quibus predicitur sequitur, et erat talis :—

Rentale firmarum et reddituum pertinencium ad altare Sancti Willelmi in ecclesia Eboracensi.

In primis de uno tenemento in Staingate in Ebor', quondam in tenura Johannis Cliveland, *goldsmith*³; nunc in tenura Henrici Forester, *goldsmith*, per annum iiiij li.

1. The writ directs, in the usual form, that an inquisition be held.
2. Mr. John Shelford, an examiner of the Court of York, died 12th July, 1409. R. H. Skaife *op. cit.* p. 238.
3. Made a freeman in 1393.

Item de uno tenemento ibidem nuper in tenura Willelmi Sawnby, *baxter*; nunc in tenura Alexandri Bonour,¹ per annum xx s.

Et de uno tenemento ibidem nuper in tenura Thome Gasegyll, *sadeler*; nunc in tenura Johannis Wardale, *skynner*, per annum xx s.

Et de uno tenemento ibidem quondam in tenura Johannis Langlathorp, *goldsmith*; modo in tenura Cissote de Marton, per annum xxiiij s.

Et de uno tenemento in tenura Willelmi Wryght in Partrikpole, per annum xxx s.

Item de dominio de Puknall quod Ricardus Woodhouse de Smethton tenet ad firmam, per annum iij li. iiij s. iiiij d.

Et de manerio domini Henrici Vavasour militis juxta Puknall vj d. per annum ac homagium.

Et de uno tenemento in Crakall juxta Topcliff, quondam in tenura Thome Bell *firmarii ejusdem*; nunc in tenura Johannis Fysshere xl s. per annum.

Et de redditu quem nuper inhabitavit Johannes del Man in Mikellgate Ebor'; nunc in tenura Willelmi Symondson et Johannis Lancastre, per annum xx s.

Et de redditu Alicie Estryngham in Skeldergate Ebor'; modo in tenura Roberti Dalton, Roberti Bardesay, Roberti Pulton, Walteri Catryk, Agnetis Philippe, per annum ... xx s. vj d.

Et de redditu nuper Agnetis Storour in Fesegayle Ebor'; modo in tenura Avicie Semester et Margarete Walkyngham, per annum viij s.

Et de redditu priorisse et conventus de Munkton in Blaykestrete Ebor'; modo in tenura Johannis Dubber, per annum iiij s.

Et de redditu domini Willelmi Welton quondam capellani cantarie in ecclesia Sancti Elene, juxta redditum priorisse et conventus predictorum in Blaykestrete; modo in tenura Johannis Staynburn, per annum vj d.

1. Alexander Bonour, pewderer, took his freedom 1413.

Et de redditu Johannis Langton in cimiterio ecclesie Sancti Wilfridi in Ebor'; modo in manibus gilde Sancti Christofori in Ebor', per annum iij s. vj d. etc
 Burton R.

(fo. 127, b.) 28 Sept., 1 Ric. ii. (1377). Acknowledgment before John de Santon, the mayor, in the mayor's chamber over the Use, of a release of all right of action against Sir Peter prior of the Holy Trinity, York, Master John de Rowelyf, William Feriby of York *clerk*, Nicholas Feriby, his brother, John Harn[es] *clerk*, Thomas Milner, Adam Woddecok, John Palcuss, Robert Perkynsone of Butterwik, Thomas Syssonscot, Richard Syssonscot, William Syssonscot, Roger Syssonscot, John de Kyllome, Walter Pungy, William del Castell' of Shirburn, Robert Busard, John Hert, John Brache, John de Foxholes, Robert del Castell' of Thorpbasset, Henrico the chaplain of Butterwik, Roger son of Alan of Butterwyk, Roger Tailliour of Werethorp, Willelm Tailliour of the same, and Walter del Chambre of Thweng. Signed with the seal of the dean of the christianity of York, as Middleton's seal was not known.

York, 23 Sept., 1 Ric. ii. (1377).

Memorandum quod xxx die Marcii 3 Ric. ii. (30 March, 1380), Elyas de Beverlaco, vicarius de Hayton, ¹in camera super pontem Use in Ebor', coram Johanne de Gysburn tunc maiore Ebor', Johanne de Burton, *camerario* et Willelmo de Cestria, *clericu*, in presencia Willelmi Gunnays *scriptoris*; et optulit se paratum ibidem, ac in manu sua ostendebat viginti solidos argenti ad solvendum prefato Willelmo Gunnays in persolucionem centum solidorum dicto Willelmo et aliis coexecutoribus suis de debito cuiusdam domini Radulfe de Vynesey, *capellani*, eisdem executoribus solvendo sub condicione quod dictus Willelmus Gunnays faceret sibi acquietanciam generalem omnium actionum; et predictus Willelmus hoc facere recusavit, dicens quod omnino excludere ipsum et coexecutores suos predictos de alia actione quam habent versus predictum Elyam, et ea occasione noliut predictos xx s. recipere.

1. There is no verb in this sentence (*venit* omitted here).

(*fo.* 128.) Writ to the mayor of York to cause the citizens to swear to observe the statutes of the last parliament set forth at Westminster, Shrewsbury and Coventry, according to the form enclosed in which Drugo Barentyn mayor of London and the citizens have sworn; since the King wishes to be assured of the loyalty of all his liege subjects of England.

Westminster, 8 February, 22 Richard ii. (139 $\frac{1}{2}$).

Fyshemongers.

(*fo.* 128, b.) Ordinacio de piscibus vendendis infra civitatem Ebor'.

In primis, it ys ordaynd be the assent of the maire, shirefs, aldermen and commons of the citee of York, that na man na woman occupie or dele wyth the crafte of fysshmangers, bot thay alleanly that deles wyth na nother crafte—that ys to say nouther cardemakers, taillours, cordewaners, sadelers, ne none other manere of crafty man of what condicion so ever he be—bot if he comme and commone wyth the sersours of the fysshemanger craft that are or sall be for the tyme, so that he may be knawen for honest bathe to ye citee and to the crafte beforsayd; and that he pay at hys entre xx s. that is to say xij s. iiiij d. to the chaumbre and vj s. and viij d. to the crafte, and do all other custumes and dewtees that partiens to the same crafte; (*fo.* 129, a.) custumes and dewtees that partiens to the same crafte; (*fo.* 129, a.) the whilk vj s. viij d. so to the crafte to be payd sall be keped to the use and reparacion of thayr pagent, and to upholde and releve a lyght to be borne before Goddys body on Corpus Cristy day.

Also, that no fraunchised man kytte no fysshe at the commune shamels, ne occupy the shamels in sellyng of fysshe,¹ of Payne of forfeiture of vj s. viij d. to the chaumbre and iij s. iiiij d. to the crafte, quylke iij s. iiiij d. sall be putte to use and reparacion

1. Note in margin “Iste pena xx s. moderata est in tempore Wilhelmi Bowes, maioris (141 $\frac{1}{2}$), ad vj s. viij d. camere et xl d. arti penes illos qui non sunt tenentes communitatis apud pontem Fosse ad voluntatem maioris, et quoad tenentes communitatis [a short illegible word here] pro nobis xl d. camere sint in gracia maioris, et quod contentent artem de xl d.”

of the pagent and the lyght beforsayd ; and that sal every straunger kyt hys fyssh hym self and sell it hym selfe.¹

And for als mykill that fyssh and other vitaill ar ofte tymes conceled in hostres and other places in this citee, thurgh whilk concelement mykyl yvell chafer an on able ys keped and solde thurgh the yere at outrage value, in grete hinderyng of the kynges poeple and in brekynges of fredom of the citee, tharfor it ys ordeyned that the sersours of the fysshemanger crafte hafe power to serche all maner of vitaill of fyssh wyth in hostres houses and other places wyth in the fraunchese of this citee, with oute any lettyng or distourbaunce of any body.

Also, it yis ordeyned that no straunger of Scardeburgh, Whitteby or Hertilpole, or any other straunger or vitailler that brynges any vitayll to the cite, outher saltfyssh or heryng white or rede or any maner of vitaill that pertiens to fysshmanger crafte, howse none no selle none bot in the commune market, befor he speke with the mair and the chaumberlaysns that ar or soll be for the tyme, lyke als constitucions ar ordeyned in the chaumbre for all maner of vitailes that commes to the citee be water or be lande, of Payne of forfeture of vj s. viij d. to the chaumbre and iiij s. iiiij d. to the crafte of fysshmangers, and the same iiij s. iiiij d. to be putte to the use of the pagent and the lyght beforsayd.

And for als mykill that commune cukes of the citee havys thys vsage : Thare shall comme two of tham to gider and ayther of them shall ware xvij d. in fyssh or thay passe the market, and than soll thay go home and one of tham shall comme agayn to the market and ware iiij s. in fyssh ; and, if the market keper eucheson hym therfore and why he byes so mykill fyssh befor the houre that ys limyt therfore, he soll excuse hym be hys felawe, and say hys felawe shall hafe part wyth hym therof, in blyndyng and deseyvynge of the market keper. And after that tyme shall hys felawe in the same manere comme to the market and bye als mykill and excuse hym be hys felawe ; and so thurgh this sotelte thaye are continually byand, and byes and wares x s.

1. A short almost illegible note in left-hand margin, " Postea cons to idem agium mittetur."

or xx s. in (fo. 129, b.) fysshe, and after that retailes the same fysshe at thayr houses to the moste dere value that tham lykes, in hynderyng of the commun pople. Therfor it ys ordeynd that no cuke that commun cuke ys in this cite by no fysshe in the commun market ¹of no straunger¹ mare than custum has bene and statute ys ordeynd tharfor, that ys to say xvij d. q^{te}, quylk summe thay shall noght excede before the houre of ten be smyten of the clok at the chapell on House bryg; and that thay sell no rawe fysshe at thayr houses mare than sall be outhir sothen or rosted ²or baken² in thayre houses, lyke als thayr crafte askes, apon payn of grevouse amerciment and punysshing to be done be the mayr of all thos that trespass agayns thys ordenaunce prively or apertly; that ys to say, at ylk tyme a nobell to the chaumbre.

Proclamatio facienda in Thursdaymarket de volatilibus et aliis victualibus ibidem vendendis.

Oiez, etc. For als mykyll als proclamacion ofte tymes has bene made here als it ys the custume of thys cite that pultre wyldefoule and other vytayll that ys broght hider to be solde be salde in thys maner that ys for to say

In primis, j. porcellus, iiiij d. And that vytaylers that are Item xij. columbelle, v d. noght fraunchest, fro the tyme Item j. perdix, ij d. that thay comme wyth in the Item j. pluver, j d. ob. precincte and wyth in thys forsayd Item j. wodcock, j d. ob. fraunchese that thay bryng it hider Item j. teel, j d. ob. holy to thys the kynges marketh Item xij. feldefares, iiiij d. here to be selde at the price that ys Item xij. larkes, j d. ob. beforesayd; and that none of the Item j. auca, iiiij d. forsayd vitayll be wyth drawnen nauther in to shoppe no house ne els whar bot playnly un to thys market, here to be solde to every man that wyll by it opon the price abouen sayd, o payn of forfeture of the same vytayll and on the peryle that falles thar upon. And that none be so hardy to by no maner of vytayll be forsayd be for tyme that sex be

1—1. These words are crossed through.

2—2. Interlined.

stryken apon the commun bell at Ouse bryg, apon the payn abouen nevened. And that cukes and regratours kepe thayr tyme of byyng als thayr constitucions and governaunce of thys citee wyll, apon payn that falles thar for. Thay knawe it wele ynogh : That ys to say that na cuke, be hym self na nane other, by na flesh, fysh na nother maner of vitaille fra evynsang ryng at Seint Michel kyrk at Osebryghend on to the morne that prime¹ stryke at the mynster, bot on to the valu of xvij d. q² for dyners of travelyng men. And that na cuke by na maner of vitaille in na place bot in the market that ys ordeynd thar fore.³

Item de ⁴voluntate et consensu⁵ omnium piscenariorum Ebor' pontis Fosse ⁶ordinatum est⁷ quod nullus artem suam exercens conducebat equos apud costas maris ad portandos ⁸pisces venales⁹ ad civitatem nisi ille vel servus suus suo nomine fuerit apud mare cum equis et calathis suis, sub pena forisfacture piscium illi totaliter quem [sic] cariabit super dorsa hujusmodi equorum conductorum.¹⁰

(fo. 130.) Ricardus Dei gracia rex Anglie et Francie et dominus Hibernie omnibus ad quos presentes litere pervenerint salutem. Inspeximus recordum et processum adnullacionis cuiusdam judicij nuper redditio coram Johanne de Bello Monte, nuper admirallo nostro ab ore aque Thamisie versus partes boriales, et ejus deputatis, in curia maritima ad sectam Ricardi Gell de Ebor' versus Thomam de Holme de Ebor' et Thomam Hesill servientem ejusdem Thome de Holme, in cancellaria nostra residencia, in hec verba :—

Recordum et processus adnullacionis cuiusdam judicij nuper erronice redditio coram Johanne de Bello Monte, nuper admirallo regis ab ore aque Thamisie versus partes boriales, et ejus deputatis, in curia sua maritima, pro Ricardo Gell de Ebor' versus Thomam de Holme de Ebor' et Thomam Hesill servientem ejusdem Thome de Holme.

1. After "prime" the word "ryng" is crossed through.

2. The proclamation is written in the same hand as the fishmongers' ordinances. It is printed by Drake on p. 242.

3—3. Interlined.

4—4. Interlined.

5—5. Interlined.

6.—The whole of this passage is in a later hand than the ordinances.

Memorandum quod Thomas de Holme de Ebor' et Thomas Hesill serviens ejusdem Thome de Holme prosecuti et graviter conquesti fuerunt domino regi et consilio suo, in parlimento ipsius domini regis tento apud Westmonasterium die Lune proximo post festum Sancti Martini anno regni ejusdem domini regis quartodecimo (14 November, 1390) de eo quod, cum predictus Thomas de Holme nuper in curia ipsius domini regis civitatis Ebor' coram tunc ballivis ejusdem civitatis, sine brevi dicti regis secundum consuetudinem civitatis predicte, implacitasset Ricardum Gell de debito octo librarum quod idem Thomas de Holme a prefato Ricardo exigebat; et, licet idem Thomas de Holme debitum predictum et dampna sua in hac parte versus prefatum Ricardum per consideracionem curie predicte recuperasset, et quedam navis cum diversis bonis in eadem existentibus, pro execucione judicij pro ipso Thoma de Holme in curia predicta redditii facienda, liberata fuisset, Johannes tamen de Bello Monte admirallus flote navium ab ore aque Thamisie versus partes boriales et ejus locumtenens—ad prosecucionem ipsius Ricardi, asserentis navem et bona predicta in quodam brachio maris in comitatu Ebor' infra admirallitatem predictam per prefatos Thomam et Thomam capta et abducta fuisse, cognicionemque hujusmodi cause ad ipsos admirallum et locumtenentem ratione officii sui et non ad alium pertinere debere—ipsos Thomam et Thomam, ad comparendum coram eis seu deputato suo in hac parte apud Gaynesburgh in comitatu Lincoln' super premissis secundum legem maritimam responsurus, capi demandarunt, ac ipsos Thomam et Thomam ea occasione traxerunt in placitum coram eis in curia sua maritima, et contra ipsos per legem maritimam ibidem processerunt graviter et districte, in ipsorum Thome et Thome dampnum non modicum et gravamen. Unde eidem domino regi supplicarunt eis remedium in hac parte gracie ordinare. Qua quidem querela in parlimento predicto audita et diligenter attenta, idem dominus rex de assensu consilii sui in eodem parlimento breve suum de supersedeas prefato admirallo et ejus locum tenenti misit in hec verba :—

(Writ of supersedeas, dated 20 November, anno 14 (1390)).

(*fo. 130, b.*) Et postea, de assensu ejusdem consilii, breve inde sicut alias eidem admirallo et ejus locumtenenti factum extitit et directum. Subsequenterque, pro eo quod predicti admirallus et locumtenens, non obstantibus brevibus predictis per eundem admirallum propria manu sua receptis, in dicto processu processerunt et judicium contra prefatos Thomam et Thomam in curia sua maritima reddiderunt, eosdemque Thomam et Thomam in sexaginta libris versus ipsum Ricardum et in amerciamento curie in centum solidis condempnaverunt, predicti Thomas et Thomas quandam peticionem suam coram ipsius domini regis cancellario, archiepiscopo Cantuariensi, Johanne duce Aquitanie et Lancastrie, et aliis pluribus episcopis comitibus baronibus et proceribus Anglie ac justiciariis de utroque banco, in consilio dicti domini regis apud Westmonasterium tento termino Sancti Hillarii dicto anno quartodecimo, hujusmodi gravamina sibi illata continentem exhibuerunt in hec verba :—

Au tresreverent et tressage consill nostre tressoverain Seignour le Roy.

Suppliant humblement Thomas de Holme et Thomas Hesill son servant come que Richard Gell afferma une (*fo. 131*) pleinte de trespass par bille devaunt les lieutenaantz et deputees le sire de Beaumont admirall nostre seignour le Roi en les parties de North, dount la purseuyt et proces fait par force du dite bille envers les ditz suppliantz estoit en derogacion de la commune ley et en enervacion dun juggement duement rendu en la citee Deverwyk, en maveys ensample a tout le roialme en temps avenir, come overtamente estoit declare en plein parlement darrein temps a Westmostier ; et par ycelle cause par agarde du dit parlement un supersedeas feust graunte direct au dit admirall ou a ses lieutenaantz, la copie de quele brief est annexe a yestes, et le quelle brief de supersedeas fuist deliverez au dit admirall a Westmostier en le dit parlement. Et, nient contresteant que la dite suite est si overtamente encontre la commune ley de la terre ne la receite du dit brief de supersedeas, les lieutenantz le dit admirall ont procedez avant en la dite suite, et ount renduz jugement sur la dite bille envers les ditz suppliantz, et eux ont condempnez en sessant livers et en amerciment en cent souldz, et ount maundez lour preceptz de prendre les corps des ditz

suppliantz et faire execucion de lour biens pur lever les sommes avantditz. Pur qoy pleise a vostre tresgraciouse seignourie graunter briefs et lettres du prive seal directz a dit admirall et ses lieutenantz, eux chargeantz sur graunt peine de outrement cesser de execucion du dit juggement, et faire restitucion as ditz suppliantz si ascune execucion vers eux par ycelle cause soit faite, et de faire venir les ditz record et proces devaunt le dit conseill, pur illeoques estre examine et de ent faire droit as ambes parties et graunter lettres patentz desouz le graunt seal as viscontz mairs bailliifs et loutz autres ministres nostre dit seignour le roi, sibien diençz fraanchise come dehors, qils ne facent execucion pur nulle mandement du dit admirall ne de ses lieutenantz envers les ditz suppliantz par cause du dit juggement, pur Dieu et en oevre de charite.

Et, dicta peticione et omnibus in ea contentis diligenter auditis attentis et intellectis, dictus dominus rex, de assensu ejusdem consilii sui, misit quoddam breve suum prefato admirallo et Hugoni de Mitford ejus locumtenenti de supersedendo omnino execucioni judicij predicti, in hec verba :—

(Writ of supersedeas ; directing that the record of the judgment be produced before the council in three weeks from Easter ; dated 5 February, anno 14 (139¹)).

Idem insuper dominus rex quandam literam suam de privato sigillo eodem admirallo et locumtenenti misit ex habundanti in hec verba :—

(Letter enforcing the writ of *supersedeas* ; dated 8 February, anno 14 (139¹)).

(*fo. 132.*) Ad quas quidem tres septimanæ idem Hugo, coram consilio ipsius domini regis in cancellaria sua virtute brevis et litere predictorum sibi liberatorum et per ipsum ut expresse cognovit receptorum personaliter comparens, et recordum et processum judicij, predicti per prefatum admirallum sic redditio una cum brevi predicto secum deferens, ac asserens et affirmans se in dicto processu juxta legem maritimam in curia admirallitatis predicte debite processisse et judicium in recordo et processu

predictis contentum reddidisse, recordum et processum predicta in eadem cancellaria sursum liberavit in hec verba :—

Kyngeston super Hull. Placita ibidem coram Johanne domino de Bello Monte admirallo domini regis Anglie flote navium ab ore aque Thamisie versus partes boriales et ejus deputato, die Jovis in crastino Exaltacionis Sancti Crucis 14 Ric. ii. (15 September, 1390).

Ebor'. Ricardus Gell de Ebor' venit hic in curia apud Kyngeston super Hull et protulit quandam billam in hec verba :—

A son treshonure seignour monsire Johan de Beumont admirall nostre seignour le roy de les parties de North soi pleint Richard Gell, *mariner*, de Thomas de Holme Deverwyk et Thomas Hesill servant du dit Thomas de Holme, qe—come de temps dount memorie ne court la conissance de toutz maneres des plees personeles parentre mariners ou governours des niefs bateux ou autres vesselx et lour ministres, sourdantz parentre eux ou ascun de eux ou parentre eux et autres foregns qeconques, les quelles qe ysoient actours ou defendantz, sibien dedeyns fraunchise come dehors, devant ladmirall qe pur le temps serra appertiegnent et devant nulle autre jugge ; et les niefs bateux ou vesselx deinz le meere ou bras de meere, deincz fraunchise ou dehors esteantz, par nulle autre jugge ne ministre sont arrestables sinoun par ladmirall qe pur le temps serra (*fo. 132, b.*), come par usage use approve et allowe del temps avantdit—par la ou le dit suppliant est un mariner et nadgairs avoit un nief appelle Seint Marie Shippe joust Bisshophorth en leawe de Ouse, (quest bras de meere en le counte Deverwyk et deinz la dite admiralte, quele eawe flue et reflue solone ceo qe le meere tient son cours,) et quel nief feust prest a passer par devers les parties del South ove diverses marchandises, la viendront les avantditz Thomas et Thomas en le lieu avantdit deinz vostre dit admiralte, et la dite nief illeoques trove pristerent aresterent et amesnerent jesques a Burgh deinz mesme ladmiralte, et detiendront et unqore detiegrent. Et la takilment deinz la dite nief esteant, a la value de quarant marc^s, pristerent et emporterent ; et les servantz du dit suppliant, del dit nief, (cestassavoir William Marshall, Henry Cok et William Trompman), hors du dit nief torcenousement enhaceront, et saunz auctorite du dit admirall ou ascun de ses

deputees, a tout et countre les usages et custumes susditz, et a damage du dit suppliant de qarrante livers; dount il prie remedie, fesaunt protestacion dadder et de menuser, damender et autrement declarer ceste bille en formale matire, en cas que busoigne requiert. Plegii de prosequendo, Robertus Charwelton, Willelmus Ramsey.

Virtute cuius bille preceptum est maiori et ballivis civitatis Ebor' quod capiant predictos Thomam et Thomam, ita quod habeant corpora eorum coram admirallo et ejus deputatis apud Gaynesburgh in crastino Sancti Michaelis ad respondendum prefato Ricardo in placito transgressionis. Et quod habeant ibi tunc hoc preceptum. Ad quem diem predictus Ricardus in propria persona sua comparuit, et predicti maior et ballivi non retornaverunt preceptum predictum, et predictus Thomas de Holme per Thomam Hesill attornatum suum comparuit. Et predictus Thomas Hesill in propria persona sua similiter comparuit et petit auditum bille, Qua quidem billa lecta et audita, predictus Thomas de Holme per dictum attornatum suum et predictus Thomas Hesill in propria persona sua, protestando quod ipsi placitum suum elargare et emendare poterint, dicunt quod—quo ad hoc quod supponitur per billam predictam, quod ipsi Thomas et Thomas fugasse debuissent servientes dicti Ricardi secundum quod in dicta billa plenius expressatur—quod ipsi in nullo inde sunt culpabiles, et hoc parati sunt verificare prout verificare debent secundum usum et consuetudinem predictos etc. Et, quo ad arrestacionem ductionem et retencionem navis predicte, predictus Thomas de Holme per dictum attornatum suum dicit quod predictus Ricardus, diu ante arrestacionem predictam factam, tenebatur prefato Thome de Holme in octo libris sterlingorum pro diversis mercandisis ab eo emptis, per quod quidem debitum predictus Thomas de Holme prosequebatur quandam querelam de debito predicto versus predictum Ricardum coram maiore et ballivis civitatis Ebor'; et, pro eo quod dictus Ricardus non habuit bona et catalla infra libertatem civitatis predice per que dictus Ricardus duci potuit ad responsum, dicta navis, infra portum dicte civitatis inventa cum ankuris ligata ad terram siccam ibidem, arrestata fuit, processumque continuatum quousque (fo. 133) predictus Ricardus cognovit

debitum predictum, per quod consideratum fuit per curiam etc. quod predictus Thomas de Holme recuperaret debitum predictum versus predictum Ricardum. Postmodumque dieta navis cum apparatu predicto in arrestamento predicto permanebat per octo dies subsequentes antequam aliqua execucio facta fuit medio tempore, prout moris est civitatis predicte; et, pro eo quod dictus Ricardus non satisfecit de predicto debito prefato Thome de Holme infra tempus predictum, dicta navis cum apparatu predicto per considerationem curie predice liberata fuit Thome de Holme in execucionem pro debito predicto, absque hoc quod navis predicta aliquo alio modo arrestata fuit quam modo supradicto; et hoc paratus est verificare. Et unde non intendit quod in hac parte aliqua injuria in persona sua assignari poterit etc.

Et predictus Thomas Hesill dicit quod ipse, ut serviens dicti Thome Holme, recepit navem predictam eum apparatu predicto ex deliberacione ballivorum predictorum post executionem in forma predicta factam. Et unde non intendit etc.

Et predictus Ricardus, protestando quod non cognoscit quod ipse tenebatur dicto Thome de Holme in aliquo denario, nec quod aliqua talis querela judicium seu execucio facta fuerint per ipsum Thomam de Holme superius preallegatum, dicit quod, quo ad protestacionem generalem supradictam per predictos Thomam et Thomam pretensam ad emendandum et elargandum placitum suum, quod ad hoc non sunt admittabiles postquam placitum preemptori[e] placitatum extiterit, pro eo quod, si defendens in hoc casu variare poterit de placito suo, inde sequeretur placitum infinitum, et per quod pars actrix in hac parte dilacionem sustineret maximam; et petit quod illa protestacio non intretur in recordum nec pro recordo habeatur. Et ulterius dicit quod, quo ad hoc quod dictus Thomas de Holme allegat dictam navem esse cum ankuris fixatam ad terram sicciam infra portum dictae civitatis, dicit quod dicta navis, tempore arrestacionis et ductionis predictarum, fuit in aqua de Ouse supradicta in filo aque supradictae et fixata cum ankuris et aliis vinculis navi predice contingentibus infra aquam predictam, vinculis et ankulis semper post adventum navis predice ibidem de aqua predicta coopertis;

et hoc paratus est verificare etc. si exitus in hac parte fieri potest. Et ulterius dicit quod, exquo billa et actio prediecte fundantur super usum consuetudinem et legem specialem contrarios communi legi terre, et in dicta billa continetur quod "jurisdictionis dicti admiralli tam in cognicione placitorum personalium de quibuscumque marinariis, ac arrestacio navium batellorum ac vasum infra mare seu infra brachia maris inventarum, ut de aquis brachiis maris fluentibus et refluentibus, coram admirallo qui pro tempore fore contigerit tam infra libertates quam extra pertinent, et nulli alii judici seu ministro regis," quos quidem usum legem et consuetudinem speciales predicti Thomas et Thomas non dedicunt, set affirmando jurisdictionem curie in hac parte et actionem dicti Ricardi esse sufficientem et manutenibilem in lege, et quos quidem usum legem et consuetudinem, quod tales sunt, ipse idem Ricardus paratus est verificare et manutenere, prout per curiam in hac parte considerari contigerit si predicti Thomas et Thomas hoc contradicere voluerint; petendo recordum curie quod predicti Thomas et Thomas non (*fo.* 133, b.) affirmant jurisdictionem curie civitatis prediecte aliqua placita tenendi, nec libertatem quamecumque, per concessionem regis nec prescripcionem legis, nec dedicunt dictam navem cum apparatu predicto; quod quidem placitum dictorum Thome et Thome non est sufficiens in lege ad excludendum dictum Ricardum ab actione sua etc. et petit judicium ut supra et dampna sua judicari etc.

Et predictus Thomas de Holme per attornatum suum predictum venit et protestando dicit quod non cognoscit talem legem specialem esse contra legem communem etc. Et, ex quo predictus Thomas preferebat quandam exitum acceptabilem ad communem legem maritimam, quem quidem exitum predictus Ricardus in replicacione sua predicta omnino recusavit; unde petit judicium etc. semper affirmando dictam navem esse ligatam terre in loco predicto etc. Et petit judicium etc.

Et predictus Ricardus dicit quod, ex quo in placito predictorum Thome et Thome prius placitata, antequam ipse idem Ricardus replicacionem fecit, preemptori(am) non fecerunt aliquam talem protestacionem, per quod de dicta protestacione petit exonerari et quod illa protestacio non intretur in recordum nec pro recordo habeatur. Et, ex quo predicti Thomas et Thomas

non dedicunt consuetudinem et usum predicta in billa predicta contenta, affirmantes jurisdictionem admiralli de omnibus placitis personalibus marinariis predictis, et navibus batellis et vasis predictis, tam infra libertates quam extra, in forma superius prealligata tangentibus, (quas quidem consuetudinem usum et jurisdictionem et legem, quod tales sint, ipse idem Ricardus paratus est verificare) verificando dicit eciam quod dicta navis in filo aque predicte cum vinculis et ankuris in forma preallegata extitit tempore arrestacionis predicte, prout verificare debet, quam quidem verificacionem dicti Thomas et Thomas recusarunt etc. Ac eciam materia placiti dictorum Thome et Thome non est sufficiens in lege ad excludendum dictum Ricardum ab actione sua in hac parte, prout ipse idem Ricardus placitando superius allegavit, et petit judicium ut supra. Et predictus Thomas et Thomas similiter etc. Et, quoad fugacionem servientum predictorum, dictus Ricardus dicit quod predicti Thomas et Thomas inde sunt culpabiles prout per billam predictam supponitur ; et hoc paratus est verificare prout verificare debet.

Et predicti Thomas et Thomas dicunt quod non sunt inde culpabiles, et hoc parati sunt verificare etc. prout etc. Et, quia curia super premissis nondum avisatur, datus est partibus predictis dies apud Barton super Hambre die Jovis in vigilia Apostolorum Simonis et Jude proximo futuro (27 October, 1390), ad audiendum judicium etc.

Ad quem diem partes comparuerunt etc. Et capta inquisitione ex officio tam mariniorum etc., compertum est per dictam inquisitionem quod dictus Ricardus sustinuit dampna ad valenciam triginta librarum si judicium transierit pro predicto Ricardo etc. Et, quia curia nondum avisatur etc., ex assensu et ad petitionem parcium predictarum datus est eis dies coram ipso admirallo et ejus deputatis apud London' in quindena Sancti Martini proximo futura (25 November, 1390), ad audiendum judicium suum etc.

Ad quem diem partes predicte comparuerunt. Auditio et intellecto recordo predicto, auditisque rationibus hinc inde parcium predictarum, visum est prefato admirallo et curie quod secundum preallegatum procedendum foret ad judicium. Et super hoc predictus admirallus remisit recordum predictum

coram prefatis deputatis suis apud Barton super Hambre die Jovis proximo post festum Circumisionis Domini. Et idem dies datus est partibus predictis ad audiendum judicium suum etc.

Ad quem (*fo. 134*) diem predictus Ricardus Gell in propria persona sua comparuit et peciit judicium suum. Et predicti Thomas et Thomas exacti non comparuerunt, per quod preceptum est maiori et ballivis civitatis Ebor' quod caperent predictos Thomam et Thomam etc. ita quod habeant corpora eorum coram prefato admirallo et ejus deputatis apud Gaynesburgh in crastino Purificacionis Beate Marie (3 February, 139¹), ad audiendum judicium etc. Et idem dies datus est prefato Ricardo etc.

Ad quem diem predictus Ricardus Gell in propria persona sua comparuit. Et predicti maior et ballivi non retornaverunt preceptum predictum etc. Et predicti Thomas et Thomas, solemniter exacti, non comparuerunt; set quidam magister Willelmus de Feriby, curie Ebor' advocatus, venit et protulit curie quoddam procuratorum sub nomine predictorum Thome et Thome et respondit pro eis ut eorum procurator, et non allegavit aliquid propter quod curia ad judicium procedere non debeat. Et, quia constat curie per diversas inquisitiones ex officio captas, tam de valore navis predicte cum attilio et apparatu suo quam de dampnis et expensis que predictus Ricardus sustinuit ratione prosecucionis sue et injurie ei facte, et eciam de insufficienti responsione predictorum Thome et Thome in placito suo curie liberato, ideo consideratum est per curiam quod predictus Ricardus recuperaret versus predictos Thomam et Thomam sexaginta libras pro dampnis suis per curiam taxatis. Et dicti Thomas et Thomas in misericordia. Et quod ipsi et manucaptiores sui capiantur.

Et super hoc predictus procurator viva voce, nomine predictorum Thome et Thome, a judicio predicto incontinente ad dominium Ricardum Regem Anglie appellavit etc.

Quibus quidem recordo et processu coram dicto consilio in eadem cancellaria lectis auditis et plenius intellectis, ac diligentí et matura deliberacione inde habita, quia videtur eidem consilio quod recordum et processus predicta, necnon judicium in hac parte redditum, in prejudicium domini regis ac corone et regalitatis sue, necnon derogacionem legis communis, ad cuius

conservacionem idem dominus rex in sua coronacione astringitur vinculo juramenti, ac eciam in oppressionem et extorsionem intollerabilem populi dicti domini regis redundant manifeste, quodque cognicio hujusmodi placitorum, per communem legem terre deductorum et deducendorum, ad admirallitatem aut ad admirallois seu eorum locatenentes aut deputatos quoscumque seu officium admiralli vel locatenencium aut deputatorum suorum nullo modo pertinent nec poterunt pertinere, nec admirallois aut locatenentes seu deputatos suos in hujusmodi placitis ullam potestatem jurisdictionem seu cognitionem habere nec habere posse seu debere, et insuper, pro eo quod idem Hugo coram eodem consilio se fatetur placitum et processum predicta coram se tenuisse et judicium inde secundum legem maritimam reddidisse, consideratum est quod idem Hugo custodie marescalli domini regis committatur, inibi moraturus quoisque finem fecerit ad voluntatem domini regis pro premissis, et quod recordum et processus predicta per predictum admirallum seu prefatum Hugonem vel alterum ipsorum sic facta, ac judicium predictum per ipsos aut alterum ipsorum sic redditum, pro nullo recordo aut processu seu judicio ac nullius vigoris effectus robotis seu virtutis ad onerandum predictos Thomam et Thomam vel (*fo. 134, b.*) eorum alterum, seu plegios aut manucaptiores suos vel alterius ipsorum, in hac parte quomodolibet habeantur imperpetuum; set quod iidem Thomas et Thomas ac omnes, et singuli plegii et manucaptiores sui, de recordo processu et judicio predictis coram prefato admirallo seu ejus locumtenente sic factis et redditio, necnon de execucione ejusdem judicij, in omnibus exonerati existant et inde imperpetuum sint quieti. Ac insuper quod iidem Thomas et Thomas brevia et literas patentes ipsius domini regis quandocumque ea petere voluerint habeant, omnibus et singulis vicecomitibus maioribus ballivis custumariis constabulariis custodibus portuum maris et aliorum locorum maritimorum ac aliis officiariis et ministris ipsius domini regis, necnon admirallis et eorum locatenentibus ac deputatis quibuscumque, ac omnibus et singulis officiariis et ministris admirallorum, locatenencium et deputatorum suorum, qui nunc sunt vel qui pro tempore erunt, ac omnibus et singulis ipsius domini regis ligeis, quod cuicunque execucioni judicij predicti versus prefatum

Thomam et Thomam, plegios et manucaptiores suos, seu eorum aliquem, per prefatum admirallum seu ejus locumtenentem redditi faciende supersedeant penitus et omnino.

Et postea predictus Hugo fecit finem per viginti solidos in dicta cancellaria pro contemptu et mesprisione predictis, et invenit plegios in eadem cancellaria de dicto fine eidem domino regi solvendo ; videlicet, Thomam Gerberge chivaler et Georgium Darcy ; et deliberatus est a prona supradicta.

Nos autem recordum et processum predicta ad requisitionem predictorum Thome de Holme et Thome Hesill tenore presencium duximus exemplificanda. In cuius testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium vicesimo die Maii anno regni nostri quartodecimo (1391).¹

(*fo. 134, b.*) Receipt by Henry Bowet, archdeacon of Richemund, to Thomas Doncaster and Robert Doncaster of York, *mercers*, for all his charters, writings, muniments, letters, bills, rolls, bonds, acquittances and evidences which were in their custody.

Seal.

Tuesday, the feast of the Assumption, 8 Henry vi. (15 August, 1430).

Enrolled at the request of master John Thoralby, master in chancery, 19 August, 8 Henry vi.

(*fo. 135.*) Statutes of Parliament; 1 Henry iv.²

(*fo. 140.*) Another copy of the writ to deliver dower in York to Margaret, late the wife of Richard le Scrope of Bolton, knight.

Westminster, 7 November, 9 Henry v. (1421).³

Writ to the mayor and escheator of York to deliver as dower to Margery, late the wife of John de Roos knight deceased, whose lands are in the king's hands by reason of the minority of Thomas de Roos his brother and heir, 73*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* part of a yearly rent of 100*l.* payable by the sheriffs out of the fee farm of the city.

Westminster, 22 November, 9 Henry v. (1421).

1. See introduction p.

2. Statutes of the Realm, vol. II., pp. 111-119.

3. This writ is also on folio 84, *b.*

(fo. 140, b.) Grant by Robert Patryngton of York, *cementarius*, of all his goods to Thomas Brasebrygge mayor, Richard Rykoll of York *barker* and Sir Thomas Pynchebek, *chaplain*. Seal.

Witnesses, Richard Staynton, *clerk*, Robert Alkebarugh, *cementarius*, Geoffrey Smyth, Sir William Rudstane, Richard Thurkilby.

York, 1 May, 2 Henry vi. (1424).

Ornamenta cantarie Alani Hamerton in capella Sancte Anne.

In primis ij alterclathes, ij towalia, j alba, j amita, j stola, j manipulus, j frontale de whitebustion pulverizatum cum stellis, j chesible de blak satyn ornatum cum j orfray texto cum cignis de albo serico et j zona, j calix, j missale precii v marcarum, j corporale, j candelabrum cum ij luminibus et j pyke, ij phiala de peltro, ij phiala argenti ponderis iiiij unciarum, ij tuelle pro altari, quarum una habet frontale, j alba, j amita sine paruris et unum vestimentum de rubeo burde Alisandr ex dono Isabelle Hamerton et Henrici Melton, et unum vestimentum integrum de fustyan ex dono domini Johannis Baret capellani et Isabelle Hamerton, in tempore Johannis Bolton maioris.

Item j chesible de rubeo steyned, cum orfrays de ymaginibus steyned, j stola [cum] manipulo et amita ex dono Isabelle Hamerton, in tempore Thome Snaudon maioris.

(fo. 141.) Fait a remembrer qe la Lundy prochein apres le fest de Seint Blace 8 Henr. [iv. ?]¹ (7 February, 140 $\frac{1}{2}$), pur ceo que Thomas Serebarn, Thomas Fetherstane, Richard Middilton et Johan Peeck, communez sergeauntz adonques, fuerent descharges del office del sergeauntrie et autres esluz, les ditz Thomas Thomas Richard et Johan Peeke fierent suggestion par bille a nostre seignour le Roy, qensuyt en ycest forme:—

Au Roy nostre tressoveraigne Seignour.

Supplent treshumblement voz povres lieges et servitours Richard Middelton, Johan Pek, Thomas Serebarne et Thomas

1. Probably Henry IV., though the MS. has only Henry. The freemen's list contains Thomas Cerebarn (*sic*), who was enrolled in 1395, Thomas Fetherstane enrolled 1397, Richard Middilton enrolled 1388, and Johannes Peeke enrolled 1403.

Fetherstane, nadgars sergeantz de vostre citee Deverwik, que come les ditz suppliantz estoient chargez par vous, tresdoute Seignour, et par mon seignour Johan vostre fitz et par le count de Westmorland et tout lour counsell, qils duissent ensercher et enquierer des gentz de vostre dite citee et de la pays environ qd voudrent et soloient offerer a le tombe del erchevesque Deverwyk le quel jatarde feust adjuggez come traitour et rebelle a vostre royalme, sur quoz voz ditz suppliantz ount fait vostre commaundement. Et pur mesme la cause, et a cause qils portent vostre honorable liveree, les ditz suppliauntz ount estez par deux foith oustez dez ditz office de sergeantez. Que pleise a vostre hautesse de considerer les materes suisditez, et sur ceo ordener que voz ditz suppliantz purront estre restorez a lour offices suisditez ou autrement, tresgracious Seignour, dordener ascune autre relevelement en sustentacion de lours poveres estates, consideraunt, tresgraciouse Seignour, que a cause que voz ditz suppliantz ount fait vostre dit comaundement ils sont oustez de lour offices suisditz etc.

Et, sur ycest disloial suggestion, nostre dit seignour le Roy envoiast ses tresgraciouses lettres as meir viscountz aldermannes et a trestouz les communes le mesqardy proschein devaunt Pasche adonques prochein ensuant, purportantz ycestes paroles:—

Chiers et bienasmez, nous sumes enfourmez que noz chiers servitours Richard Middelton, Johan de Peek, Thomas Serebarne et Thomas Fetherstane, qd jatarde esloient sergeantz de nostre, citee Deverwik, sont ore mys hors de lours offices sauncz cause raisonnable, dont nous nous mervellons graundement et prius en avons plaisir, attendu le bon et greable service qils nous ount fait. Volons et vous mandons en chergeant que, tantost venez cestes, vous facez metter arer noz ditz servitours en lours offices suisditez, remoevez les occupiours de ycelles quaunt a present. Car nous semble que vous duisseyz tiels persons faire et constituer officers en nostra dite citee que sont a nous acceptables. Ceste chose ne lessez en nulle manere, et de ceo que vous entendez faire en celle partie facez nous certifier par voz lettres (*fo. 141, b.*) a plustot que faire purra. Donne soubz nostre signet etc.

Et sur ceo, luz et entenduz la dite reverent lettre, les ditz meir aldremannes et viscountz et trestut la commenaltie firent

resistence du dite malveise suggestion, come bien conu a touz gentz a tresgraunde costage del dite commenaltee. Et oultre ceo, par commune voluntee en la gildsale par pleyne assent des trestouz estalz suisditz et trestute la dite commenaltee la Lunedy proschien apres la fest de Seint Blace lan ix^{me} nostre dit seignour le Roy qor est, quaunt les communes sergeantz furent esluz, ils firent la serement qensuyt, et adonques purveu feust que la dite serement tutdys tiendroit par ycestez paroles :—

Sires, les somons et attachementz queux vous ferrez, vous les ferrez bien loialment et sauncz fayntice ou concelement, et bon et loial accompt et execucion des voz estretz et autres maundementz qappartient a vostre office, et les comaundementz du meir loialment ferrez, et bien et loialment lui servirez et saunz desceyt.

Et, si vous soiez removez ou oustez hors du office a ascune election ou par le meir qi pur le temps serra, vous ne freiez ascune suyt ne nul autre, en vostre noune ne pur vous ascunement, forsque al meir et bones gentz deincez la citee, nemy pur reavoir le dit office ne envers celui ou yceux que vous ount oustez, qils soient ou soit en ascune manere grevez ou offenduz ou mys a perde ; et ceo sur peyne de c li. appaierz mayntenaunt al meir et commonaltee quaunt et a quele heure que vous facez la contrarie de yceste ordenaunce suisdite, sicome Dieu vous eide.

Wevers.

(fo. 142.) Universis et singulis ad quos presentes litera pervenerint Johannes Gerard, aldermannus Gilde Beate Marie Virginis textorum (*sic*) civitatis Ebor', neonon Ricardus de Sutton, Johannes Herman, Johannes Kilburn et Robertus de Hoperton, ballivi dicte Gilde, ac Thomas Bawtry, Willelmus de Hull, Robertus Harpham, Robertus del Marche, Robertus de Ellerton, Nicholaus de Tyveryngton, Johannes de Kyllyngwyk, Thomas Catton, Johannes Bridlyngton, Willelmus del Ake, Ricardus de Pountfrayt, Robertus Chestre, Thomas Brian, Willelmus Brian, Thomas Gillyot, Johannes Saleby, Robertus Leven, Willelmus Lemyngh, Robertus Meburn, Robertus Kirkeby, Johannes Stele, Willelmus Frebois, Johannes Fonaskat, Johannes

Fairehaire, Thomas Kyng, Elias Ulleskelf, Johannes Soureby, senior, Johannes Soureby, junior, Johannes del Kirk, Johannes de Rypon, Johannes Burton, Thomas Ellerton, Radulphus Esyngwald, Hugo de Barneby, Johannes Pykeryng, Thomas York, Johannes Hovyngham, Johannes de Clyfton, Robertus de Lamlay, Willelmus Cattall, Willelmus de Wilbefosse, Thomas Colton, Thomas de Leven, Willelmus Esyngwald et Thomas de Selby, magistri artifices dicte Gilde textorum dicte civitatis, ac ceteri omnes et singuli textores dicte civitatis Ebor¹, salutem in Domino sempiternam.¹ Cum illustrissimus dominus noster dominus Henricus, Dei gracia rex Anglie et Francie et dominus Hibernie quartus, virtute carte sue licentialis et cartarum progenitorum suorum inantea nobis in hac parte concessa et confirmata, nuper per diliberacionem consilii sui certiorari fecit dictam gildam nostram, volens tamen precipiens firmiter et injugens quod, hujus modi gilda ac artifices dictorum textorum dicte civitatis sue Ebor¹ habeant consuetudines suas ac libertates suas integras et illesas que ad officium suum pertinent, adeo bene libere in pace et honorifice prout in aliis civitatibus suis Anglie liberius habentur, et prout in dicta carta et in aliis confirmationibus inde confectis plenius continetur; quarum quidem cartarum tenores tales sunt.

Henricus Dei gracia rex Anglie et Francie et dominus Hibernie omnibus ad quos presentes litere pervenerint salutem. Inspeximus literas patentes domini Ricardi nuper regis Anglie secundi post conquestum, factas in hec verba :

Ricardus Dei gracia rex Anglie et Francie et dominus Hibernie omnibus ad quos presentes litere pervenerint salutem. Inspeximus quasdam literas patentes domini Edwardi nuper regis Anglie avi nostri, factas textoribus Ebor¹ in hec verba :

Edwardus Dei gracia rex Anglie et Francie et dominus Hibernie omnibus ad quos presentes litere pervenerint salutem. Inspeximus cartam domini Henrici quondam regis Anglie progenitoris nostri in hec verba :

1. "Sempiternam" interlined.

Henricus rex Anglie et dux Normanie et Acquitanie et comes Andegavensis, archiepiscopo Ebor', abbatibus, baronibus, justiciariis, vicecomitibus et omnibus ministris suis tocius Eboracensyr, et prepositis et civibus de Ebor', salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et presenti carta confirmasse textoribus Ebor' in civitate Ebor', cujuscumque feudi sint habeant gildam suam, consuetudines et (*fo. 142, b.*) libertates que ad officium suum pertinent, sicut aliqui civium meorum melius et liberius eas habent in aliis civitatibus meis Anglie; ita quod nullus preter eos faciat pannos tintos vel reatos in tota Eboracensyr nisi ipsi in Ebor', vel alibi ejusdem officii in Beverlesa et Kirkeby et Maltona et Tresch et Scardeburgh et aliis dominicis meis burgis. Et propter hanc libertatem decem libras michi reddere debent annuatim ad scaccarium meum. Quare volo et firmiter precipio quod predicti textores Ebor' habeant gildam et predictas consuetudines et libertates suas bene et in pace et quiete et honorifice, sicut melius et liberius habentur in aliis civitatibus meis Anglie. Et prohibeo ne quis super hec eisdem aliquam injuriam faciat, super decem libras forisfacturas. Teste illus Rogero archiepiscopo Ebor' et Nicholao de Sigillo, Nicholao de Treilli, Adam de Jernemue, magistro Radulpho de Tamew, Willelmo comite de Albamara, Ricardo de Luceio, Willelmo de Brahosa, Roberto de Stutevilla et Rogero fratre suo, Willelmo de Percy, Hugone de Morevill, Waltero de Amundevilla, Ranulpho vicecomite de Notyngham, apud Picheringe.

Nos autem, concessionem et confirmationem predictas ratas habentes et gratas, eas pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est prefatis textoribus concedimus et confirmavimus, sicut carta predicta rationabiliter testatur et prout ipsi et antecessores sui libertatibus predictis et earum qualibet a tempore confectionis ejusdem semper hactenus uti et gaudere consueverunt. In cuius rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes.

Teste Leonello filio nostro ¹carissimo¹ custode Anglie, apud Westmonasterium quarto die Octobris anno nostre regni Anglie vicesimo, vero nostri Francie septimo (1346).

Nos autem, concessionem et confirmationem predictas ratas habentes et gratas, eas pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est prefatis textoribus concedimus et confirmavimus, sicut litere predicte rationabiliter testantur et prout ipsi et antecessores sui libertatibus predictis et earum qualibet a tempore concessionis ejusdem carte semper hactenus uti et gaudere consueverunt. In cuius rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium, decimo octavo die Novembris anno regnum nostrorum primo (1377).

Nos autem, concessionem et confirmationes predictas ratas habentes et gratas, eas pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est acceptamus approbamus et prefatis textoribus tenore presencium concedimus et confirmavimus, prout carta et litere predicte rationabiliter testantur et prout ipsi et antecessores sui libertatibus predictis et earum qualibet a tempore confectionis ejusdem carte semper hactenus uti et gaudere consuerunt. In cuius rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium vicesimo octavo die Junii anno regni nostri primo² (1400).

Noverint universi et singuli per presentes literas nostras patentes nos dictos aldermannum, ballivos, magistros, artifices textorum dicte civitatis gilde predicte inspexisse, et veraciter ac clare considerasse quod ad presens hujusmodi gilda ac libertates et consuetudines sue mirifice et dampnabiliter retardantur decrescent ac minime tenentur. Pro quibus quidem gubernacione, (*fo.* 143) defaltis, ac aliis verisimilibus emergentibus, quamplures dictorum textorum non sufficiunt nec sufficere possunt persolvere firmam regiam in scaccario suo³ nec se ipsos sustinere, unde nos dicti aldermannus, ballivi et magistri artifices textorum civitatis predicte gilde predicte, cum voluntate et

1—1. Interlined.

2. Patent Roll, 1 Henry IV., part 7, m 5.

3. Interlined.

consensu omnium et singulorum textorum civitatis predicte, licencia robore et virtute cartarum regiarum predictarum, ac mediante circumspectione licencia et auxilio maioris civitatis predicte qui pro tempore fuerit¹ et vicecomitum ejusdem civitatis, et tam ad melioracionem pannorum et draparie ibidem confiendorum et venalium, neconon populi et communitatis dicti domini regis ac artificii predicti, quam ad solucionem et colleccionem firme regie in scaccario suo annuatim persolvende, volumus et ordinamus constituciones et gubernaciones subscriptas pro nobis et successoribus nostris, textoribus civitatis predicte, fideliter tenendas et imperpetuum observandas :

In primis, videlicet, volumus et ordinamus quod decetero noster aldermannus, magistri, ac ceteri magistri nostri annuatim eligantur de confratribus gilde predicte, et ad eandem eleccionem adhibebunt fidem, ac super sancta Dei evangelia prestabunt juramentum corporale quod ipsi fideliter colligent firmam regiam prout temporibus elapsis fuerat frequentata et collectata, et officium suum pro tempore suo debite et juste facient et perficien.

²Item, volumus et ordinamus quod nullus homo incipiat ad operandum in officio magistrali, nisi pro justo viro et fidi inter vicinos suos cognoscatur et arrettetur; neconon quod per ministros dicti artificii approbetur expertus et perfectus in artificio predicto et quod sci[er]ta facere opus suum in opere perfecto, ita quod ob defectum operis sui artificium pannarii ammodo non adnichiletur seu deterioretur.

Item, quod nullus extraneus decetero sit receptus ad operandum inter nos, nisi habeat literam testimonialem competentem et autenticem de partibus ubi inantea moram suam traxerat de suis fidelitate et conversacione.

Item, volumus et ordinamus quod, si aliquis magister artificii predicti fideliter non persolvat firmam suam regiam ad tempus solucionis ejusdem firme assignatum, quod per utensilium suum super quo operatur distingatur prout temporibus elapsis fuerat frequentatum; et, si noluerit per socios et ministros artificii predicti regulari et gubernari, quod extunc ministri artificii

1. Interlined.

2. "Reformantur tempore Hugonis Graves maioris," is written in the left-hand margin.

predicti qui pro tempore fuerint erga eum per brevia prosequantur et per quemcumque alium juris processum, quo usque de arreragiis sive debitibus satisfecerit, prout consuetudo nostra in civitate ista et aliis civitatibus Anglie, et prout carta nostra predicta plenius specificatur.

Item, quod si aliquis consortium nostrorum gilde predicte scandalizet vel nequiter et maliciose diffamet aldermannum nostrum, magistros gilde nostre, vel aliquem confratrum nostrorum causa invidie seu malicie precogitate, et inde aperte convictus fuerit, quod extunc de tota societate et fraternitate ejusdem gilde ammoveatur, et ammodo pro falso temporibus futuris inter nos et confratres nostros reputetur.

Item, volumus quod quilibet textor Ebor' de gilda predicta ammodo sit promptus et paratus quilibet die Sancti Lawrencii ad certum (*fo.* 143, b.) locum congruum sibi assignatum ad eligendum aldermannum nostrum, ac eciam in die Michaelis archangeli tunc proximo sequente et ad festum Pasche ad audiendum compotum et soluciones firme nostre regie ac statum gubernacionis¹ dicte gilde, et ad festum Nativitatis Beati Johannis Baptiste ad eligendum ballivos ejusdem gilde. Et quociens-cumque aliquis nostrum qui ad tempora et festa predicta premunitus fuerit et non venerit, quod tunc solvat duodecim denarios argenti dicte firme regie, nisi causa justa et rationabili se inde poterit excusare.

Item, volumus et ordinamus, quod quandocumque aliquis magister dicti artificii predicti de novo inciperit ad levandum utensilium suum (videlicet vulgariter anglice nonimandum *a weblome*,) solvat ad inicium levacionis ejusdem utensilii viginti solidos ad sustentacionem dicte firme regie, prout inter nos hic et alibi in Anglia frequentatum fuerat de antiquo tempore elapso.

Item, volumus et ordinamus quod decetero nulla mulier, eujuscumque status seu condicionis fuerit, ammodo sit posita inter nos ad texandum, causa pejoracionis pannorum venalium et prejudicii artificii nostri ac deterioracionis firme regie predice, nisi fuerit bene erudita et sufficienter approbata ad operandum in artificio nostro predicto.

1. The MS. has *em*; wrongly, or else *et* is omitted before this word.

Item, ordinamus quod quilibet magister artificii predicti solvat servienti suo pro opere unius panni continentis viij [ulnas]¹ vel minus nomine stipendiⁱ sui xiij d. Et si contineat ix [ulnas] vel x [ulnas], tunc solvat servienti suo xvij d. Et si contineat xij [ulnas], solvat dicto servienti suo xvij d. Et si contineat xij [ulnas], solvat dicto servienti suo xx d. Et si contineat xiij [ulnas], solvat dicto servienti suo ij s. iiiij d. Et si contineat xiij [ulnas], solvat dicto servienti suo ij s. viij d. Pro quibus quidem pecuniarum summis in forma predicta recipiendis, idem servientes servienti magistris suis cum quibus moram suam traxerint in dicta civitate Ebor' per annum integrum.²

Ad que omnia et singula premissa pro nobis et successoribus nostris tenenda conservanda, et in omnibus imperpetuum perimplenda, modo forma et condicionibus supradictis prout suprascribuntur, obligamus nos fide nostra media; ac omnia bona nostra mobilia et immobilia ubicumque inventa cohercioni et distictioni eujuscumque judicis ecclesiastici vel secularis per presentes [submittimus]. In quorum omnium testimonium tam sigillum nostrum commune gilde predice quam sigilla nostra presentibus sunt appensa. Data apud Ebor' sexto die mensis Novembris anno Domini millesimo eccc^{mo} et regni regis Henrici quarti post conquestum Anglie secundo.

(fo. 144.) Release by Thomas del Redhugh to John de Mordon of a yearly rent of 40 s. from a mesuage and four bovates of land in with meadow adjoining, Westgryndon, which John holds by a previous grant of Thomas at a yearly rent of a rose for the first fifteen years and afterwards of 40 s.

Also grant of the manor of Westgryndon at a yearly rent of a rose for the first twelve years and afterwards of ten marks.

Seals.

Witnesses, Thomas Coupland, Kyllynghall, Thomas Jacson, William Horsley, Thomas de Brafferton.

1. A sign somewhat resembling an inverted D is placed above the numerals, probably it represents ulna.

2. The whole of this ordinance is crossed through, and a note is placed in the left-hand margin, "Supplicatur per aldermannum et textores quod ista clausula ad nichileetur et quod inde teneant antiquam constitutionem et ista supplicacio facta fuit per omnes textores vij^{mo} die Januarii anno regni regis Henrici quarti etc. viij. (7 January, 1407).

4 August, 9 Henry iv. (1408).

Acknowledged by Thomas and John, before Robert de Talkan lieutenant of Henry Wyman mayor; Peter Bukey, Richard Esingwald chamberlains; and William del Both common clerk, 4 August, 9 Henry iv.

(*fo. 144, b.*) Letter of attorney by the said Thomas, appointing William del Hay, *chaplain*, and John de Hoton of Todowe to deliver possession of the lands granted in the last deed.

Same date.

(*fo. 145.*) Bond by Robert de Beverlay of York, *butcher*, to Thomas de Kereby of York, *litster*, for 11*l.*, of which 10*s.* shall be paid at Christmas and 10*s.* on the feast of S. John the Baptist, yearly, until the whole be paid; being in satisfaction of a debt of 11*l.* 11*s.* for woollen cloth bought from Thomas, the remaining 11*s.* to be paid before Martinmas next.

Agreed before Thomas de Staynelay, John de Bolton, William Bowes, William de Horneby, and Robert Gaunt and Walter de Muston chamberlains, 25 September, 6 Henry iv. (1405).

Grant by Robert Yhekemond citizen and *mercer* of York of all his goods to Thomas More and John Graunt, citizens and *mercers*.

York, 24 October, 8 Henry vi. (1429).

Seal.

(*fo. 145, b.*) Acknowledgment on oath by "quidam discretus vir" Richard de Drax of Selby, examined by William Frost mayor, before Sir Robert de Ottelay parson of the church of S. Martin in Conyngstrete, Robert de Talkan, John de Raghton, John de Wyton and Thomas Bussy, of the truth of a charter of enfeoffment made by Beatrice de Warnefeld formerly wife of William de Warnefeld of York, and written by the said Richard; by which Beatrice enfeoffed Thomas de Kyghlay and Nicholas de Rypon, *chaplains*, of a tenement in Mikelgate and a tenement without le Mikellith, of which they afterwards re-enfeoffed her for term of life with successive remainders to John de Warnefeld, *chaplain*, her son, for term of life, and to Miles her son in tail; in default of issue, the tenements to be sold for the benefit of the souls of herself and her said husband.

Acknowledgment tested by William de Chestre, common clerk and notary public.

(fo. 146.) Hec est concordia facta inter Willelmum de Thoren, *capellanum*, nuper presentatum ad cantariam per Helwisiam de Wistowe fundatam in capella beati Willelmi super pontem Use in Ebor' ex una parte, et Johannem de Bolton, *capellanum*, postea presentatum in defectu dicti Willelmi ad dictam cantariam per Thomam Gra tunc maiorem Ebor' ex parte altera, per mediacionem dicti Thome et Thome Martyn, vicarii in choro ecclesie cathedralis beati Petri Eboraceus, cum consensu Willelmi Frost tunc maioris Ebor', sub hac forma: videlicet, quod quamdiu prefatus Willelmus de Thoren non habuerit aliquam cantariam annuitatem aut aliud beneficium ecclesiasticum, (preter illam elemosinano quam nunc grates (sic) habet in loco ubi moratur apud Louthorp), ad valorem quadraginta solidorum per annum, et predictus Johannes occupaverit cantariam predictam in capella predicta, predictus Johannes solvet prefato Willelmo de Thoren annuatim viginti solidos sterlingorum de exitibus et proficuis dictae cantarie; et, nomine possessionis dictorum viginti solidorum, prefatus Johannes solvet dicto Thome Martyn ad opus ipsius Willelmi de Thoren decem solidos sterlingorum de hoc termino Pentecostes ultimo preterito. Et quiscumque capellanus dictam cantariam occupans in futurum solvet prefato Willelmo de Thoren pro tota vita sua viginti solidos in forma predicta. Et, si contingat quod dictus Willelmus caruerit elemosina predicta, dictus Johannes solvet prefato Willelmo de Thoren annuatim duas marcas sterlingorum ad terminos Pentecostes et Sancti Martini in yeme, per equales porciones. Et, si vero contigerit dictum Willelmum de Thoren cantariam annuitatem seu aliud beneficium pro sustentacione sua competens optinere, tunc cesset omnino tam solucio predictorum viginti solidorum quam predictarum duarum marcarum quamdiu dictus Willelmus hujusmodi comodum perceperit. Et omnia arreragia que dictus Willelmus clamat aliquo titulo juris habere de cantaria predicta ex nunc totaliter fuerit relaxata.

General pardon to Roger de Moreby; the murder of the king's uncle, Thomas late duke of Gloucester, excepted. Letters Patent.

Cirencestre, 4 November, 5 Henry iv. (1403).

(fo. 146, b.) Receipt by Thomas son of William Lorymer of Castelgate in York and of Alice his wife, late wife of William Lely of York, to Ellen wife of John de Stillyngflete, late wife of the said William Lely one of the executors of the said Alice, and John de Horslay, *chaplain*, and William Loksmith of York executors of William Lely, upon proof of his age before the mayor by Thomas Garlyker, *tailor*, John de Thorp, *pelterer*, John Lorymer brother of the said Thomas, and Agnes de Thorp his aunt; for ten marks sterling, a brass pot of eight gallons, three silver spoons, one piece of silver, two covers, two pair of linen sheets and a feather bed, bequeathed to him by the said Alice his mother.

Seal.

York, 15 February, 1400, 2 Henry iv. (140th).

Proof of age as above, 18 February, 1400.

Goldsmyth.¹

(fo. 147.) Willelmus de Halton, *goldsmyth*, pro forisfactura in artificio suo facta, fecit finem pro fabricacione falsi argenti iij unc. et j nobil. ponder[is], fini argenti, et vj s. viij d. monete. Et idem Willelmus alia vice, pro fabricacione falsi argenti, iij unc. et iij quartron unius unc., xvij solid. monete, unde receperunt xxij s. viij d. ad cameram et artificium.

. ²pro forisfactura in artificio suo pro ij peciis, vj coelariibus, et apparatibus diversarum zonarum mali argenti inventis in shoppa ejusdem ³, presentatis super eum coram Willelmo Bowes, maiore, (14th) anno regni regis Henrici quinti v^{to}, per Henricum Forster et Alanum Bedale tunc scrutatores aurifabrorum, et dictus ⁴ inde fecit finem pro xx s. pro camera et arte pro primo defectu ipsius ⁵

Nicholaus Colayn, *goldsmyth*, pro forisfactura in artificio suo pro vj coelariibus argenti mixtis cum cupro [venditis] Thome Atkinson tempore Willelmi Stokton, maioris, anno regni regis

1. In the left-hand margin "Defectus artificii aurifabrorum" is written.

2. A name is erased here.

3. A name is erased here.

4. A name is erased here.

5. A name is erased here, and "cancellatur ad magnas preces comitis Northumbr' de consensu tocius artis," is written in the margin.

Henrici sexti vicesimo quarto (1448) per Willelmum Stokton, juniores, et Walterum Spendofe, scrutatores aurifabrorum; et dictus Nicholaus fecit finem pro parte camere xx s.

Johannes de Berdnay, *goldsmyth*, pro forisfactura in dicto artificio facta iiiij^{or} coelarium false fabricatorum, fecit finem dictae camere xiiij s. iiiij d. et ultra juravit quod amodo fideliter operabitur in dicto artificio suo et opus fidele faciet in omnibus artificio suo pertinenciis.

Constitucio hujus artificii talis est: videlicet quod, si quis in dicto artificio operabitur malum aurum vel argentum, illa res que fit de hujusmodi auro seu argento frangatur et in ignem mittetur ad purgandum et iterum perfecte fabricandum; et ipse qui fecit forisfaciet maiori et artificio suo xx s. equis porcionibus, et secunda vice xl s., et tercia vice c s. eodem modo dividendos ut prius; et, si quis ulterius deliquerit abjurabit artificium aut a civitate amoveatur.

Ista constitucio presentata fuit in camera coram Thoma [Gra]¹ per scrutatores dicti artificii anno regni regis Ricardi secundi, etc. vicesimo primo (1397).

Johannes Dewy, *goldsmyth*, pro forisfactura in dicto artificio suo pro fabricacione falsi argenti, in reparacione unius zone; et fecit finem camere v s.

Memorandum quod die Mercurii proximo post festum Sancti Bartholomei Apostoli anno regni regis Henrici quarti post conquestum Anglie quinto (27 August, 1404) venerunt omnes magistri artificii aurifabrorum Ebor' in camera coram Willelmo Frost, tunc maiore, et ibidem eligerunt cum pleno consensu suo ac voluntate ipsius maioris Ricardum de Clesby, Johannem Augo et Alanum de Bedall, scrutatores artificii predicti; et jurati fuerunt eodem die.

(fo. 147, b.) Memorandum quod die Sabbati proximo post festum Sancti Hillarii, 2 Henry iv. (15 January, 1409), venerunt in camera concilii super pontem Use in Ebor', coram Willelmo Frost tunc maiore Ebor' et aliis probis hominibus ibidem congregatis, Thomas de Horneby senior, Thomas de Horneby junior, de Ebor', *sadlers*, ex una parte et Johannes Dalarener de Ebor',

1. "Gra," is written above the line almost illegible.

sadler, ex parte altera, et cum eis Johannes de Cotyngham, Willelmus Semer, Johannes de Kelfeld et Willelmus de Esedyk de Ebor', *sadlers*, pretendentes se arbitratores electos inter prefatos Thomam et Thomam ex una parte et predictum Johannem Dalarener ex parte altera, ad concordandum eisdem de omnibus transgressionibus debatis et demandis inter partes predictas aliqualiter habitis factis seu initis. Super quibus, habito prius a diu tractatu, predicti arbitratores ordinaverunt et decreverunt quod partes predicte ibidem finaliter concordati essent, et in signum amoris et bone concordie coram dictis maiore et probis hominibus oscularentur; et ex tunc quod nulla mocio fieret inter eos ex causa premissa seu aliqua premissorum, et consideratur quod utraque pars alteri daret unum potellum vini ad bibendum simul in confirmationem concordie predicte.

Memorandum quod concordatum est et ordinatum est per arbitrium inter Ricardum Norman, *carpentarium*, et Petrum Laxman, *tapiter*, super concordia facta inter eosdem per acquiescacias generales omnium actionum hinc inde factas; videlicet quod, si alter eorum amodo transgressus fuerit contra alterum, ipse qui inventus fuerit in defectu solvet camere ad opus communis centum solidos sterlingorum xv^{mo} die Februarii, 3 Henry iv. (1401).

Writ to the sheriffs of the city of York to proclaim a general pardon, at the request of the queen, for offences committed before 7th September last.

Westminster, 8 November, 5 Henry

Tempore venerabilis in Christo patris et domini domini Ricardi Lescrop Archiepiscopi Ebor' anno domini millesimo ccc^{mo} nonagesimo nono et regni regis Ricardi Secundi post conquestum Anglie vicesimo tercio accidit quod ex malicia quorundam iniquitatis filiorum presentatum fuit prefato venerabili patri quod Willelmus de Wystowe de Ebor', *potter*, esset nativus ipsius venerabilis patris de dominio de Wystowe; super quo habito per venerabilem patrem scrutineo fideli ac inquisione, omnibus modo et via quibus in hoc casu de jure requiritur, nichil tamen in veritate compertum est per quod dictus venerabilis pater aut successores sui Archiepiscopi Ebor' aliquem actionem demandam aut titulum juris in personam ipsius Willelmi [ad] ipsum Willelmmum

nativum suum clamandum seu vendicandum, seu in sequelam [sic] suam aut in bonis et catallis ipsius Willelmi habere, poterit seu potuerit, seu clameum servitutis aut nayvitatis, aut predecessores ipsius venerabilis patris in aliquem de progenie ipsius Willelmi aut in personam dicti Willelmi prius habuerunt; et ad hoc plene clarificandum et notificandum prefatus venerabilis pater mandavit discretis viris maiori vicecomitibus aldermannis et ceteris civibus civitatis Ebor' predicte per Johannem de Bolton, *mercer*, Robertum Warde, et Johannem de Cawodde filium Roberti de Bruhouse servientem ipsius venerabilis patris, ad instanciam dicti Willelmi de Wystowe, quod idem Willelmus homo liber est et libere condicionis, prout publice declaratum fuerat et pronunciatum in camera maioris super pontem Use in Ebor' ultimo die Junii anno domini et regni regis Ricardi secundi supradictis coram Roberto de Talkan tunc maiore Ebor', Johanne de Houeden, Henrici Wyman, Johanne Wylymot, Roberto de Louthe, *mercer*, Johanne de Hewyk, Thoma de Horneby, Willelmo de Birkheued, Willelmo Briggenhall, Adam del Brigg, Johanne de Yarme, Ricardo de Haukeswell, Willelmo de Horneby, Johanne de Henlay, Galfrido de Kereton, Willelmo del Hill, Johanne de Bedall, Johane de Trepland, Johanne de Crayke, Willelmo de Roseton, Willelmo de Moreby, *potter*, et Willelmo de Chestre de Ebor', clericu notario publico, ac copiosa multitudine communittatis ibidem tunc congregata. Et ulterius die veneris, in crastino primi ingressus ipsius domini archiepiscopi ad ecclesiam suam maiorem Ebor', videlicet decimo die Julii anno domini et regni regis supradictis, in camera ipsius domini archiepiscopi infra palacium suum Ebor', publice et aperte protestabatur et fatebatur dicens quod prefatus Willelmus de Wystowe homo liber est et libere condicionis, et quod ipse archiepiscopus aliquam accionem seu demandam servitutis aut nayvitatis in personam ipsius Willelmi, in sequelam suam, aut in bonis et [sic] catallis suis, de jure seu aliquo titulo juris non haberet; presentibus venerabilibus et discretis viris Roberto de Talkan tunc maiore civitatis Ebor' supradicto, Thoma Gra, Willelmo de Selby, Johanne de Houeden, Johanne de Bolton, *mercer*, Roberto Warde, Symone de Elvyngton, et multis aliis probis hominibus tunc ibidem presentibus et predicta verba audientibus.

(*fo.* 148, b.) ¹Agreement between John Touche of York, and William de Eseby and John de Wenteworth of York, *mercers*, made before William Frost mayor

The said William and John shall deliver, on this day, to the said John Touche a bond for 80*l.* made by Richard de Wakefeld, *mercer*, William de Horneby, *merchant*, and John de Waghne, *mercer*, to William and John with their letter of attorney to John Touche; upon condition that, if William and John save John Touche harmless as to all debts to Richard Wakefeld and his companions incurred by the said John Wenteworth and John Touche when they were companions together, John Touche shall restore the said bond and letter of attorney to William and John.

14 April, 2 Henry iv. (1401)¹.

De la pagyne de Moyses et Pharao etc. Hosyers.

Fait a remembre que le viij^{me} jour de May 4 Hen. iv. (1403), accorde est et assentu devaunt le mair de la citee Deverwyk, les chaumbreleys et autres bones gentz de mesme la citee, en la chaumbre de conseil sur le pount de Ouse en Everwyk, entre les gentz de drapercraft et les gentz de hosyercraft Deverwyk, que touz hosyers qui vendount chaunces ou facent chaunces a vendre, ovesquez les uphaldres quels vendount drape de leyne, desore enavaunt averont la charge del pagyne de Moyses et Pharao etc., en la jue de Corpore Christi; horspris les *dubbers* et ceux qui sount assignez a eux.

(*fo.* 149.) Grant by John son and heir of John de Warthill, citizen of York, to Richard Toller, citizen, of a yearly rent of 12*d.* from a tenement in Mikelgate now held by Sir Henry Boilly, *chaplain*, extending in length from the high street before to the high street of Northstiete behind, and in breadth between land of William Youn and the land of John Calfhird. Seal.

Witnesses, Nicholas Langton, mayor, William de Hothum, John de Home, Nicholas de Scoreby, bailliifs, William de Friston, William Fox, Nicholas Fouck, Walter de Otryngton, John de Cliderowe, *clerk*.

York, Wednesday after the feast of S. Hillary, 1326, 20 Edward ii.

1—1. This entry is crossed through, and "vacat" is written in the margin.

This charter having been read in the council chamber on the bridge of Ouse, before John de Braythwayte mayor, Simon de Quixlay, Robert Tothe, and William de Chestre, common clerk, in the presence of Simon de Elvyngton, then tenant of the said tenement, the said Simon, to the honour of God, and at the instance of the mayor and good men, granted the said rent to Sir Stephen de Skeftlyng, chaplain of the chantry founded by the said Richard Toller in the church of S. Martin in Mikelgate, and to his successors, to whom the said rent is asserted to belong of right.

(*fo. 149, b.*) Writ to master Thomas Dalby, archdeacon of Richemund, and master Thomas Walleworth, *clerk*, to take the oath as escheator, of Thomas Graa mayor of York, according to the form enclosed which they shall return to the chancery.¹

Westminster, 30 April, 21 Richard ii. (1398).

Vous jurrez qe bien et loialment servirez au roi en l'office del eschetour en la citee Deverwyk, et le prou le roy frez en touz choses qe a vous appendent fair solonc vostre seu et vostre poair, et ses droitures et quantque a la corone appent loialment garderez, ne nassenterez a descres ne a concelment de droitz ne des franchises le roi ; et, par la ou vous saverez les droitz le roi ou de sa corone, soit en terres soit en rentz ou en franchises ou en seutes, concelez ou sustretz, vostre loial pein mettere de ceo repeller ; et, si vous ne le poez faire vous le dirrez au Roi ou a ceaux de son conseil des queux vous soiez certain qils les dirront au roi ; et que loialment et a droiture treterez le people de vostre baillie, et a chescun frez droit, auxibien as povres come as riche, en ceo que a vous appent afaire ; et pur doun ne pur promesse ne pur hauour tort ne frez a nully ne autry droit ne destourberez ; et qe rein ne prendrez par quoi le roi perde ou par quoi la droiture soit destourbe ou delaie. Et qe loialment frez retourner et loialment servir le briefs le roi. Et qe en propre persone les estentz des terres solonc lour vraie value et enquestes frez, et retournerez a vostre seu et vostre poair si tost qils soient pris, et ceo deinz un mois ; et qe vous ne prendrez nul baillif en vostre

1. Words are written above, in another hand, in several places, in this writ ; directing it to the prior of the church of the Holy Trinity, York, to take the oath of Richard W. ; dated 27 April, anno 14.

service pur q̄i ne voilez respoundre, et q̄e vous frez voz baillifs faire au tiel serement come a eux appent et q̄e loial acompt rendrez al eschequer le roi des issues de vostre baillie. Et q̄e vous prendrez voz enquestes en lieux appiertz et nemye privez. et ceo par enditure, solonc le purport de lestatut ent fait. Si Dieu vous eide et seo seintz.

Answer of the said Thomas Walleworth, *clerk*,¹ that he took the oath of Thomas Graa, mayor, according to the form sent to him, in the chapter-house of the cathedral church of S. Peter, York, 9 May, 21 Richard ii. (1398).

1. Note in the margin that the answer is given by John de Castello, prior of the church of the Holy Trinity.

G L O S S A R Y .

ABYLL CHAFYR, 65, 66, merchandise, goods or wares able to be bought and sold, 'to tham yat awe it,' awe=owe, an impersonal verb which governs the dative; the whole phrase apparently means that it is obligatory upon the workers that the work should be honestly done.

ALMORY, 149, cupboard. Obs. form of Ambry, armorie, almarie, med. Lat. *almarium*. 13th century almaire, 16th century refashioned after Latin *armoire* a place for tools, arma tools + -arium dépôt cf. aquarium, but *almory* without *adscititious* is retained in North. dial. in which alone the word is in everyday use. "A perfect range of almories, with all their fittings, may still be seen in the office of the chapter clerk at York. The only perfect specimen of a church-almery that I have seen was in the old church at Richmond, Yorkshire." York Fabric, R. (1858), 335.

AMITA, the white amice worn by priests, O. Fr. *amit* Lat. *amicus*. Wyclif translates *amicus* once *amyt*, once *amys*. N.E.D. Dur. Acc. R. 199, 205, 264, 401, 404.

APPRENTICEHED, 182, apprenticeship, cf. 1377. Langland Piers Ploughman. Bk. v. 256. And have ymade many a knyghte both mercre and drapre that payed nevere for his prentishode. N.E.D.

ARIAGE, 38, see charettz.

ASINE, 14, Latin *asinata*, was much used in the middle ages as a measure of wine, and occasionally of other commodities.

*ATESUBES, 16, this word still remains unexplained, the first letter is quite obliterated in the MS.

AUCA, 223, goose, the wild goose, *anser ferus*. The Dur. Acc. R. have aucae ad obolum, perhaps geese supplied by certain tenants at $\frac{1}{2}$ each, aucae roscetae = *russitiae* the sheldrake, aucae s'tbulatae, probably stubble geese, 15, 16, 536.

AVAILL, 69, advantage, profit. The earliest example given by the N.E.D. is c. 1420. Pallad on Husbandry, i., 850. For anntes eke an oules herte availe is to put upon her bedde.

AVIRES, 15, cattle, oxen for the plough.

BALINGER, 32, 33, balyngera, balingera, Du Cange, a small seagoing vessel, 1391. Test. Ebor., i., 67, "dimidietatem nostri balinger." No longer in use in 1670, N.E.D.

BARON, 14, early M.E., barun, O.F., barun, late Lat. *buro-onem* of which the ordinary sense was man, especially in relation to some one else, as when we say, the King's man passing on one side into servant, vassal, on another into man as opposed to slave, freeman, also as opposed to wife, husband. 1292 Britton ii., iii., 6. Ne femmes espouses sauntz loar barouns. N.E.D.

BEREBITZ, 17, sheep, brebis, berbiz, Godefroy. *Le Livre des Métiers* has brebiz. xii., 8; xxx., 3, 7; xci., 18.

BLEEZ, 15, corn, blez. But a corndealer blader, *Liber Custumarum*, p. 303. "ii. prodes hommes a garder ceste, qe ne soient bladers ne brassours."

"Pour mesurer les blez de leur terres." *Le Livre des Métiers*, x., 12.

BOGE, 60, budge, etymology uncertain, a kind of fur consisting of lamb's skin with the wool dressed outwards.

BOWCHER, 17, butcher, from boe, a goat. Wedgwood Dict. of Etymology.

BOWER, 52, 53, 54. A bowyer or maker of bows. P.P. Bowyere, *arcuarius*.

BREEZ, 15, malt, braise, brez, Godefroy.

BUSOIGNE, 91, needs, besoigne, Godefroy. The word occurs constantly both in *Liber Albus* and *Liber Custumarum*. There seems little doubt that this word is the original of our present word business. . . . In English of the 15th century 'bisynes' seems to have been the common form." *Llib. Cust.*, 702.

BRACERESSES, 164, women brewers, braciator, a brewer.

BULYONS, 187, a knob or boss of metal, a convex ornament on a book, girdle, harness or ring. N.E.D.

BUSTION, 236, a cotton fabric of foreign manufacture used for certain church vestments cf. O Fr. *bustanne*, a sort of cloth, made at Valenciennes, Godefroy, N.E.D.

BURDE ALISAUNDR, 236, a kind of striped silk. In Beck Draper's Dict. In 1392 Richard Beardall left as a legacy a piece of burd Alysaunder. N.E.D.

BUTOOUNT, 15, throw out, Godefroy. P.P. buttun caste forth.

CANNES, 92, obsolete form of canvas. N.E.D.

CARDELEFES, 81, *cardé* French *cardé* teasel-head, Sp. or It. *Carda* thistle, med. Lat. *cardus* thistle. Leves, leaf. The sheet of leather into which the teeth of a wool-card were inserted. The earliest example given by the N.E.D. is 1688. R. Holme Armoury, iii., 92. The Leaf, the leather to set the Teeth in. Pricking the Leaf is making holes in the Leather in which the teeth are put. N.E.D.

CASTYNWERK, 56, an obsolete form of cast. P.P. has castyn or trowyn.

CHANFEZ, 164, a difficult word, may possibly be a textual error for craufes, crayfish, crawfish [M. Eng. *crevice* O. French *crevise*] or it may be connected with *chamfer*, O. French *chanfraindre* to channel, flute, furrow, and refer to the shells of the oysters and mussels. In a Bishop's Installation Banquet, crayfish of freshwater, is one of the dishes. Medieval Garner, p. 676.

CHAPES, 187, the metal plate or mounting of a scabbard or sheath, particularly that which covers the points. N.E.D.

CHAPMAN, 135, a trader, dealer. Obs. O. Eng. *ceap* barter, business, dealing + *mān*.

CALATHIS, 12, a basket.

CHARBONE, 15, charcoal. Godefroy, Complément.

CHASTIEL, 13, castle. Godefroy, Complément.

CHAUMBRELAYNS, 16, chamberlain, Godefroy, Complément gives many variants, *chamberlenc*, *chamberloins*, *chamberleng*, *chamberlayn*.

CHAUX, 15, lime, *Chaut*, *chau*, *chous*, Littré.

CHARRETTZ DE ARIAGE, 38, apparently carts drawn by cart horses, *chevaux de harieaulx*, chevaux de labour, Godefroy. I am indebted to Mr. G. J. Turner for this suggestion.

CHIEF, 37, head, *chef*, *cief*, *chep*, *chier*, cap, Godefroy.

CORDEWANER, 43, cordwainer. O. French, *cordoanier*, shoemaker. Originally in Spain and Italy a maker or dealer in Cordovan leather, the form cordiner retained until a late period in Scotland. Cordwain a tawed leather made in imitation of that of Cordova. *Liber Custumarum*, p. 712, 1397. Act 21 Richard ii., c. 16. Qe nul suour ne cordewaner ne use la mistier de Tanner. N.E.D.

CRUYLES, 186, crewel, of obscure origin, apparently the earliest forms were monosyllabic, Crule, Crewle.

CUSTODES CATHENARAM, 154, keepers of the chains, that is of the barriers that were put up to protect the land immediately beyond the gates.

DAIRS, 15, a possible corruption of the text, if dairs is the correct reading probable meaning small quantities, connected with denar, denare, denree, modification of M.E. denere, from O.F. *dener*, denier assimilated to Lat. *denarius*, It. *denaro*. In English monetary reckoning used for penny, an object of the value of a penny especially bread pain de dorier then all merchandize of whatever price.

DAKYR, 65, Ten. O. Eng. *dicor*, M.L.G. *deker*, Ital. *dekr*, W. Ger. *decura*, Lat. *decuria*, a company or parcel of ten. The word has been used from ancient times in the reckoning of skins or hides. Its use in the skin trade appears to be the only one in Continental languages, in English it has been extended to some other goods. N.E.D.

DESTERLINGAS, 27, sterling. The origin of the word *sterlingus* or *esterlingus* is involved in obscurity, probably it comes from the Easterlings or Hanse Merchants, who came from East Germany. Du Cange derives the word from the *osterlingi*, natives of South Saxony. See *Liber Custumarum*, p. 828.

DIGUTYNG, 65, O. Eng. *dight* to wipe clean or dry, hence to prepare get ready. Et. sol eidem pro le dyghytyng unius corrii bovinii in ledre hungre 20 d. Dur. Acc. R. 647.

DISMAHEIGMEE, 61, *dis-meshaignier*, to mutilate. Godefroy. *Mehaignie, mehainie, mehain*, an unfavourable condition, etc. Generally used in *le Livre des Métiers* of bad workmanship, "Et comme en Paris soient aucun et aucunes qui s'entremetent de cyrurgie qui n'en sunt par digne, et perilz de mort d'omes et mehains de membres en avienent et porroient avenir." Des Cireurgiens, xvi., 4.

DOLIUM, 172, 173, a cask. 1483. *Liber Niger* in Househ. Ord. 29, For everey of the Kalender of the yere, a dolium of Wyne. N.E.D.

DOMUS DEI, 25, more commonly called meson dieu, maison de Dieu. At Ripon corrupted into Maidens' due. Dur. Acc. R., 935.

ENBROWEZ, 53, tarnished or dirty.

ESCORCHEER, 82, *ecorcher*, to skin.

ESCU, 29, Fr. shield, bread in the form of a triangle.

FELDFATE, 223, *feldfare* dia. form of fieldfare, of obscure origin apparently it means a field goer, a kind of thrush, M.E. *feldefare*, 4 syllables in Chaucer. Parl. Foules 364 The frosty feldefare. N.E.D.

FERIAL, see jour.

FEVES, 43, beans.

FRESYND, 65, frize (?), I learn from a currier that after the wool has been taken off, the pelt is put into a lime pit to prepare it for splitting. After it is split, the flesh side is used for dressing into chamois leather and before doing that it is necessary to resplit or 'frize' it to get off the layer of fat that lies between the flesh and the grain. Before splitting machines were invented the grain was 'frized' off and wasted. N.E.D. gives frieze, fres, French *friser effleuer*, Littré, to brush lightly over.

FULLER, 70, one whose occupation is to full cloth, derivation doubtful. O. Eng. *fullere* adaptation of Lat. *fullo*. If there existed an O. Eng. *fullian* vb. ad. late Lat. *fullare* to full, the agent noun may have been derived from it. N.E.D. Walker was substituted for fuller in Yorkshire, possibly when the Flemish weavers came to England. *Catholicon Anglicum* gives, to walke, fullare. "Fullers' earth is still called walker-earth in Yorkshire, and at Ripon a walk-miln gave its name to a street called Walk-miln Gate." Dur. Acc. R., p. 984.

FUMER, fumes, 15, 17, 19, 39, dirt, refuse, dung. Littré, Godefroy, *fembroi fumier*, litter taken from a stable, Latin *fimarium*, cf. Nottingham Rec. iii., 442, 1534, whereoff on ys that in so mych as the same ground [has] leyne by a long time un occupied and un manuryd and unclenly usyd with *femaryee*.

FYLOUR, 165, M.F. fileur, celui qui trace des filets, ouvrier qui trace des filets sur un mur pour figurer les moalures.

GABELLA, 30, *cabella*, a cable, a thick rope. "It is easier for a cable to go through the eye of a needle," a variant rendering of Matthew, xix., 24, 30. N.E.D.

GABULAGIO, 48, ret, forms *gaebul*, O. Teut. *gabulo*, Latinized form *gabulum*. GARN, 78, 112, 114, yarn, north. dial. O.N. *garn*. The earliest example given by the N.E.D. is c. 1460, Towneley Myst. iii., 298. C.A. has *garne*; *pensum*. To *wynd garne*; *jurgillare*. Ray in his Glossary of North Country Words, [E.D. Soc.] has *garn-windles*.

GAUDEGRENE, yellowish green, apparently O. French *gaude* weld, green dyed with weld. 1386 Chaucer Knt's T. 1221. In *gaude grene* hir statue clothed was P.P. gaudy grene, subviridis.

GAUNTER, 81, clover.

GESTRA, 136, 137, possibly an abbreviated form of *gesseraunt gestron* a sleeveless jacket made of overlapping plates of iron or steel, a coat of mail, *queruntur de Roberto Stabuls, gestronmaker*. Nottingham Records in., 140.

GOOTE, 23, a small artificial watercourse leading to a mill or reservoir, Wright Dial. Dic. also written *gote*, *groat*, *goyt*, *gwote*. Nottingham Records ii., 380, 381, 384, 1467. "Two gootes part of a wew, otherwise called a fyssh garth." P.P. has *gote* or water schetelys and stat. 33, Hen. viii., c. 33, is quoted concerning the fortifications of Huli. "Other cloves, getties, gutters, goottes." 205.

HALEBROD, 60, the word is translated holl heris 63, in the English translation, probably it means all furred, that is that the whole breadh should have the fur on none of the fur be rubbed off, it is written above half furred which is crossed through.

HAMYDOWN, 242, each of the two curved pieces of wood or metal placed over the collar of a draught horse. Haams with same meaning. See Gloss. Clev. Dial. Sheffield Gloss. Whit. Gloss.

HAUNTER, 60, 67, 180, to practice habitually. French *hanter*, Littré. Haunta thiself to pite. Wyclif i. Tim., iv., v. 7. N.E.D. Hanter un métier, is used constantly in Le Livre des Métiers c. 13; xxxv., 6; xciii., 4; xxxvii., 3. Se aucun Poissonier gist malades, ou en la voie d'oustre mer, ou en la voie monseigneur Saint Jasques, ou a Rome, par quoi il ne peult user ne hanter en la ville de Paris le mestier devant dit en la maniere deus devisee, sa fame ou aucun de son commendement, enfant ou autre, pueent user et hanter le mestier devant dit en la maniere deus devisee, en toute choses, en touz leus, tant que on sache la certeinete de sa mort ou de sa vie ou de sa revenue. Titre C. Poissonniers d'Eau douce, p. 217.

HEMYD, 194, O.E., *hem* (m, recorded in one vocabulary, and not found in the other older Teutonic languages, N. Fris. *heam*, hem, edge, border, the border or edging of a piece of cloth or articles of apparel. In earlier times including a fringe or other marginal trimming. N.E.D.

HERYNGES, 33, this word is very doubtful. Possibly it ought to be read *herynyes*, i.e., *harnes*, *harness*, *harnais*, *hernis*, *harnoys*. Rolls of Parliament, i., 128. *Harnesia ad navem illam spectantia*. The equipment of a ship. Often used in the sense of fittings. P.P. *Harneys*, utensile.

HEUZ, 37, euz, past participle of avoir, cf. houstier, oustier, Housebrig, Ousebridge.

HOLL HERIS, 60, 63, these two words are almost illegible in the MS., but this seems the best reading, whole hairs, i.e., if the fur is unworn. The whole passage is difficult "and that no trimming should be put into new fur and sold for new fur except the fur is unworn and on clean leather." The English translation on the following page does not make the point much clearer.

HORNYNG, 199, covering with horn. York Fabric R. 46. Thomæ Hornar pro horning et nailing superscriptorum librorum. N.E.D.

HORSE BREAD, see panis equinus.

HOTTE, 194, the N.E.D. as obsolete and of uncertain meaning, but probably the same word as *Hot*, panier, creel. Possibly the crested hottes mentioned in the Cordwainers' ordinances are the padded sheaths for the spurs of a fighting cock. The earliest example given in the N.E.D. is 1615, Markham Pleas. Princes, 48. Hots are soft bumbasted roules of Leather, covering their Spurs, so that they cannot hurt or bruise one another. 1688, R. Holme Armoury, ii., xi., pp. 252/2. Hottes or Huttas are the pounces or round Balls of Leather stuffed and clapped or tied on the sharp end of the spurs to keep cocks that they shall not hurt one another in sparing or breathing themselves.

HOUSTIER, 19, *oustier*, to remove, "qe tiele novelete facent oustier." Liber Custumarum, p. 387. *Housseur*, a sweeper, *houssoir*, a brush, Cotgrave.

IEWANTZ, 18, playing, i.e. = j, cf geuwer, gieuer, juwer, jeuwer, Godefroy Complément, Froissart jouer, jeuver.

JATARDE, 59, déjà, cf Jatant. Et li achatieres ne doivent riens de coutume de telle mercheandise de chose qu'il achat, jatant n'en achetera. Le Livre des Métiers, xvi., iii.

JOUR FERIAL, 29, originally a holiday [Latin feria holiday], O. French, feire, Mod. foire. In late Latin used with prefixed ordinal for day of the week, thus secunda feria, Monday, but Sunday (Dominicus) and Saturday (Sabbatum) were usually spoken of by their names. In Portuguese seganda, terça, etc., feria are still the current days of the week. Greater feria, a particular day of a certain week that has an office or commemoration proper, as Ash Wednesday, c. 1450. De Imitatione i., xix., 23. "Somme are more savory in festevall days and somme in ferial," brings out the modern meaning, working days that is neither saints' days nor holidays', clearly. N.E.D.

KAYACIO, 41, quayage, Kaagium, quaiage. Du Cange, quai, Kay. "Et prissent terre au Kai à Londres." (Froiss, i., 410). Godefroy, Complément, 17. Kazage, 19, 164.

KIDELLI, 45, weir or barrier in a river having an opening in it filled with nets for catching fish, not used later than 1550. Act i., Richard ii., c. 9. Touz les Kydels en les ewes de Tamise. N.E.D. Kidels are mentioned in Magna Carta. Liber Custumarum, p. 811.

KYTTE, 221, cut, Wyclif Lev, xxii., 24. Ox and sheep with eer and tayl Kit.

LATON, 93, 187, latten, a hard mixed metal much resembling brass. P.P. It is used for helmets Rime of Sir Thopas B. 2067, layers P.P. Crede 196, spoons Nares, sepulchral memorials, P.P., Skeat Notes to Canterbury Tales, 270.

LEUK, 104, league, about three miles, obsolete form.

LEWENT, 92, a kind of linencloth, Flemish Leuven, Louvain. 1360 Finchale Acc. Surtees, p. iii., et xij ulnae de leuwyn pro mappis. 1480 Inv. in Ripon Ch. Acts (Surtees) 366. De panno lineo vocato lewan, 92.

LITTESTER, 112, dyer, lister. Forms litestere, littester, littistar, lystare, lytester. Lit. verb + ster. 1374 Chaucer Former Age 17. "No mader welde or wod no litestere ne knew." N.E.D. 48.

LOME, 109, obs. form of loom, Mr. Stevenson says that loom was used in a very wide sense in Middle English. A weaver's loom was qualified as a web-loom. Best, Farmering Book, p. 49, calls a rake a loome. In vol. iii. of the Nottingham Records the word loom is applied to a drinking vessel, 26, 38, 40, 116, 273, 299, 318, 359, 400, but in the Memorandum Book loom without the prefix always means a weaver's loom. Nott. Rec. iii., 494.

LUPERNALIA, 54, Lat. lupanar, a brothel.

MAYNEPARNER, 79, to answer for, mainprendre, Godefroy. Cf. *mainprenor*, *meynperton*, c. 1412. Hoccleve De Reg. Prince 2399 and to prison he gooth; he gette no bettre, Til his mainpernour his arrest unsettre. N.E.D.

MELD, 78, a mixture of colour or shades of colour. O. French, *medller*, N.E.D.

MEYNDRE, 71, moins in le Livre des Métiers, moins is often written *mains* or *mainsz*.

MIKELLYTH, 10, lith, O.E. hlip, obs. a slope.

MIRACULUM, 28, a miracle. It is clear from Grandisson's Register that the Church viewed with suspicion many of the alleged miracles, the Bishop commands "that the deed be first discussed and proved true with prudent care, lest ye be less circumspect than the Jews, who called the parents and acquaintances of the man born blind, that by many witnesses the truth might be established." Medieval Garner 531-538.

MORTAR, 56, originally a bowl of wax or oil with a floating wick and later a kind of thick candle used especially for night lights. N.E.D.

MORS, 44, textual error for *moss*.

MOSSENG, 65, mossing. I am informed by Mr. W. H. Young, a currier, who has worked in Durham, Yorkshire, Northumberland and Scotland for the past 45 years, that the term mossing is still occasionally used and means treating the leather with a decoction of Irish and Iceland moss in order to glaze and file it, sizing is the term now generally used in the trade and glue is substituted for moss.

MUNDUM, 194, Fr. *mondfier* 14th c. or adapted Latin *mundificare*, *mundus*, clean, in *mundum*, new, fresh, clean.

NOE'S SHIP, 142, 166, figures frequently in medieval literature. One of the questions in the Master of Oxford's Catechism was, and what length was Noe's ship? Fifty fathoms of breadth and cc. fathom of length, and xxx. fathom of height. Medieval Garner, 589.

NOETAINE, 29, nuitaine, by night, not given in Godefroy.

NUYTAUNDRE, 27, by night, Godefroy gives many variants.

ORFRAYS, 236, gold embroidery, gold braid, fringe with golden threads. O. Fr. *orfrois*. L. Lat. *aurifrisium*. Skeat's Glossary to Can. Tales, p. 182.

OVERAINE, 29, work, Le Livre des Métiers gives *ouvraigne* as a forme nasalisée de ouvrage. Et se aucuns ouvroit puis les eures devant dites, fors es ouvraignes desus devisée on a besoing, il paieroit iiiii d. d'amende Titre xlviij. Maçons, etc., p. 89.

PALI, stakes, palae, 45, 1347 Rolls of Parliament, ii., 169, "Estopes & transversez par goors molins, piles & pales par chescun seigneur contre sa terre demeigne." N.E.D.

PANIS DOMINICUS, Riley in the *Liber Albus*, p. 396, explains this as pain demesne or bread of our Lord; so called from the figure of our Saviour imprinted upon it. Chambers, in the *Book of Days*, i., 119, points out the usage still continues in Belgium, where certain rich cakes have the effigy impressed upon them. Skeat, in his notes to *Canterbury Tales*, p. 185, shows that it is mentioned as a delicacy by Gower, *Conf. Amantis* bk. vi., Chaucer, too, uses the word *payndemaiyn*, "Whit was his face as *payndemayn*." The York delicacy, maynbread, a favourite gift to Royalty in the Tudor period, doubtless derived its name from this source. Canon Fowler draws attention in the *Durham Account Rolls* to allusions in Dr. Raine's *Northern Durham*, p. 267, and in Canon Raine's *Fasti Ebor*, I, 394, to *panis dominicus*; in both these cases it is said to be the eulogia or holy-bread, possibly it was used for this purpose sometimes. *Flos dominicus* apparently flour for making *panis dominicus* occurs in the *Durham Accounts Rolls*. Canon Fowler suggests that the adjective *dominiclus* has no reference to our Lord, but simply means for the Prior and other lords on the analogy of *panis equinus* and *panis militaris*. *simnelli dominici* are mentioned in the *Chron. de Melsa*, i., 275. Dur. Acc. R. 941.

PANIS EQUINUS, 43, 169, *payn pur chivals*, horse bread, made of peas and beans, the weight of the loaves was regulated by assize. Notes and Queries, 9th series, iv., 83, 173, 333, 547. Skeat, Notes to *Piers Plowman*, pp. 114, 942.

PASCHE FLORE, 53, Palm Sunday, le dimanche des Rameaux, qui précéde immédiatement celui de Paques, Littré. Godefroy.

PERCHOURS, 56, candles for placing on a perch. MS. Cott. Galba E. iv., f. 45, *candele que vocantur perchers continent in longitudine xv. pollic*; unde xvij. perchers pond' j. li. cere. They are thus mentioned in the metrical treatise de *Officiarius in curiis Dominorum*, xv. cent. under the head, de candelario, of the chandelier—

That torches and tortes and preketes con make,
Perchours, smale condel, I undertake.

Sloane MS. 1986, f. 46. P.P. 393.

PERFOURNESYNGES, 60, perfurnishings, trimmings chiefly Scotland and the north. Forms *perfornys*, *perfournys*, *parfornys*, *perfourmyjs*, par, through = Per + fournir to complete. 1375. In per furnisying capucium domini Prioris . . . ex furura propria. Dur. Acc. R., 582.

PERFOURNEZ, 51, entirely finished. *Parfournier*. Godefroy.

PILE, 45, a beam of timber driven into the bed of a river. N.E.D.

PORK, pig, 18, 164. "Les quatre peedz," which were forfeited by the bylaw, are called in the *Durham Account Rolls*, 944, "pestell porcorum," Canon Fowler comments, "pigs' shanks are still called pestils in the West Riding of Yorkshire."

PORTUR, 15, carrier, Godefroy, Complément, gives many variants, porteur, portaor, porteor, pourteour, porteur, portierres, etc.

POTTER, 150, generally a maker of earthenware, but in the *Durham Account Rolls*, 82, 643, 948. William Brown and John Bromley potters, are makers of brass pots. Canon Fowler quotes an example of a bell at Norwich inscribed "Has Tu Campanas Formasti Pottere Thomas." Apparently crocker was used frequently for potter in the late fourteenth century, a comparison of the earlier and later versions of the Wycliff Bible shows this clearly. The earlier version of Psalm ii., v. 9, has "and as a vessel of a crockere broke them togidere," the later "Thou shalt breke hem as the vessel of a pottere"; the same difference occurs in Isaiah xxx., v. 14, Jeremiah xix., v. 7, xviii., v. 2, xix., v. 1, Lamentations iv., v. 2, Wisdom xv., v. 7, Ecclesiasticus xxvii., v. 5, xxxiii., v. 13; but Romans ix., v. 21, Revelation ii., v. 27, Matthew xxvii., v. 10, have potter in both versions.

POUNCE, 75, a die, stamp or punch for impressing marks on metal. Obs. N.E.D.

PRYKETTIS, Eng., prike, prick substantive + Rom. suffix ettus. A candle or taper, originally such as was stuck on a pricket candlestick. The 'prikette' being 12 in. long and weighing 8 to the pound. P.P. 393. Dur. Acc. R., 948. Twoo pryek candylystycches of latten. York Fabric Rolls, 275.

QUINDENA, 49, the space of fifteen days, a full fortnight. The workmen at the Minster received their wages fortnightly, a custom which in some cases, is still kept up in York. York Fabric Roll 351.

RAKKES, 80, a frame on which cloth is stretched, obs. Probably derived from Dutch *rekken* or Middle low German *recken*, O. Eng. *recean*. The earliest example given by the N.E.D. is 1519 in Money Hist. Newbury (1887) 458 "All the Rakkye and teyntere as thei now stond." 1886. Elworthy West Somersetshire Word Book. Rack a long upright frame on which woollen cloths are stretched while drying. N.E.D.

REGRATIR, 29, a registrator, or retail dealer.

RESCUSSUS, 31, 68, rescous, rescue, Du Cange.

REWARDERENT, 76, an unusual form of *regarder*, *regardeir*, *reguard*, *reward*, *rewerd*, *rouwarder*, to decide. Godefroy.

ROUNDEL, 29, a circular cake of bread.

SALSARIUS, 155, 156, a saucemaker, *sals* an obsolete form of sauce, Du Cange has *salsaria*, a place where sauce are prepared.

SANGWINE, 236, sanguine, blood-red. Lat. *sanguineus* 1399 in Hampole's Wks. ii. 449. A long sangwyn gowne furryd with Calabir. N.E.D.

SAP, 108, sapwood, 1592 Greene Upst. Courtier Wks. xi. 270. The joyner though an honest man yet hec maketh his joyns weake, and putteth in sap. Rider Haggard, Farmer's Year 121, sap soft outer wood. N.E.D.

SCACCIARIUM, 54, med. Lat., *scaccarium* chess-board.

SCALE, 164, shell of oysters, O.F. *escaille* (13th c.) N.E.D.

SCATGELD, 148, tax, O. Eng. *secat* O. Fris. *sket*, O. H. Ger. *scaz*. 1483 R. Davies York Records 175. In esyng of the tolls, murage, bucherpenys and skaitgyld. N.E.D.

SCRUTINO, search, on folio 79 a passage occurs which is almost illegible, and the whole entry is crossed through.

Constitucio de scrutinio corii empti in partibus per allutarios civitatis.

Audita gravi et frequenti querela per scrutatores et alios artifices tannatorum hujus civitatis Ebor' facta quod usus est allutariorum ejusdem civitatis corium tannatum emere in partibus a forinsecis extra libertatem hujus civitatis et in domibus suis hic infra eandem libertatem ponere ipso corio non scrutato cum ad civitatem venerit nec per scrutatores allutariorum nec per scrutatores tannatorum cuiusquidem corii scrutinum scrutatores allutariorum clamant ad se pertinere debere scrutatoribus tannatorum . . . ad se pertinere debere cuius variacionis pretestu. There is a gap here in which the last clause (1546) of the fishmongers' ordinances is written; in another hand. . . hujus civitatis per se nec per aliquam nomine suo . . . extra . . . empta herbergaret nec recipiat in diebus sed nox . . . mittatur . . . hujus civitatis priusquam . . . scrutatores . . . ad hoc electi cause quod scrutinum scrutatores tannatorum . . . de consuetudine actenus usitata corii autem constricti de consuetudine . . . scrutatores allutariorum . . . allutarius hujus civitatis . . . per considerationem curie contra . . . hujus constitutionis fecerit in contrarium solvet penem et finem viginti solidorum solvendorum in camera ad usum communitatis quoctiens convictus fuerit . . . fuerit in premissie. Adnullatur per avisamentum. Burton.

SCRUTATORES, see Searchers.

SCUTTLE, 164. O. Eng., *scutel*, sometimes means a dish, from Latin *scutella* diminutive of *scutum*, more often a scuttle in modern sense of the word.

SEARCHERS, 86, obs. gild officials. Forms, serchours 68, serchiours 70, sercheours 100, sersors 105, A.F., cerchour (Rolls of Parliament), O.F., cerchere. The earliest example given by the N.E.D. is 1419, Eng. Misc. (Surtees) 14. It was accorded and assented be bathe the partys that the sercheours of the masons and of the wryghtes of this cite of York shuld ga and see what were ryght for ayther party. The usual number of searchers was two, but sometimes the number increased as the gild grew in size. The bakers and hucksters of Paris had twelve searchers, the marshalls six, only one trade the iron shield makers were not sufficiently numerous to have a searcher. *Le Livre des Métiers*, p. cxxi.

SEGE, 29, 92, seat. O. French *sege*, *seige*, *siege*. Place à s'asseoir sur une selle. *Le Livre de Métiers*, 386.

SHERLYNGES, 60, shirling, the fleece of a lamb. Wright Dial. Dict. "30 pell de Scherlings." Dur. Acc. R., p. 587.

SHOTIL, 85, shuttle.

SOLARIUM, 47, sola, loft or upper chamber. Sometimes a lower room, Chron. de Melsa (Rolls series), 1, 82. Dur. Acc. Rolls. From goods being stored in upper rooms the word came to mean a warehouse, store-room.

STALLUM, 49, a stall.

STATHE, 17, 19, staith. Du Cange.

STOTHED, 185, studded.

STULPES, 34, stakes or boundary posts. Stulpe, *Paxillus* in P.P., where a note is added. In Norfolk, according to Forby, a low post put down to mark a boundary or give support to something is called a stulp. Fabyan states, in his account of Cade's rebellion, that he drew the citizens back from "the Stulpes" in Southwark. Hall, under 4 Hen. vi., mentions likewise the "Stulpes" at London Bridge next Southwark, where there was a chain by with the way might be barred. cf. Custodes Cathenarum.

TABERNA, 54, tavern, tabern an obsolete doublet of the word Tavern. In Wr. Wülcker 729/40 Hec taberna. N.E.D.

TABLE, 149. M.E. *table*, A.F. *table*, ad. Lat. *tabula*, a flat board, apparently the whole table, the half table and the third part board refer to thickness only, probably whole table would be 1 inch board, half table $\frac{1}{2}$ inch board, third part board $\frac{1}{3}$ inch board.

TALGH, 65, tallow, forms talwgh, taulch, talogh tallo, M.E. talgh, known first in 14th C., corresponds to M.L.G. *talg* Mod. Dutch *talg*, Ger. *Talg*, M. Icel. *tolg*, Norw. Da. Sw. *talg*. These forms indicate a common origin but nowhere has the word been found before the 13th C. 1382. Wyclif Eccl. xl., vii. 2. As talg severed fro the flesh. N.E.D.

TEGULA, 148, tile or brick, French *teule*; in the early medieval period, tiles and bricks were probably alike, "'Later,' which properly means a brick, is translated 'a *tylle*,' in the *Nominale* of the 15th century, Wright's Vocab., p. 235; and in Neckam De Utensilibus, both 'lateres' and 'tegulae' are given as the equivalent of 'teules,' or tiles." Liber Custumarum, p. 768. In Durham Account R., we are ordinarily to understand stone thack or gray slates, p. 975.

TEGULARIUS, a tiler.

TESTAMENTZ, 13, wills. "C'est mien present testament," 1337. Lett. de Rollin, Godefroy.

TEWE, 63, to dress or tan leather. Wright Dial. Dict. obs. apparently an altered form of taw c. 1440. P.P. Tewyn lethyr, frunio, corrodio. 1390, Item, pro tewing xiii. pellum luporum 1s. 9d. Whitby Rolls, Wright D.D., grey Coneyskystaye the thousand iiiij d. Acts and Ordinances of the Eastland Company, 20.

THURNEMEN, 198, *thairmman*, seller of tripe, *tharm* intestines of man or beast. Wright Dia. Dict. Tharms in Sheffield dialect, pudding skins, sausage skins. Addy.

TOCIDIE, 34, *cotidie* cf. quolibet die, or possibly toti die by false analogy like quotidie.

TONEL, 40, tun of liquor, *tonelle*, Latin *tonellus*. It appears in Le Livre des Métiers under a variety of forms, tonel, tounel, tonnel, tonniax, tonniaus.

TORCH, 56, twisted candles or large torches. Dur. Acc. R., p. 978.

TORTES DE BROCHE, 56, some kind of tapers made to fix on to spikes, "pro factura 10 Torges et 12 Tortettes ac 14 Brochez." Dur. Acc. R., pp. 3, 8, 659.

TOUCHE, 75, cf. Nus orfevre ne puet ouvrer d'or à Paris, qu'il ne soit à la touche de Paris ou miendres : la quale touche passe touz les ors de quoi en oeuvre en nulle terre, le Livre des Métiers xi., 2.

TOUTDIS, 52, 53, 83, always. Tousdis, todis, tuzzdis, tuttis, Godefroy.

UPHALDER, 183, extended form (orig. fem.) of upholster, broker, auctioneer, who holds things up for sale, now lengthened into Upholster-er. P.P. has upholdre, that sellythe smal thyngys. An equivalent form was upholdster, used by Caxton with suffix ster for er. Hence by a needless addition of -er (as in poult-er-er) was made upholsterer, whence the corrupt form upholsterer, by the loss of d after l. Skeat Ety. Dict. 1910 ed.

VAMPE, 194, upper part of a boot. P.P. vampe of an hoose. Pedana dicunt pedules novus vel de veteri panno factus quo calige veteres assuitur, Anglie a Wampay, 508.

VENELLES, 17, 164, little street. *Venella*, via strictior, Du Cange. Northern English, vennel, Yorkshire ginnel, ginnil. Wright Eng. Dial. Dict.

VEREOUR, 50, glaziers, *verrieur*, *voirieur*, Jehan le Brun, *eriereur*, Godefroy Complément. The Liber Albus has " Ordenaunce de Verres," p. 736.

VINUM DE VASCONIA, 173, claret, wine from Gascony, the country between the Loire and the Pyrenees.

WAMES, 65, bellies, Sc. and North Engl. for womb. Venter wame, Nominale. Halliwell. Backs and bellies are two great classes of hides or leather, of different thicknesses and used for different purposes.

WODE, 43, Woad.

WAYNESCOT, 149, probably a certain standard dimension of board, length, breadth and thickness, possibly regulated by the Baltic sawyers' customs.

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